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अष्टकवर्गः ASHTAKAVARGA

*With Translation in English
and Explanatory Notes*

By

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and

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FOREWORD

"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven :"— So says Solomon the ancient sage, and the truth of these words of wisdom cannot be better comprehended than through the science of astrology, for the aim of the science is to guide humanity by pointing out periods of prosperity and adversity in individual as well as national life and by defining the various stages in the evolution of man. By the beacon light of the stars the science helps us in locating the time and place of any event and depicting also the nature of the event. Thus it plays an important part in the life of the human race, and naturally from times immemorial wise men of every country have been trying to discover various methods for calculating the time factor underlying every "season" of human life and for foretelling the quality of the harvest of the season.

It is well-nigh impossible to say exactly when and where astrology had its origin. But we may safely assume that the birth of the science was almost synchronous with the birth of the human race, for otherwise we cannot explain why we come across traces of ancient people lisping in the language of the stars in almost every nation that has some claim to high antiquity. As for India, it may be a moot point whether she rocked the cradle of astrology, but no one can deny the fact that she has contributed a very large amount of knowledge to promote the growth of the science. This great heritage of the past, or at least a part of it, is being slowly re-discovered through the efforts of research scholars, and I am glad to say that one such welcome attempt to recover an ancient treasure from the hands of all-devouring Time has been successfully made by my friends Shri C. S. Patel and Shri C. A. S. Aiyar in compiling and publishing this treatise on the Ashtakavarga system.

The authors of the treatise have given us a full and lucid explanation of the principles and the *modus operandi* of the Ashtakavarga in the light of the knowledge garnered from every possible source, with the result that what they are presenting us today is not merely the re-hash of some moth-eaten Sanskrit tome but a critical compendium of all available information on the subject.

I am sure that no discerning student will fail to appreciate the labour and critical acumen that the authors have brought to bear on this work.

Natal astrology consists of two distinct sections. The first section enables us to form a general idea of the sum-total of planetary influences scattered through the different houses of the horoscope, what the stars have in store for the native by way of success and failure, pleasure and pain, fame and notoriety. The second section mainly deals with the time factor governing the planetary and stellar influences concealed in the birthchart, the *Paka-kala* (moment of maturity), as it is technically known, of the promise of the birthchart. The *Paka-kala* is generally deduced from the periods and sub-periods (Dasas and Antardasas) of planets. There is an overwhelming number of Dasa systems propounded in ancient works, but most of them have been consigned to oblivion. Of the three or four systems that still hold the field, the Vimshot-tari system is the most popular. Next comes the transit system which is equally popular, or even more so, among both Indian and European astrologers as a simple key to the timing of events. It is very often used quite independently, but sometimes it is also applied in combination with the ruling Dasa or current directions. The more philosophic among Indian astrologers make a subtle distinction between the function of the Dasa system and that of the transit system. The current Dasa and Antara, they say, show what we have to reap from the seeds of our past Karma while the transits denote the Karma we are sowing for our next life. Be that as it may, there is no doubt whatsoever that transits are the most facile and indispensable part of the astrologer's armoury in India as well as abroad.

Unfortunately the method of considering transits that is in vogue today is extremely puerile and shallow, to say the least ! All that our astrologer wants to know is the sign occupied by the Moon at birth. He does not care to inquire what Navamsa or Decanate, much less the exact degree, is occupied by the Moon. Nor does he care to consider what house is tenanted by the Moon or by the transiting planet, for he is blissfully ignorant of the importance of the house positions of planets ! But the acme of absurdity is perhaps reached when on the entry of any planet into a new sign he presages a change of fortune, for better or worse,

for every Tom, Dick and Harry ! These Moon-sign or moonshine forecasts, if given in writing, usually end up with the stock phrase "*Shubham bhavatu*," God bless you,—or in other words, God save the client ! If the reader is inclined to think that I am drawing an unnecessarily gloomy picture of the present plight of Indian astrology, let him browse through the pages of some of our popular astrological magazines and he will be convinced of the truth of my remarks. But, then, the trouble is that if the reader is familiar only with the horoscopy of the benighted westerners, he is bound to get bewildered within the mystic maze that passes for the horoscope in our magazines ! He will be left wondering whether the figure is to be read from left to right or right to left or upside-down !

It appears that some of our ancient astrologers were quite aware of the superficiality and absurdity of depending solely on the Moon-sign in judging the effects of transits. Thus, for instance, Gunakara who flourished some time about 1496 A.D. writes in his *Horamakaranda* —

यद्गोचरे जन्मगृहाद् ग्रहाणां पृथक् फलं द्वादशराशिषूक्तम् ।
 नृणां तदेकर्क्षभुवां फलस्य भेदादनैकान्तिकमुक्तमाद्यः ॥ १ ॥
 यत्र स्थितः शीतकरो नराणां स्याजन्मराशि तमुदाहरन्ति ।
 यथा तथा येषु खण्डाः सलभाः स्थिता न ते सप्तकतो भवन्ति ॥ २ ॥
 अतोऽश्चराशिर्मनुजोडत्र सर्वैः प्रोक्तोडत्र तेभ्यश्च शुभाशुभानि ।
 फलानि तेषां च वियोगयोगा यदाध्वगोत्थफलं स्फुर्टं स्यात् ॥ ३ ॥

The effects of transiting planets that have been delineated by the ancient Acharyas on the basis of the Moon-sign would be experienced in different ways even by persons born under the same Moon-sign or the same Nakshatra, and this difference arises owing to the difference in the Lagna (rising sign) and the distance of planets from the Lagna. (1)

The sign occupied by the Moon at birth is known as the *Janma-rasi* (birth sign). But every sign that is occupied by some planet or other is capable of producing certain effects, and the Lagna is also equally potent in this respect.(2)

Thus the native responds to the influence of eight signs — seven pertaining to the planets and one to the Lagna. Every planetary influence, therefore, must be judged not only indepen-

dently, but also through the interaction of planets. This system of calculating and judging precisely the influence of planets is called the Ashtakavarga system.(3)

These remarks of Gunakara ought to serve as an eye-opener to all astrologers of the present day who are sacrificing accuracy to simplicity and making a travesty of the real teaching of the ancients. Let them ask themselves whether the ancient teachers were just indulging in some childish fancy when they devised elaborate schemes of judging planetary strength or split every degree of the zodiac into its fractional parts, and let them contrast the ways of the ancients with the perfunctory manner in which they themselves deal with horoscopes.

The Ashtakavarga system appears to have originated in the very remote past. Acharya Varahamihira (circa 500 A.D.) mentions it rather casually, as if it had already become an integral part of the standard teaching on astrology in his day, not requiring a very detailed exposition. It is quite likely, therefore, that the system originated some centuries before Varaha, perhaps a couple of centuries even before Christ.

The system is, no doubt, rather intricate and laborious, and those shallow practitioners who feel that predictions ought to come trippingly to the tongue as soon as one knows the Moon-sign or the Moon's Nakshatra have not been able to appreciate its importance. Consequently it has fallen into disuse in recent years, though at times some practitioners do add a series of bald Ashtakavarga tables, without a word of interpretation, in order to produce an awe-inspiring scroll and fleece the gullible client ! Let us hope that the authors of the present volume would succeed in reviving and popularizing this half-forgotten system of the ancients and earn the credit for setting at least one part of the house of astrology in order.

The careful student will find that the Ashtakavarga system, as expounded in this volume, provides certain keys for judging the strength of houses and planets, and for evaluating the potency of transits on the basis of the eightfold division of the *bhavas* (houses) of the horoscope. The authors have indeed done a great service to the cause of astrology by bringing together all available information on the subject in this omnibus volume. The example

of ceaseless and painstaking research that they have thus set before the younger generation of scholars is certainly worth emulating.

In conclusion, I sincerely wish that this valuable work should be accorded a warm welcome by all earnest students, Indian as well as foreign, and I pray that the Divine Power that inspired the authors to undertake this project may grant them further opportunities to explore other promising fields of astrological research.

YESHWANT K. PRADHAN

5th February, 1957.

AUTHORS' NOTE

The Ashtakavarga is recognized as an outstanding system of prediction among the several systems advocated in the standard works on astrology. It has been commended as the best and the most indispensable key, so that all predictions have to be made only after a consideration of the Ashtakavarga. But the treatment of the system — its methods of application and interpretation — found in the existing works is not exhaustive and thorough enough for students to understand, which is a serious deficiency in the outfit of the modern astrologer. The present work consisting of about 950 verses and treating exclusively of the Ashtakavarga and its practical application is an attempt to fulfil this long-felt desideratum. The work contains in one volume materials collected mainly from available standard works on astrology, the last two chapters being based on manuscripts hitherto unpublished. The plan of treatment is, we hope, quite suitable from the student's point of view : The original Sanskrit verses come first ; then follows their translation in English with copious explanatory notes and comments, and an example horoscope has been worked out in detail so as to give a clear idea of the application of the system. The idea of computing Ashtakavarga on the basis of the Bhavakundali, in preference to the usual Ja^mmakundali, first suggested by Shri Uttamram Mayaram Thakar in his Gujarati work *Jyotish Vijnan Ane Lagbu Parasari*, has been adopted for reasons given in the Prologue and the text. The book is also furnished with appendices containing the minimum details necessary for the Ashtakavarga calculations (except, however, the calculation of the Shadvarga strength which is beyond the scope of this book). An index to verses, and to the subject matter, a bibliography and a glossary of the terms frequently used are also included. A noteworthy addition is the Sarvachanchachakra (p. 64) which will prove useful in connection with Chaps. XVI and XVII, and the Ashtakavarga Ayurdaya calculations in Chap. XV.

We wish to express our grateful thanks to Shri Yeshwant K. Pradhan, Jyotishacharya, for the encouragement and co-operation that he has given us while this work was in progress, as also for writing the Foreword ; to Shri Amritlal L. Shah, Hon. Secretary,

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We also wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Asiatic Society of Bombay, for permission to publish the chapter on Ashtakavarga from the manuscript of the *Jatakatilaka* of Kamalakar ; to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and the Oriental Institute, Baroda, for supplying the photostat copies of the chapter on Ashtakavarga from the manuscript of the *Bribatyananajataka* of Meenaraja and permitting its use ; to the Janmabhumi Panchanga Karyalaya and the Bombay Astrological Society for helping us in many ways ; and to numerous friends and well-wishers who prefer to remain anonymous, for their constant support and co-operation.

Any suggestions or comments regarding necessary additions or improvements to be made in this work shall be gladly received and considered for the next edition. We shall consider our labour amply rewarded if this work proves helpful in enabling students to make predictions with greater confidence and greater success than at present and brightening the name of the much-maligned science of astrology.

C. S. PATEL.
C. A. S. AIYAR.

Bombay, February, 5, 1957.

PROLOGUE

Ever since the dawn of creation man has been prayerfully invoking the stars in their courses to lift the veil of the inscrutable Future. The Egyptians, Chaldeans, Chinese, Greeks, Hindus had all been endeavouring, with more or less success, to predict the destiny of men and nations by the position of planets and fixed stars, and in doing so they had also been noting the motions of the planets and building up the edifice of astronomy brick by brick. Prediction of events by means of astrology may be classified under the following six divisions :—

* 1. *Mundane* — Dealing with celestial phenomena like eclipses, planetary conjunctions, new-moons, etc., their time of occurrence, and their effects on nations, countries, etc.

2. *Annual Forecast* — Used for foretelling the weather, agricultural outlook and other matters from the nature of the planets presiding over each of them in the annual horoscope cast for the new (Equinoctial) Year.

3. *Genethliacal or Natal Astrology* — Very interesting and complicated. It foretells the character, destiny and other matters about a person from the rising sign (Ascendant) and the planetary configurations, aspects, etc., at the time of birth.

4. *Transit system (Gochara)* — This describes the effects produced on individuals by the transit of planets and the aspects formed with reference to their radical positions. This can deal with a short period only.

5. *Horary system* — Deals with the horoscope prepared at the time some question is put to the astrologer and predictions based on that. These are for the immediate future.

6. *Electoral system* — Deals with the selection of right time for any business or function. The conditions and positions of the celestial bodies at a selected moment have a significant influence on a person's activity. The basic principle of this system is that according to the good or bad influence due to their positions in the heavens and with reference to the Ascendant at the time of commencing any undertaking, the celestial bodies cause success or failure, joy or sorrow, profit or loss, etc.

The first five systems tell us what is in store for us in the light of the Ascendant and planetary positions at a given moment. But the Electoral system tells us what the planetary positions and aspects should be to start a good function in order to ensure success, on the assumption that we have the freedom to choose the most auspicious time.*

NATAL ASTROLOGY

For accurate and correct predictions the horoscope that we cast has to be correct. There are various methods of rectification of the horoscope. The positions of the planets in the heavens and their insertion in the proper houses (*Bhavas*) come next to that.

In the Indian system of calculating the planetary positions, the system originally in use was known as the Parahita (traditional) system. Later on it was modified from the observed discrepancies and brought into line with the Drig (observation) system. But subsequent to the discovery of the telescope and the use of advanced methods of mathematical calculation, it was found that the Drig system also was not very accurate. Now-a-days many almanacs and ephemerides are compiled on the basis of the elements of the Nautical Almanac, such as Raphael's Ephemeris and modern Indian Panchangas which claim to give correct positions of planets.

There are two systems of locating the planets, namely, the Sayana (tropical) and the Nirayana (sidereal) system. In the Sayana (*cum* precession) system the 1st point of Aries from which all planetary positions are given is located at the Vernal Equinox, the point at which the Sun crosses the Equator in his northerly course. On account of the precession of the Equinox this event happens once in every year of 365.2422 days which is less than the sidereal year of 365.2564 days. The difference in the two types of the year is due to the fact that the Equinox recedes in a westerly direction by 50" of arc annually. This results in an increase in the longitudes of the fixed stars.

In the Indian system the 1st point of Aries is reckoned from the fixed star Revati which one school of astronomers identifies with Zeta Piscium, and all positions are measured from this. Thus there are two methods of reckoning the longitudes of planets. The Sayana or the tropical system based on the moving zodiac and the Nirayana or the sidereal system based on the fixed zodiac.

.... Adapted from the *Kalaprakasika* by N. P. Subramanya Iyer.

At some date in the beginning of the Christian Era the initial points of the two zodiacs were identical. The exact year when this happened cannot be definitely ascertained as the determinant star Revati has disappeared. Various dates have been assigned to this coincidence of the two zodiacs by different astronomers with the result that there is no agreement in regard to the amount of Precession (Ayanamsa). The rate of annual precession also is taken as 50", 52" or 60". The precession adopted by some leading astronomers and Panchangas in India is based on the assumption that the longitude of the star Chitra (Alpha Virginis or Spica) is 180° of the fixed zodiac ; hence the value of precession for 1956 January 1st is 23° 13' 38" and the annual precession 50".26.

It is evident that the position of a planet is the same in the two systems, the only difference being that in the movable zodiac it is with reference to the Equinoctial point, and in the fixed zodiac with reference to some fixed star. By deducting the Ayanamsa from the Sayana positions the Nirayana positions are obtained and vice versa.

But, for precision even in the Indian system the calculation of the Ascendant and the 10th house is first carried out by the Sayana reckoning and the Ayanamsa is deducted from the result afterwards. The Sayana mode of reckoning has also to be used to find the declinations of the planets and the duration of the day and night.

METHODS OF HOUSE (BHAVA) DIVISION

The Ascendant and the M. C. (10th house cusp) and other house cusps are calculated by one of the usual methods. In the Indian system the duration of the day has to be taken into account to calculate the 10th house cusp. The cusps of the remaining houses are then determined by one of the following methods :—

(a) *Method of Placidus* or the Semi-arc System : "The principle of this system is the trisection of the semi-arc of each degree of the ecliptic. By successively adding 1/3 S. A. (diurnal) of any degree to the Sidereal Time of its ascension, said degree is found upon cusp of the 12th, 11th and 10th house, respectively ; similarly, by adding 1/3 S.A. (nocturnal) to the Sidereal Time of its descention, said degree is found upon cusp of the 6th, 5th and 4th house."

(b) *Method of Campanus* : "The principle of this system is the trisection of a quadrant of the Prime Vertical, (which is a great circle passing through the zenith point, and at right angles to the meridian), by great circles mutually intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon ; the cusps of the houses being the degrees of the Ecliptic cut by these circles".

(c) *Rational Method ascribed to Regiomontanus* : "The principle of this system is the trisection of a quadrant of the Equator, comprised between the horizon and meridian, by great circles mutually intersecting at the north and south points of the horizon ; the cusps of the houses being the degrees of the Ecliptic cut by these circles".

(d) *Method of Porphyry* : "The principle of this system is the trisection of the arc of the Ecliptic intercepted between the horizon and meridian. The arc of the zodiac between the Ascendant and the 10th house is divided into three equal parts, giving thus the cusps of XI and XII houses. Similarly trisection of the arc between the Ascendant and the 4th house gives the cusps of II and III houses."¹

This method of House division is generally followed in the Indian system. Half the sum of any two adjacent cusps is taken as the border line (*Sandhi*) of the two houses (*bbavas*). Thus each house has a definite range and the planets are posited in properly delimited *bbavas*, unless, of course, some of them choose to sit on the fence ! The planet's influence on the *bhava* occupied is maximum when it is at the cusp or near it, and it is least when the planet is on the border line (*Sandhi*).

JUDGMENT OF THE HOROSCOPE.

Western system : In this system the character and destiny of the native are delineated from the Ascendant and the position of planets in the angles (Kendras) and other houses and the mutual aspects of the planets, as also their aspects to the Ascendant and the 10th cusp. The timing of events is effected by means of directions in the Progressed horoscope.

(1) The Progressed Horoscope : (a) *Primary Directions* : the rotation of the earth on its axis from west to east brings a new degree of the ecliptic to the Mid-heaven every 4 minutes. The passing of each degree across the M. C. is supposed to represent

1. See *Casting the Horoscope* by Alan Leo, pp. 110, 111.

one year in man's life. Thus the directions of a man who lives for 90 years are completed within 6 hours after birth. The orbital movement of the planets during this time is negligible. The planets move from house to house and form certain directions to their radical positions and to other planets. These directional changes can be calculated by considering the planets fixed, and advancing the M. C. 1° every year and taking the Ascendant according to the latitude of the place. Observe the new aspects which these form with the radical planets as also the changing mutual aspects of planets. These Primary Directions are said to indicate the events in a man's life which are beyond his control, the inescapable destiny that smiles or frowns on him.

(b) *Secondary Directions* : Apart from the directional changes effected by the earth's rotation the planets themselves change as they revolve in their own orbits. Taking a day to represent one year of life, the span of 90 years is completed by the movement of the planets in about 3 months. The horoscope cast for the same time as that of birth, on the day which represents the year, is the basis of judgment in the secondary system. The aspects formed by the progressed planets to the radical ones and the aspects to radical angles are judged, taking one planet after another. The solar directions thus formed are the most important. Then come the M. C., the Ascendant and the directions of other planets to those in the radical and progressed horoscopes. The Lunar directions are taken next. Since the Moon traverses about 13° in a day many directions are formed in the course of the year. Therefore, by taking $1/12$ of the actual diurnal motion of the Moon the exact month in which a certain aspect is formed can be determined.

Another simple method of Directing is the Radix system in which the average daily motion of the Sun ($59' 8''$) is taken as the increment for every year, for the Sun, Moon and every planet and M. C. The Ascendant corresponding to the directional M. C. is determined from the Table of Houses for the latitude of the birthplace. The aspects formed by the progressed planets with the radical ones are then studied in order to judge the trend of the coming year.

Indian system : All matters relating to a person's life, its duration, environment, etc., are judged from the positions of the planets, Yogas and Dasas. The different kinds of Yogas (combination or set-up of planetary positions) with reference to the

Ascendant or otherwise are linked up with the events in the life of the native by considering the following factors :—

1. The peculiar sign position of a planet in the heavens that adds to its strength, such as exaltation, occupancy of its own house, Vargottama, etc. This is independent of *bbavas* or the nature of the planet.

2. The *bbavas* (house) positions such as position in Kendras (angles), Konas (trinal houses), etc. This is independent of the exaltations of planets.

3. Nature of the planet that forms the Yoga. This is independent of its sign position and *bbava* position.

4. Dignity or lack of it imparted to houses by the planets occupying them, e.g., Ascendant and the 8th house occupied by benefics or their own lords or by planets in exaltation, etc.

5. *Bbava* and Planets, e.g., Adhi Yoga formed when there are planets in the 6th, 7th and 8th *bbavas* from the Ascendant or Moon, and the nature of the planets forming this Yoga.

6. Combination of *bbava*, sign position and the planets. In this the sign position (Exaltation, etc.) *bbava* position (Kendra, Kona, etc.) and the intrinsic nature of the planet that forms it have to be considered for Yogas like Ruchaka (by Mars), Bhadra (Mercury), etc.

The span of life due to certain Yogas is a definite number of years.

In addition to these, the Dasa system also is considered for predicting the events in one's life. According to Parasara there are 32 different methods for ascertaining the duration of life and prediction of events, which can be classified as follows :

1. Naisargikayurdaya, 2. Pindayurdaya, 3. Rasmijayurdaya,
4. Amsakayurdaya, 5. Chakrayurdaya, 6. Nakshatrayurdaya, 7.
Ashtakavargayurdaya.

In the first three systems a certain number of years is allotted to each planet holding an exaltation position and half the values to those that are debilitated. Proportional values are derived when the planets are in intermediate positions. The years obtained are subject to 4 kinds of reductions, viz., Chakrardha-hani (due to the hemisphere occupied by the planet), Satrukshetra-hani (due to position in an inimical house), Astamgata-hani (due to the planet's proximity to the Sun) and Krurodaya-hani (due to the presence

of a malefic in the Lagna). The Ayus derived from the Ascendant is added to this.

In the Amsakayurdaya the number of years contributed by each planet and the Lagna is equal to the number of Navamsas elapsed from Mesha, expunging cycles of 12 signs whenever the Navamsa number exceeds 12. These are further modified, in respect of planets in exaltation, own house, etc.

The Chakrayurdaya based on the Kalachakra Dasa system is found by two methods : (1) The Ayus (length of life) is the sum of the periods contributed by the planets in proportion to the untraversed portions in the Nakshatra quarter (i.e., Navamsa) occupied by them. (2) The 27 Nakshatras are classified into Savya (clockwise) and Apasavya (anti-clockwise) cycles. Each quarter (pada) of the Nakshatra is allotted a fixed number of years. The Moon's Navamsa determines the particular Dasa years. The cycle starts from the Navamsa *rasi*. Each *rasi*'s contribution is equal to the years allotted to the planet ruling the *rasi*. The proportional part is calculated for the untraversed portion in the Navamsa occupied by the Moon and the periods of *rasis* carried on from that point.

In the Ashtottari system the maximum life period is supposed to be 108 years. The 28 Nakshatras (including Abhijit) are divided into 8 groups and allotted to the 8 planets inclusive of Rahu. The proportional part remaining in a planet's Dasa is calculated from the untraversed portion of the Nakshatra occupied by the Moon in that group. The remaining Dasas follow in a fixed order.

In the Vimshottari system the maximum life is taken to be 120 years. The 27 Nakshatras are divided into nine groups. The three Nakshatras of every group are in trine to one another. Each group is ruled by a planet which is allotted a fixed period. Rahu and Ketu are taken as planets in this Dasa system. The proportional part corresponding to the untraversed portion in the Nakshatra occupied by the Moon is the balance of the Dasa period of the planet ruling the Nakshatra. The remaining Dasas follow in a fixed order.

In the Yogini Dasa system the span for one cycle is 36 years contributed by the 8 Yognis, the 1st one giving 1 year, the 2nd, 2 years, and so on. The number of the Janmanakshatra of the native counted from Aswini *plus* 3 is divided by 8. The remainder

shows the ordinal number of the initial Dasa. The fractional portion is calculated as in other Dasas.

The Ashtakavarga System of Dasas : In this method the Shodhyapindas (vide Chap. III and pages 45-47) of the planets are multiplied by 7 and the product divided by 27. The quotient is Nakshatra years. These are subject to Mandala corrections and reduction due to (a) planetary conjunctions and (b) due to the positions in the visible half of the birthchart. This has been fully worked out (Vide Chap. XV). In this system the periods contributed by the planets are variable according to the Shodhyapinda. The Antaras, their order and their periods also differ in every horoscope.

The Jaimini system differs in many respects from those given in standard works. It involves the idea of different kinds of Lagna. The planet which has advanced to the farthest point in the *rasi* occupied by him becomes the Atmakaraka (significator of the soul) and is the most important planet in the horoscope, and the *rasi* holding him is regarded as the strongest.

Jaimini lays special emphasis on the strength of the *rasi*, which is derived by the position of one or more planets in it. The strength of a planet depends on the Amsabala (i.e., degrees in the *rasi*) and Moolatrikona bala (i.e., position in exaltation, Moolatrikona, etc.). The aspects in this system are determined as follows :—

- (a) A Chara (cardinal) *rasi* aspects all the Sthira (fixed) *rasis* and the planets in them except the one adjacent to it.
- (b) A Sthira *rasi* aspects all the Charas (and the planets in them) except the one adjacent to it.
- (c) An Ubhaya (mutable) *rasi* aspects all the other Ubhaya *rasis* (and the planets in them).

These aspect influences, good or bad, are affected by the presence of planets in certain places from the aspecting lord or *rasi*. These affecting agencies are known as Argalas.

The Dasas in the Jaimini system invariably refer to *rasis*. Various kinds of Dasas are given. The choice of a particular Dasa depends on circumstances. But the Chara Dasa and Trikona Dasa can be applied to all. Important events could be timed by Navamsa Dasa, and/or Chara Dasa. *Rasis* are divided into two groups for finding the order of the succession of Dasas and counting Dasa years. They are : (a) Vishamapada (two odd quadrants consisting of (1) Mesha, Vrishabha, Mithuna and (2) Tula, Vrischika and

Dhanus) the order of Dasa for these being Savya (clockwise) ; and (b) Samapada (two even quadrants consisting of (1) Kataka, Simha and Kanya and (2) Makara, Kumbha and Meena) the order of Dasa for these being Apasavya (anti-clockwise). When the 9th house from the Lagna falls in a Savya group the order of Dasa succession is direct, the first Dasa starting from the *Lagna rasi*, the 2nd Dasa starting from the *rasi* next to the Lagna and so on, and in an Apasavya group the order is anti-clockwise, i.e., Lagna, 12th house, etc.

The Dasa period is variable according to the situation of the lord of the Dasa with reference to his *rasi* and is equal to $(n - 1)$ years, where n represents the distance in *rasis* between the *rasi* and its lord taken clockwise or anti-clockwise according as the *rasi* belongs to the Savya or Apasavya group. These are modified according to the benefic or malefic disposition of the lords. The Antaras in a main *rasi* Dasa follow the same principles as for the Dasa.

Finally, there is the method of forecasting the events of the year from the annual horoscope. Here a horoscope is cast for the time when the Sun returns exactly to the same longitude as he occupied at birth.¹ The other planetary positions and aspects and the Dasa periods for the year are calculated according to the prescribed rules and probable events of the year are predicted in conjunction with the usual Dasa period effects.

The Nadi Jyotisha is a unique system of astrology. The books on this system contain ready-made horoscopes giving out the whole life-reading with important events in the life of the native as well as his parents, wife, etc., and also information about the previous and future births, and other matters.

Each *rasi* is divided into 150 *amsas* and each *amsa* has a Purva (former) bhaga and Uttara (latter) bhaga. The Purva and Uttara bhagas of the same *amsa* produce an entirely different type of life incidents. The selection of the appropriate Nadi for a person depends on some such factor as (a) certain lines on his palm (b) the length of his shadow (c) the name or an important event in the life, etc., and this clue to the selection is being kept as a secret by the astrologers in possession of the Nadis.

The standard works on astrology have dealt with the determination of the duration of life, events, etc., by various methods,

1. According to the Tajik system.

such as, the special Yogas, the different kinds of Dasas with the Antaras, etc. On the basis of the Dasas the good and bad effects that are likely to be produced have also been explained as ranging from Sampurna (complete) for planets in exaltation to Rikta (nil) for planets in debilitation, in inimical houses, etc. The type of Dasa that applies to a particular horoscope depends on the Shadvarga strength of the planets or on the presence of special Yogas. But, nowadays, most of the astrologers ignore these subtle distinctions and rely exclusively on the Udu (Nakshatra) Dasa systems. The principal Udu Dasa systems are : the Vimshottari prevalent in South India and in the Uttar Pradesh and Bengal, and the Ashtottari common in Gujarat, Saurashtra, Maharashtra, Bengal, etc., the Yogini in Northern India and the Kalachakra Dasa which is rarely used. All these Dasas depend on the position of the Moon at the time of birth and each has different Dasa lords and periods. The consensus of opinion is that the prediction of events based on the Vimshottari Dasa system is in better agreement with the actual events in life. To supplement this, the effects arising from the transit of planets (Gochara) through the various *rasis* are delineated. In spite of all these, the nature of the event and the time of its occurrence, predicted with the help of the Dasa and its Antaras are very often found to be in disagreement with and sometimes even contradictory to what are predicted from the transits. Further the question whether a given horoscope would respond to the Dasa effects or to transit effects, or if both operate under certain conditions, what these conditions are, has proved very difficult to solve in the light of the existing methods. Of course, the authors have sought to explain away these knotty points by means of the Veda positions, but even these do not satisfactorily solve the problem. Evidently the sages were aware of these difficulties and have, therefore, propounded the Ashtakavarga system to enable us to eliminate these apparent anomalies and arrive at accurate results.

They have enumerated certain places as auspicious and others as inauspicious as reckoned from the houses occupied by the planets and from the Lagna. The marking (usually by *bindus*) of these auspicious places in a person's horoscope with reference to the positions of the planets and the Lagna at birth constitutes the Ashakavarga (so named because of the eight positions) of that horoscope. The method of working usually adopted for preparing

Ashtakavarga tables is to reckon the auspicious positions from the rising sign and the signs occupied by the planets. Further, every *rasi* (sign) is divided into 8 equal parts called Kakshyas and all the *rasis* have the same order of the rulers of Kakshyas and the rulers govern the same fixed degree areas. There are some drawbacks in this signwise method. The Bhinnashtakavarga figures of the planets and the Samudayashtakavarga total in each *rasi* will be the same for all persons born with a particular *rasi* as the Lagna on any day, irrespective of the degree rising. The transit effects will thus be the same and will be experienced simultaneously by all of them, on account of the fixed positions of the Kakshyas.

But it has been found from experience that the events and transit effects are different even for persons having the same sign but a different degree of it on the Ascendant. The case of twins may be cited as a proof of this statement. Again, persons may be born with the same rising degree (Lagna), but if the births are in different latitudes the M. C. and the other house-cusps would differ, and consequently the orientation of the planets would also differ. It may also be pointed out that whereas text-books on astrology carry on the sub-divisions of a *rasi* into Hora, Drekana and other Vargas right upto Shashtyamsa (60th part), the division into 8 parts (Kakshyas) is mentioned only in connection with the Ashtakavarga system.¹ If this Kakshya division of *rasi* is on a permanent basis, as it is supposed to be, it is conspicuous by its absence in the Samjna Adhyaya, (the chapter on terminology) in every text-book.

For certain purposes the *bindus* in a *bbava* have to be taken for Ashtakavarga calculations. When a *bbava* extends into two *rasis* and the Ashtakavarga is prepared on the basis of the *rasis* treated as *bbavas*, the question would be from which of the two *rasis* involved should we take the *bindus* for the particular *bbava*. Because of these defects of the signwise method the preparation of Ashtakavarga from the *bbava* positions of the planets appears to be a better method, for in that case the same planetary positions in the zodiac (on any day) will be found in different *bbava* positions in horoscopes having different degrees of the same *rasi* as Ascendant, or even for the same degree of Ascendant in different latitudes. Owing to this change of *bbava* positions of planets, the Bhinn-

1. Division of *rasi* into 8 parts and 11 parts is found also in the Tajik system.

ashtakavarga figures and the Samudayashtakavarga total in each *bhava* for each horoscope will be different. This *bbava* method of preparing the Ashtakavarga does not tamper with or alter in any way the interpretation of the verses describing the method of marking the auspicious places, for Bha or Bhavana is used as a synonym for *rasi* as well as *bbava*. Moreover, the division into Kakshyas may then be carried out so as to include even the signs intercepted in any *bbava*. The starting point of a Kakshya or the Kakshya lordship for a particular sign of the zodiac need not be the same in all horoscopes. Further, the *rasi* multipliers may be taken as applicable to the *bbavas*. The multiplier for the *rasi* in which the Ascendant falls is taken as that of the 1st *bbava* and the remaining ones for the succeeding *bbavas* taken in order. This can account for the difference in the timing and nature of events experienced by persons born with the same rising sign.

The interpretations through the Ashtakavarga method can be broadly classified as (1) the magnitude or importance of a predicted event, (2) the nature, quality, kind, etc. of the event and (3) the time of the event. They are best judged by means of (a) the Bhinnashtakavarga strength of the planets (b) the Prastarashtakavarga for determining the time of occurrence and the nature and type of the event and (c) the Samudayashtakavarga for finding out the important phases in one's life denoted by outstanding events, fortunate or otherwise. Again, the Ashtakavarga may be advantageously utilised for finding out the best year, month, day and Lagna (rising sign) for the commencement of any kind of function in order to ensure success and prosperity.

After preparing the several Bhinnashtakavargas and the Samudaya total in each *bbava*, the good and bad effects arising from the position of planets at birth have to be judged. Planets associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* (benefic points) in their respective Ashtakavargas in the *bbavas* occupied by them at birth generally cause diseases, sorrow, agony and privations even when they are in exaltation, their own houses, etc., and the adverse effects are intensified when the planets are in debility, inimical houses, etc.; with 4 *bindus* the effects are of a mixed nature, partly good and partly evil. Planets associated with 5 or more *bindus* are auspicious and bestow all kinds of prosperity, the extent of which increases with the number of *bindus*. If, in addition to this, they occupy Upachaya houses (3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th), or own or exaltation houses and

are strong according to Shadvargabala, the good effects are still further enhanced. Even those planets that are in debility or occupy inimical houses or 6th, 8th or 12th *bbava* prove auspicious, if they are associated with 5 or more *bindus* (vide Ch. IV). This is the reason why the results predicted simply from the strength, position, etc., of the planets, without due consideration of the Ashtakavarga strength do not come up to expectation.

The Dasas of the different planets also are to be judged from this Ashtakavarga strength. The Dasa of a planet is auspicious if the planet is associated with 5 or more *bindus* (in his Ashtakavarga) in the *bbava* occupied by him. The effect reaches the maximum when the number of *bindus* is 8 ; when the number is less than 4 the Dasa proves inauspicious and with 4 *bindus* it gives mixed results. Rahu and Ketu are said to be similar to Saturn and Mars respectively in their effects. As they are not included in the Ashtakavarga consideration, their Dasa effects may be judged from the Ashtakavargas of Saturn (for Rahu) and Mars (for Ketu), but taking Rahu and the house occupied by him in lieu of Saturn and Ketu and the house occupied by him in lieu of Mars respectively : Or they may be judged from the Ashtakavarga of Rahu given by Yavanacharya. This point can be settled only from observation. The Antaras (sub-periods) of the planets in any main Dasa prove auspicious, if both the houses owned by the Antara lord contain more than five *bindus* in the Ashtakavarga of the *main Dasa lord* and prove inauspicious if these houses contain less than four *bindus* (except in the case of the Sun and Moon where only one house has to be taken). The Ashtakavarga Dasa, though highly spoken of by ancient teachers of astrology (vide Chap. XV), is not availed of in practice now-a-days.

Important events are, as a rule, predicted according to the positions of the planets in *rasis* and *bbavas* at birth. But the Ashtakavarga gives a new method of prediction of events, since we are asked to consider the positions (at birth) of planets in different Kakshyas. They are good or bad according to the presence of a *bindu* or a *rekha* in that Kakshya. The magnitude of the events will depend on the number of *bindus* or *rekhas* in the *bbava* occupied by the different planets (vide Chap. XVII).

After finding out the proportion of the good and bad planetary influences from the individual Ashtakavargas of the planets, one has to modify that by a consideration of the Samudayashtakavarga

total in the *bhava*. Since the Samudaya total in any *bhava* is the aggregate of the *bindus* of all the indicators it gives a definite idea of the strength of that *bhava* with respect to all the planets. Any planet in a *bhava* having more than 28 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga invariably produces good results, the magnitude increasing with the number of *bindus* : even a planet associated with few *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga proves auspicious to a limited extent, and a planet strong by association with many *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga produces the best possible results.

The type, quality, nature, etc., of the events arising from a planet's transit through a *bhava* have to be determined from the Shadvarga strength, the special Yogas, the aspects to the transiting planet, the lord of the Kakshya transited, the *bhavas*, etc., in co-ordination with the Ashtakavarga strength also.

The *rasis* are classified as (a) Karma (productive of action) represented by earnings through the vocation of the native ; (b) Bhoga (enjoyment) represented by the enjoyment of a variety of food and drinks, music, dance, cosmetics, company of women, etc., and (c) Vinasakah (destructive or afflicting) represented by harsh words, castigation, threats and similar actions wounding the mind or body. The type of articles used for these are classified as Dhatus, Moola and Jiva. Dhatus (element) class includes minerals, bones, mineral oils and their various derivatives. Moola (vegetable) class includes grass, creepers, vines, bushes, herbs and trees and their products like seeds, flowers, wood, etc. Jiva (animal) class includes all kinds of living beings originating from mammals, eggs and their various orders and species.

The *rasis* and the Drekanas are designated as Karma, Bhoga and Nasa, according to their Chara, Sthira and Ubhaya nature. Of the three Navamsas of each Drekana, the Chara represents Dhatus, the Sthira represents Moola and the Ubhaya stands for Jiva class. Each of these Navamsas produces nine types of results on account of its being occupied or aspected by the nine planets. Thus one *rasi* of the zodiac can produce 81 different types of results. The identification and specification of these are to be made (1) from the Panchabhatatva condition (cognised by the sensory organs and represented by the planets) existing at the particular time owing to some planet's or Kakshya-lord's presence in or aspect to a Kakshya.

The nature and name of an article in question can be identified by means of the letters of the alphabet appropriate to the *rasis* and planets. Their classification as good, medium or coarse can be made from the exaltation, own house, and other positions of the planets. For example if the Sun occupies a Karma-Dhatu (Chara Drekana — Chara Navamsa) place, he bestows articles of the type ranging from gold to one made of clay according to the position in exaltation, own house, etc. But this bestowal happens only when the Kakshya which falls in this section of the zodiac contains a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga and not otherwise. If the Kakshya contains a *rekha* (not marked generally), the loss of the enumerated articles takes place. Suppose Saturn is in a Bhoga-Jiva (Sthira Drekana — Ubhaya Navamsa) place and Jupiter occupies a Nasa-Moola (Ubhaya Drekana — Sthira Navamsa) place and that the Kakshya occupied by Jupiter contains a *bindu* contributed by Saturn. If Saturn is stronger than Jupiter, enjoyment of happiness from wife and other relations is the result. If Saturn is the weaker one, there is gain from sale of grass, wood, etc. If Jupiter is unfavourable owing to its occupation of a Kakshya having a *rekha*, a stronger Saturn brings loss of happiness from wife and other relations and a stronger Jupiter brings loss from the produce of Moola types. In this manner, the Drekana-Navamsa positional results are to be interpreted and gain or loss from these sources is judged from the presence or absence of a *bindu* in the Kakshya that falls in this position.

As an instance of delineating the results from the Panchabhuhatatva, suppose the Sun occupies a Kakshya of Saturn. The Sun represents acerbity of taste and perception of shape, while Saturn represents astringent taste and perception of feel or touch. If the Kakshya occupied contains a *bindu* and if both the planets are strong, acquisition of silk or some equally fine fabric appealing to the eye and soft in feel may be expected. If both are weak, they represent ugly and coarse fabrics like black rugs, etc. But, when the Kakshya of Saturn contains a *rekha*, there is loss, instead of gain, of the above things, the nature of actual experience depending on the strength or weakness of the Sun and Saturn. Here also the gain or loss has to be judged from the presence or absence of a *bindu* in the relevant Kakshya.

These effects of the transits of planets should also be interpreted according to the *bhavas* transited. The transits of

planets through a *bhava* containing more than 4 *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas produce auspicious results relating to that *bhava*; and conversely, transits through a *bhava* containing less than 4 *bindus* produce adverse results. The position of the transited house — or, in other words, the ordinal number of that house — may be reckoned as usual from the Ascendant where the Ascendant describes the native himself, the 2nd *bhava* rules his wealth, family, etc., and so on. It may also be considered from the position of the respective radical planet whose Kakshya is transited, e.g., from radical Saturn when the Kakshya of Saturn is transited, and so on (vide Chap. XVI). Which of the two methods yields better results is a question to be decided by further investigation. We have tentatively adopted the first method for the example horoscope as it appears to be the more conventional method.

The results are again to be judged according to the Karakatva of the planets. The Sun is the Karaka of the father and personality of the native; the Moon is the Karaka of the mind and the mother, and so on.

Lastly, they should be judged from the position of the planets in the Upachaya or Apachaya houses from the Lagna. The former increases the good effects (if there is a preponderance of *bindus*) to a greater extent than the latter. If there is a paucity of *bindus*, the Upachaya houses produce less adverse results as compared with Apachaya houses. These effects are further enhanced, if the planets in question occupy friendly, own or exaltation houses, or diminished if they are combust or in inimical or debilitation houses.

The next point for consideration is how to find the time of fruition and the periods of prosperity and adversity. This is done from the study of transits and the Prastarashtakavargas of the planets. Herein the *bindus* and the *rekhas* in a *bhava* are distributed in the different Kakshyas, the *bindus* only being placed in the Kakshyas of the donating planets. When a planet transits a *bhava* his Prastarashtakavarga is to be referred to. Out of the total duration of a transit, the periods of transit through Kakshyas having *bindus* produce auspicious results and the remaining periods inauspicious ones. The net result will be good or bad according to the preponderance of *bindus* or *rekhas*.

At the time of transiting a *bhava* a planet produces eight types of results for the 8 Kakshyas which will be good or bad according to the presence or absence of a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga.

But all these do not take place at the same time (vide Chap. XVI). When a planet transits a Kakshya he produces one and only one type of result, which is according to the *bhava* position he occupies from the radical position of the lord of the Kakshya transited. At a given moment there will be seven types of transit results produced by the seven planets. Thus the results of Gochara, i.e., transits should be observed and analysed from the transits of all the planets. But in actual practice the Gochara results are generally considered from the Moon alone and sometimes from the Lagna, by simply using the auspicious positions from the radical Moon or the Lagna in the respective planet's Ashtakavarga. Here, too, the total number of *bindus* in the *bhava* transited is not taken into account for finding out the proportion of the predicted results. Owing to this and also owing to the effects of the Gochara considered in relation to other planets (which are usually not taken into account) some of the incidents predicted do not materialise, or if they do materialise, they only falsify the prediction.

It may perhaps be due to this reason that some teachers of astrology opine that the planetary Dasa effects are more abiding (Sthira) and the effects produced by the transits of planets (which are given with reference to the radical Moon only) are transitory (Asthira). When the efficacy of the planetary Dasas and their Antaras itself depends more on the Ashtakavarga strength of the Dasa lord and the number of *bindus* (in his Ashtakavarga) in the houses of the Antara lords (Vide Chap. XV) than on the strength considered from Shadvarga, Uccha, Kendra positions, etc., alone, this statement (made without reference to Ashtakavarga) cannot always hold good. It is true that planets possessed of both these kinds of strength produce by far the best and auspicious results during their Dasas and Antaras than when they possess only one kind of strength. Again, in a Dasa period many events are predicted as likely to take place and the time of some of these is determined from the Antaras. But whether any of these events can at all take place and that too, at the time determined, has to be judged from the transit of the Dasa and Antara lords through the various *bhavas* and the *bindus* contained in them. The occurrence of the event and the success of the prediction are assured, only when the *bhava* occupied at that time (at the commencement of the Dasa as well as at the time of the transit) by the respective planets contain more *bindus* than *rekhas* in the Ashtakavarga of

the Dasa lord, irrespective of the *bhava* transited. If the *bindus* are very few the prediction ends in failure, for the expected good does not materialise or does so only in a feeble way. Therefore, even in an innocuous Dasa period, the best possible results and the time of their occurrence can be determined from the transit of the planets through *bhavas* having the maximum number of *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas. Conversely, even during the best Dasa period, a frustration or failure can happen, when the planets in transit at that time occupy *bhavas* having the least number of *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas.

The interpretation of the Gochara results from the Samuday-ashtakavarga gives greater precision in respect of time and greater accuracy in respect of the shape of events than that from individual Ashtakavargas. Since 337 is the total number of *bindus*, the average for each *bhava* is 28. *Bhavas* containing 28 or more *bindus* are auspicious and those with less than 28 are inauspicious. When one or more planets transit a *bhava* having more than 28 *bindus* they invariably produce auspicious results which are augmented by the increase in the number of *bindus*. These results will be the sum total of the effects arising from position of the transited house, that is to say, the ordinal number of that house as reckoned from the radical planet as well as the Lagna. The planet receiving less than 4 *bindus* (in his Ashtakavarga) alone may not produce any auspicious results, but in any case he does not cause harm during the transit. Again, the Samudayashtakavarga is very helpful in estimating the periods of greatest prosperity or adversity from the transit of planets through the *bhavas* containing the highest or lowest number of *bindus*. The periods of prosperity or affliction or possible death of the several relations of the native also can be judged from the radical positions of the respective Karaka planets and the transits affecting such planets.

In a civil year of 365 days the Sun goes round the zodiac once and he takes a month for passing through each *rasi* or *bhava*. As the zodiac is divided into 96 Kakshyas in the Ashtakavarga of the Sun (and other planets), the Sun takes on an average about $3\frac{3}{4}$ days (the exact duration depends on the extent of the Kakshya and the motion of the Sun) to transit a Kakshya and during this time he brings to maturity the effects (good or bad) relating to that Kakshya. During one year the Moon makes about 13 and odd revolutions round the zodiac and produces results in accordance

with her Ashtakavarga *bindus*, thirteen times in a year as compared with those produced by the Sun once. She takes about 17 Ghatikas, i.e., 6 hrs. 48 min. (varying according to the Kakshya as well as her motion) to transit a Kakshya. During this transit about 4 *rasis* of the zodiac and 7 Kala-horas elapse owing to the diurnal rotation of the earth. From these details one can easily find out the time of the best period nearest to the hour, from (a) the positions of the Sun and Moon in Kakshyas having *bindus* (in their respective Ashtakavargas), (b) from the rising sign containing the maximum number of *bindus* (in Samudayashtakavarga) and (c) from the Kala-hora of the strongest planet. A further sub-division of the time to the nearest quarter-hour can be had from the Ascendant and Kala-hora by selecting the moment when a Kakshya having a *bindu* is rising. The expected event will come to pass at this time. Importance is given to the Sun as he is the planet that brings to maturity, and to the Moon as she nourishes and preserves, the effects that are indicated as certain from the Ashtakavarga combined with those determined from Dasas and Antardasas, Yogas, etc. If other planets are in *bhavas* having the maximum *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas and in Kakshyas associated with *bindus*, effects of the events are experienced to a great extent, and to a still greater extent, if the planets are in *bhavas* having more *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga.

This method can be used to the greatest advantage for the selection of an auspicious time (Muhurta) for any function. Find out the month (to be determined from the Solar ingress day) and the particular day on which the sum of the *bindus* associated with the transiting planets (from their respective Ashtakavargas prepared from the birth horoscope) in the *bhavas* occupied by them, is the maximum. Select the period when the Sun and Moon are passing through Kakshyas having *bindus*. From the *bhavas* and Kala-horas rising during this period, select that *bhava* which has the maximum number of *bindus* as the rising sign, and/or the Kala-hora of the planet which is associated with the maximum number of *bindus*. From the Ascendant choose the time when a Kakshya having a *bindu* in the Ashtakavarga of the lord of that *bhava* is rising. If all these are selected properly one is assured of success.

When sages like Parasara, Narada, Garga, etc., and even Varahamihira (in the *Laghujataka*) maintain that in considering transits (Gochara) of planets it is the *bhavas* having the maximum

number of *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas and/or in Samudayashtakavarga that should be taken for all auspicious functions, and not merely the *bhavas* reckoned to be good from the radical Moon, we fail to understand why this method of analysing is ignored or neglected. It may perhaps be due to paucity of information in the published and existing standard works on this branch of astrology in all its aspects, and to the fact that what is available has been scattered about in various works or in manuscripts not within the reach of ordinary students.

According to ancient authors selection of good *bhavas* through mere Gochara position is a gross and superficial method while the selection made through Ashtakavarga is a more refined and hence a more acceptable method. They further state that one should resort to ordinary Gochara selections only when Ashtakavarga positions are not available (vide Chap. XIII).

In this manner the Ashtakavarga can be applied to determine the time of events and the interpretation of planetary influences. As sage Parasara says (Chap. I) the Ashtakavarga is a simpler and easier method of gauging the strength of planets, the effects of transits and predicting the events in one's life from the horoscope, as compared with other methods like the Shadvarga strength, Yogas, Dasas, etc. In short, "the Ashtakavarga tables are useful in the prediction of most of the important events of life. In predicting the length of life, Antardasas, and all other benefic or malefic results, these Ashtakavarga results are first determined to ascertain which planets are benefic (or malefic) and in which houses, as they pass round the heavens ; and then ultimate results are judged."¹

A Synopsis of the Contents :

- Chap. I : Introduces the subject in the form of a talk between Maitreya and Parasara.
- Chap. II : The enumeration of benefic places and the method of preparing the full Ashtakavarga tables of the Sun and other planets.
- Chap. III : The Trikona and Ekadhipatya reductions and the calculation of the Shodhyapindas of all the planets.
- Chap. IV : Matters to be considered from the *bhavas* and the planets and the method of application to the relevant relations. The strength of the *bhavas* and planets from their

¹ Notes by Swami Vijnanananda on the *Bribatjataka*, Chap. IX, page 184, S.B.E. Vol. XII.

individual Ashtakavargas ; the general effects of the planets in the houses occupied at birth and in transit through houses containing 0 to 8 *bindus*.

Chap. V : The Prastarashtakavarga (distributive) and the Sarvachanchachakra ; and the determination of the time when events, good or evil, take place and the nature of events.

Chaps. VI — XII : The individual Ashtakavargas of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn ; the nature of the effects produced by them when associated with certain number of *bindus*, in the houses occupied at birth and in transit, and calculation of periods of adversity from Shodhyapinda, etc.

Chap. XIII : Various matters considered from the Ashtakavargas of planets, such as finding out the time of sickness and death, adversity, etc.

Chap. XIV : The Samudayashtakavarga, its preparation, the minimum *bindus* required for each *bhava* and some typical combinations of *bindus* and planets in certain *bbavas* for certain type of effects, the method of finding out auspicious day, month, etc., and the general effects produced when the aggregate of *bindus* is 14 and above.

Chap. XV : Different methods of calculating the duration of life, the planetary Dasas and Antardasas from the Ashtakavarga and the application of Ashtakavarga to other types of Dasas.

Chap. XVI : The effects produced by planets in transit, considered in relation to the radical planets and the Ascendant.

Chap. XVII : Events that may take place in the life of a person owing to the position of planets at birth in Kakshyas having a *bindu* or *rekha*.

In conclusion, we crave the indulgence of our readers for scores of solecisms that have crept in while we were struggling to squeeze the right sense out of many a tough Sanskrit verse and express it in a foreign language. Further, we also consider it necessary to emphasize here the fact that the present treatise claims to be not a master key but only an attempt to solve some of the knotty problems of predictive astrology. We are fully aware that we have touched only the fringe of the subject so far, and much more remains to be done by way of investigation in order to confirm (and sometimes even to reject outright, if necessary,) the views and findings of the ancients. But for obvious reasons

we have been compelled to postpone all such work to a later edition. In the meanwhile, we fervently hope that even what little spade-work we have done at present will suffice to stimulate interest among all research-loving students who are, no doubt, better qualified than ourselves to delve deeper into this fascinating subject.

POSTSCRIPT

In view of our departure from the traditional method and the adoption of the *bhava* method of Ashtakavarga the reader will naturally have the curiosity to know how our innovation would work in high latitudes. We are, therefore, applying the Ashtakavarga system to the horoscope of King Edward VII after converting it to the Nirayana basis. It need not be said that for observing the effect of transits through the houses the tropical horoscope can as well be used.

As this is a sort of stop-press item, the reader is requested to revert to this case after mastering the contents of the book.

A — Horoscope of King Edward VII

Date of birth : Tuesday, 9th November 1841 ; 10-48 a.m., G.M.T. ; Buckingham Palace, London $51^{\circ} 30' N$, $0^{\circ} 8\frac{1}{2}' W$.

Ayanamsa : $21^{\circ} 37' 59''$. Janma Nakshatra : Uttara-phalguni, 4th quarter.

Balance of the Sun's Dasa (Vimshottari) : 0 y. 11m. 24 d.

Planetary positions (in signs, degrees and minutes) : The Sun 6-25-16 ; the Moon 5-7-49 ; Mars 8-23-36 ; Mercury 7-10-41 $\frac{1}{2}$; Jupiter 7-29-50 ; Venus 5-27-36 ; Saturn 8-8-31 ; Rahu 9-12-4 ; Ketu 3-12-4 ; Uranus 10-28-59 ; Neptune 9-22-41 ; Pluto 11-27-48 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Mandi (Gulika) 9-4-34.

| <i>House</i> | <i>Cusp(Centre)</i> | | | <i>Terminal Sandhi</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|----|-----|------------------------|
| 1st | 8 ^s | 5° | 59' | 8 ^s 26° 49' |
| 2nd | 9 | 17 | 39 | 10 8 29 |
| 3rd | 10 | 29 | 20 | 11 20 10 |
| 4th | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 20 10 |
| 5th | 0 | 29 | 20 | 1 8 30 |
| 6th | 1 | 17 | 39 | 1 26 49 |

| <i>House</i> | <i>Cusp(Centre)</i> | | | <i>Terminal Sandhi</i> | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----|----|------------------------|---|----|----|
| 7th | 2 | 5 | 59 | | 2 | 26 | 49 |
| 8th | 3 | 17 | 39 | | 4 | 8 | 29 |
| 9th | 4 | 29 | 20 | | 5 | 20 | 10 |
| 10th | 6 | 11 | 0 | | 6 | 20 | 10 |
| 11th | 6 | 29 | 20 | | 7 | 8 | 30 |
| 12th | 7 | 17 | 39 | | 7 | 26 | 49 |

Bhinna and Samudaya Ashtakavarga Bindus :—

| <i>Bhava</i> | <i>Sun</i> | <i>Moon</i> | <i>Mars</i> | <i>Merc.</i> | <i>Jup.</i> | <i>Venus</i> | <i>Sat.</i> | <i>Samudaya</i> |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | = 23 |
| II | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | = 29 |
| III | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | = 23 |
| IV | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | = 29 |
| V | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | = 26 |
| VI | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | = 29 |
| VII | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | . 2 | = 25 |
| VIII | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | = 31 |
| IX | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | = 29 |
| X | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | = 34 |
| XI | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | = 41 |
| XII | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | = 18 |
| | 48 | 49 | 39 | 54 | 56 | 52 | 39 | = 337 |

Note : Bold figures indicate the A.V. strength of the radical planets.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| <i>Sun</i> | is in 11th <i>bhava</i> , 3rd Kakshya containing a <i>lindu</i> |
| <i>Moon</i> | ” 9th ” 6th ” ” ” ” |
| <i>Mars</i> | ” 1st ” 8th ” ” ” ” |
| <i>Mercury</i> | ” 12th ” 1st ” ” ” ” |
| <i>Jupiter</i> | ” 1st ” 2nd ” ” ” ” |
| <i>Venus</i> | ” 10th ” 2nd ” ” ” ” |
| <i>Saturn</i> | ” 1st ” 5th ” ” ” ” |

IMPORTANT EVENTS

(With brief notes on Dasa and transit influences.)

Note : Planets linked with a cross are the lords of the Dasa and Antara current at the time of the event.

13-12-1861 Father's death — Rahu × Rahu. Transits — Rahu

through 1st house (23 *bindus*); Saturn and Jupiter in Uttaraphalguni and Sun in Aslesha (Chap. VI-14 etc.).

- 10-3-1863 Marriage — Rahu \times Jupiter. Transits — Jupiter through 10th house (34) in conjunction with Venus.
 17-1-1864 Birth of son (Duke of Clarence) — Rahu \times Jupiter. Transits — Jupiter through 11th (41).
 3-6-1865 2nd son born (King George V) — Rahu \times Mercury. Transits — Rahu and Saturn through 10th (34).

- Nov. } 1871 Illness — Rahu \times Venus. Transits — Saturn through 1st (23); Rahu, 7th (25) and Mars, 1st and 2nd (23, 29).
 Dec. }
 14-1-1892 Death of the Duke of Clarence — Jupiter \times Rahu. Transits — Jupiter, 3rd (23); Rahu, 5th (26).
 June 1896 Won the Derby — Saturn \times Saturn. Moon in 9th (29; Chap. XIV-14). Transits — Rahu, 2nd (29); Saturn, 11th (41); Jupiter, 8th (31).
 18-7-1898 Fracture of knee-cap — Saturn \times Mercury. Transits — Saturn, 12th (18); Rahu, 1st (23); Mars, 5th (26).
 4-4-1900 Fired at by Sipido — Saturn \times Ketu. Transits — Saturn, 1st (23); Rahu and Jupiter, 12th (18). Mars, 3rd (23).

- 22-1-1901 Death of Queen Victoria — Saturn \times Venus. Transits — Saturn and Jupiter, 1st (23); Rahu, 11th (41).
 9-8-1902 Coronation — Saturn \times Venus. Transits — Rahu, 10th (34); the Sun, 8th (31).
 6-5-1910 Death — Saturn \times Jupiter. Transits — Rahu, 5th (26); Saturn, 4th (29) in Aswini (Chap. XII-17).

B — Events relating to the Standard Horoscope.

(With brief notes on Dasa and transit influences.)

- Oct.-1878 Grandfather's death — Rahu \times Venus. Transits — Jupiter and Rahu through 8th *bhava* (23 *bindus*).
 Aug.-1879 Grandmother's death — Rahu \times Venus. Transits — Rahu, 8th (23); Jupiter, 9th (26).
 Apr.-1883 Investiture of sacred thread — Rahu \times Mars. Transits — Mercury, 11th (28); Jupiter, 10th (32).
 Apr.-1891 Marriage — Jupiter \times Venus. Transits — Jupiter, 10th (32) in trine to Venus; Saturn, 4th (27).
 Nov.-1893 Bitten by a viper — Jupiter \times Venus. Transits —

- Rahu in Revati (p. 192) ; Saturn and Mars, 5th (19, Chap. XVII-46).
- June-1897 State service — Jupiter \times Rahu. Transits — Jupiter, 3rd (38); Saturn, 6th (33).
- Feb.-1898 Serious sickness of wife — Jupiter \times Rahu. Transits — Venus and Rahu, 8th (23); Saturn, 7th (18).
- 9-4-1898 Father's death — Jupiter \times Rahu. Transits — Rahu, 8th, (23); Saturn, 7th (18) in Jyeshta ; the Sun in Revati (p. 196).
- 1-5-1899 Mother's death — Jupiter \times Rahu. Transits — Rahu, 7th (18); Saturn, 7th (18) in Jyeshta; Jupiter, 5th (19).
- Feb.-1900 Birth of the first son — Saturn \times Saturn. Transits — Jupiter, 6th (33) in Anuradha (p. 198)..
- 21-3-1904 Birth of a son — Saturn \times Mercury. Transits — Jupiter in Uttarashadha (p. 124); the Sun in Meena (p. 125).
- Oct.-1910 False accusation, charge of insubordination and discharge from service — Saturn \times the Moon. Transits —Jupiter, 5th (19); Rahu in Krittika (p. 198).
- 15-3-1928 Son's marriage } Mercury \times Rahu.
- 16-3-1928 Daughter's death } Transits — Saturn, 7th (18) in Jyeshta ; Jupiter, 11th (28) in Revati (p. 198).
- 3-10-1939 Son's death — Ketu \times Jupiter. Transits — Rahu and the Sun, 5th (19).
- 18-10-1941 Another son's death — Ketu \times Mercury. Transits —the Sun, 5th (19); Saturn in Krittika (p. 198).
- Apr.-1955 Motor accident — Venus \times Saturn. Transit — Rahu, 7th (18).



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॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
॥ अष्टकवर्गः ॥

ASHTAKAVARGA

अज्ञानतिमिरानधस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया ।
चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १ ॥

यथा शिखा मयूराणां नागानां मणयो यथा ।
तद्वदेदाङ्गशास्त्राणां ज्योतिषं मूर्धनि स्थितम् ॥ २ ॥

वेदस्य चक्षुः किल शास्त्रमेतत्प्रधानताऽङ्गेषु ततोऽर्थजाता ।
अङ्गैर्युतोऽन्यैः परिपूर्णमूर्तिश्चक्षुर्विहीनः पुरुषो न किञ्चित् ॥ ३ ॥

आरोग्यं सविता तनोतु भवतामिन्दुर्यशोनिर्मलं
भूतिं भूमिसुतस्सुधांशुतनयः प्रज्ञां गुरुर्गौरवम् ।
काव्यः कोमलवाग्विलासमतुलं मन्दो मुदं सर्वदा
राहुर्बाहुबलं विरोधशमनं केतुः कुलस्योन्नतिम् ॥ ४ ॥

अरुणकिरणजालै रंजिताशावकाशा
विघृतजपवटीका पुस्तिकाभीतिहस्ता ।
इतरकरवराढ्या फुलुकह्वारसंस्था
निवसतु हृदि बाला नित्यकल्याणरूपा ॥ ५ ॥

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCING THE SUBJECT

मैत्रेय उवाच —

भगवन् ! भवताऽस्त्वयातं ग्रहभावादिजं फलम् ।
बहूनामृषिवर्याणामाचार्याणां च सम्मतम् ॥ १ ॥

संकरात् तत्कलानां च ग्रहाणां गतिसंकरात् ।
इत्थमेवेति नो सर्वे ज्ञात्वा वकुमलं नराः ॥ २ ॥

कलौ पापरतानां च मन्दा बुद्धिर्थतो नृणाम् ।
अतोऽल्पबुद्धिगम्य यत् शास्त्रमेतद् वदस्व मे ॥ ३ ॥

तत्त्वालग्रहस्थित्या मानवानां परिस्फुटम् ।
सुखदुःखपरिज्ञानमायुषो निर्णयं तथा ॥ ४ ॥

Stokas 1-4 — Maitreya said, "O respected one, you have explained the combined effects of the planets, arising out of their positions in various *bhavas*, and their different movements as accepted by many old sages and Acharyas. It is not possible for people to understand and explain all these in detail, owing to their sinful deeds and lack of proper intelligence, in this Kaliyuga. Therefore, please tell me that Shastra which even people of low-intellect can understand and by which they can know good and bad events and the longevity clearly, from the positions of planets at the time of consideration."

पराशार उवाच —

साधु पृष्ठं त्वया ब्रह्मन् कथयामि तवाग्रतः ।
लोकयात्रापरिज्ञानमायुषो निर्णयं तथा ॥ ५ ॥

संकरस्याविरोधश्च शास्त्रस्यापि प्रयोजनम् ।
जनानामृपकारार्थं सावधानमनाः शृणु ॥ ६ ॥

Slokas 5, 6 — Parasara replied, "Oh Brahmin, you have put the right question. Hear me attentively. I shall tell you for the benefit of humanity, the application of that Shastra (i.e., Ashtakavarga) so as to find out one's course of worldly life and longevity (which is not in any way different from what I have explained previously)."

Notes : These verses are from Uttarakhanda of Brihatparasara Horashastra in the Purvakhanda of which Parasara has explained about other methods of prediction.

लग्नादिव्ययपर्यन्तं भावाः संज्ञानुरूपतः ।
 फलदाः शुभसंदृष्टा युक्ता वा शोभना मताः ॥ ७ ॥

ते तूच्चादिभगैः खेटैर्न चास्तारिभनीचगैः ।
 पापैर्दृष्टयुता भावाः कल्याणेतरदायकाः ॥ ८ ॥

तैरस्तारिभनीचस्थैर्न च मित्रस्वभोच्चगैः ।
 एवं सामान्यतः प्रोक्तं होराशालक्ष्मीरिमिः ॥ ९ ॥

मर्यैतत् सकलं प्रोक्तं पूर्वाचार्यानुवर्तिना ।
 आयुश्च लोकयात्रां च शास्त्रस्यास्य प्रयोजनम् ॥ १० ॥

निश्चेतुं तत्र शक्नोति वसिष्ठो वा वृहस्पतिः ।
 किं पुनर्मनुजास्तत्र विशेषात् कलौ युगे ॥ ११ ॥

सामान्यांशो विशेषांशो ज्योतिःशास्त्रं द्विधोदितम् ।
 प्रोक्तः सामान्यभागस्तु निश्चयांशस्तु कथ्यते ॥ १२ ॥

Slokas 7-12 — "The effects, due to the *bhavas* from the Lagna to the 12th *bhava* (Lagna-about oneself, 2nd *bhava*-wealth, etc.,) are good and increased if the respective *bhavas* are occupied or aspected by benefics or when their lords are in exaltation, in their own houses, etc. The reverse is the case, if the said *bhavas* are occupied by malefics, or their lords are in debilitation, or in inimical houses. The general effects of this type mentioned by eminent Acharyas, learned in Astrology, have been explained by me (in the preceding chapters) which are useful in finding out the nature of life, longevity, etc.

But (due to the minuteness of the movements of planets and the consequent inability to fix their exact positions in the horoscope) even sages like Vasishtha and Brihaspati are not able to determine these results accurately. Could it then be possible for mortals to find them correctly in this Kaliyuga ? (Definitely not).

It is said that the delineations (predictions) from Astrology are of two kinds, viz., the general and the particular one (special). The general method is from the positions of the planets in the different *bhavas*. Now I shall explain the special method (Ashtakavarga) ".

यथा लग्नाच्च चन्द्राच्च ग्रहाणां भावजं फलम् ।
तथाऽन्येभ्योऽपि खेटेभ्यो विचिन्त्य दैवविद्वरैः ॥ १३ ॥

अतो रव्यादिखेटानां सलग्नानां पृथक् पृथक् ।
अष्टानां सर्वभावोत्थं यथोक्तमशुभं शुभम् ॥ १४ ॥

Slokas 13, 14 — Just as the effects of the planets in different *bhavas* are determined from the Lagna and the Chandra Lagna, so also, the effects should be found out from the positions of other planets, considering each as the Lagna and the *bhava* positions of the planets in respect to that planet. The experts in Astrology should consider in this manner. Therefore the good and bad effects that arise due to the positions of the planets in different *bhavas*, with respect to the Sun and other planets and the Lagna (the eight fixed points) are given by me. (This is known as the Ashtakavarga system).

Notes : Thus it is found that there are 8 fixed positions in a horoscope namely, the positions of the seven planets and that of the ascendant at the time of birth. The positions, favourable or unfavourable, are always counted with reference to them. Thus a planet can, at the maximum, receive 8 benefic points (marked as, o, बिन्दु bindu) in a particular *bhava*, when he is favourably posited from all these 8 fixed positions. If a planet is in a *bhava* unfavourable from all these positions, he receives 8 malefic points (marked as, l, रेखा rekha).

This method to determine the places of benefic or malefic effects is known as the Ashtakavarga system because of the 8 fixed positions.

होरामकरन्दः—

यत्र स्थितः शीतकरो नराणां स्याजन्मराशि तमुदाहरन्ति ।
यथा तथा येषु खगाः सलग्माः स्थिता न ते सप्तकतो भवन्ति ॥
अतोऽष्टराशिर्मनुजोऽत्र सर्वः प्रोक्तोऽत्र तेभ्यश्च शुभाशुभानि ।
फलानि तेषां च वियोगयोगा यदाऽष्टवर्गोत्थफलं स्फुटं स्यात् ॥

जातकतिलकः—

येषु राशिषु सूर्याद्या यद्विलग्मं च जन्मनि ।
स्युरथौ राशयस्तत्र मुख्यौ चन्द्रविलग्मजौ ॥
यद्गोचरे जन्मगृहाद् ग्रहाणां पृथक् फलं द्वादशराशिषूक्तम् ।
नृणां तदेकर्क्षेषु वां फलस्य भेदादनैकान्तिकमुक्तमाद्यैः ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 — When planets are moving through the twelve *bhavas* with reference to the *bhavas* occupied by them at birth, they produce different kinds of effects. Due to variations in these effects it cannot be laid down as a rule that identical results will be experienced by persons born even under the same natal star.

Notes : Computation of Ashtakavarga—from Janmakundali or from Chalitakundali ?

Whether the Ashtakavarga tables are to be prepared from Janmakundali or from Chalitakundali (Bhavakundali) is a subject of great controversy. Some astrologers prepare the Ashtakavarga from the natal chart i.e., Janmakundali, while others prepare it from Bhavakundali. In this book the latter method is adopted for the following reasons :—

1. Consider, that a child is born at a time when 1st degree of Kataka sign ($3^{\circ}-1^{\circ}-0'$) is rising and its birth chart is prepared with Kataka as the Lagna. It will take nearly two hours according to the latitude of the place for Kataka Lagna to end and Simha Lagna to rise. After nearly 1 hour and 50 minutes past the above birth time, if another child is born in the same city (hospital or town) naturally Kataka Lagna will be rising with nearly $3^{\circ}-28^{\circ}$ -

0' or so. The birth-chart of the second child will have Kataka Lagna and the planets will be more or less in the same signs as those in the case of the first one. There will be no other appreciable difference between these two horoscopes except that of the degrees of the Lagna. Hence, their Ashtakavarga tables will be identical, if prepared on the *rasi* basis. Can one dare say that the future events on the strength of the same Ashtakavarga figures of the above two children will be identical ? Our wise Rishis, sages and astrologers did not mean so.

2. Even in the case of twins born at an interval of 15, 30 or 45 minutes, having same Lagna *rasi*, they have their future events quite different. One of them may die and the other may survive. One becomes a rich man while the other remains poor. One marries and has children while the other is unable to marry and has no means to pull on life. Why are there such glaring differences in the events, even in the case of twins, born of the same womb, more or less at the same time and having same natal charts ? There is no reply to this, if the Ashtakavarga tables are prepared from Janmakundali.

3. Shripati in his book "Jataka-paddhati" has mentioned that half the sum of two adjacent Bhavamadhyas (cusps) is called their संधि (Sandhi-junction) which falls in one of the 12 *rasis*. The portion of *rasi* upto Sandhi belongs to the latter half of the previous *bhava* and the portion after the Sandhi belongs to the first half of the next *bhava*. Hence planets in one *rasi* may give the effect of the previous or of the next *bhava* according to their positions with respect to the Bhavasandhi. Planets in two adjacent *rasis* may give the effect of one *bhava* when they are within the Sandhis of that *bhava*.

Further on Shripati says, (Chapter I, verse 2) that the *bhavas* should be calculated at the time of birth, journey, assumption of a vow, the tonsure, royal coronation, marriage and other auspicious ceremonies. For, it is by calculating *bhavas* that the effects due to certain Yogas (combinations) are judged accurately. As such, it is appropriate that for Ashtakavarga also the *bhava* positions should be taken to assess the strength of the planets and their effects pertaining to various *bhavas*.

4. Usually, a *rasi* is divided into eight equal parts, each of which is called Kakshya (कक्ष्या) If *rasi* method it taken, then

every *rasi* will have its first Kakshya belonging to Saturn with same range of degrees (i.e., from 0° to $3^{\circ}45'$). The effect of Saturn's transit through that Kakshya whether good or bad should be felt by all people, simultaneously. But this is not so in observance. Therefore, the Kakshya division should be from the beginning of the *bhava* and not from the *rasi*. Then, for a particular zodiacal degree the Kakshya lords will be different according to the changes in the Lagna positions.

5. Moreover, if the Ashtakavarga tables are prepared from the Bhavakundali as determined from the longitudes of the various planets and the Lagna, one can take into consideration the changes in the *bhava* positions of some planets here and there. This seems to be a better view. Kalyanavarma, the celebrated author of Saravali and the great astrologer Gunakara, author of Horamakaranda, also hold the same view.

It is therefore necessary that for purposes of preparing Ashtakavarga of a native the *Chalitakundali* (and not the Janmakundali) must be considered. This basis has been adopted in this book.



CHAPTER II

METHOD OF COMPUTING ASHTAKAVARGA

गोवरग्रहवशान्मनुजानां यच्छुभाशुभफलाभ्युपलब्ध्यै ।
अष्टवर्गं इति यो महदुक्तस्तत्प्राधनमिहाभिदधेऽहम् ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — The method of computing Ashtakavarga (अष्टकवर्ग) which has been highly spoken of by people learned in Astrology, and which can help us to find out good and bad effects caused by the planets in transit, through the various *bhavas* (of the zodiac), is now explained by me.

जातकपारिज्ञातः—

चक्रं विलिख्य सहलग्नदिवाकरादैः
सूर्यादिलग्नभवनान्तवियच्चराणाम् ।
वाक्याष्टकोपगतवर्णनियोजिताश्च—
द्विनाष्टवर्गजनिताख्यलग्निन्दवः स्युः ॥

आलिख्य सम्यग्मुवि राशिचक्रं ग्रहस्थितिं तज्जननप्रवृत्ताम् ।
तत्तद्ग्रहक्षालक्मशोऽष्टवर्गं प्रोक्तं करोम्यक्षविधानमत्र ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — Draw the figure of a Rasichakra (राशिचक्र) on the floor and insert the planets and the Lagna in their respective *bhavas* (as represented by signs) as it was at the time of birth. Place the beads in the respective *bhavas* as directed in the columns, always beginning with the *bhava* occupied by the particular planet from which the good positions are considered.

Notes : In olden days when writing materials paper, etc., were not in vogue, the astrologers used to draw horoscopes on the ground and used beads, etc.

शंभुहोरप्रकाशः—

अष्टवर्गस्य वाक्यानि सूर्योदीनां यथाक्रमम् ।
ग्रहप्रभृतिसंस्थानं निर्दिशेदक्षरक्रमात् ॥
राशिचक्रं लिखेन्द्रूमौ संयोज्याक्षरसंख्यया ।
शून्याक्षरेण दशमं निर्दिशेद्विघ्नक्रमात् ॥

तत्तदग्रहाधिष्ठितसर्वराशीस्तत्संज्ञितं लभमिति प्रकल्प्य ।
तेभ्यः फलान्यष्टविधान्यभूवस्तत्तद्ग्रहाद्भावशाद्वदन्तु ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — Designate the several *rasis* occupied by the planets at the time of birth, as their respective *Lagnas* for computing the *bindus* in the proper *bhavas*. The effects of the *bindus* in a *bhava* are to be predicated in 8 ways according to the *bhava* position it (*this bhava*) bears from the 8 fixed points, in the Ashtakavarga of the planet whose transit is considered.

Notes : See chapters V and XVI for further details.

सत्याचार्यः—

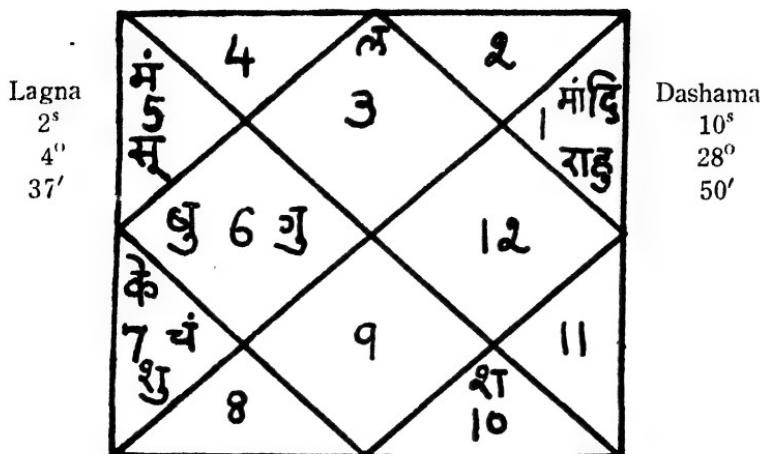
जन्मकाले ग्रहा यत्र रिथतास्तस्थानतोऽङ्गयेत् * ।
रेखाबिन्दूंश्च तत्रक्षेच्चाराद्यच्छेष्टफलं ग्रहः ॥

देवकीर्ति�—

कपुष्टेष्टफले ज्ञात्वा तदन्तरवशात्फलम् ।
चारक्रमेण खचरा यच्छन्तीति जगुर्बुधाः ॥

The Standard Horoscope.

Birth place Palghat ; Latitude $10^{\circ}45' N.$; Longitude $76^{\circ}52'E$; Ayanamsha $22^{\circ}5' 9''$; Sunrise 5-53 L.T. ; Sunset 5-58 L.T. ; Date of birth 14-9-1874 ; Local Time 11-52½ p.m. ;



* In this book verses marked with an asterisk designate *rekha* as a benefic point and *bindu* as a malefic point.

Samvat Year 1930 ; Bhadrapad — Sudi — 3/4 (Tithi) Monday night ; Swati 3rd Pada ; Ishta Ghati 44G-56 Pal.

The same horoscope according to the system followed in South India.

| | Rahu Mandi | | Lagna |
|------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Sat. | | | Mars Sun |
| | | Ketu Moon Venus | Mer. Jup. |
| | | | |

Planetary positions with their daily motions :—

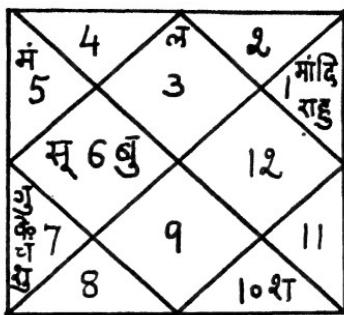
| Planets | Sun | Moon | Mars | Mer- cury | Jupi- ter | Ven- us | Sat- urn | Rahu | Ketu | Mandi |
|--------------|-----|------|------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------|------|-------|
| Sign | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Degrees | 29 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| Minutes | 40 | 34 | 1 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 45 |
| Daily Motion | 58' | 708' | 37' | 106' | 12' | 63' | R 2' | 3' | 3' | |
| | 28" | 50" | 49" | 40" | 38" | 31" | 24" | 11" | 11" | |

Balance of Rahu's Dasa at the time of birth :—
8 years, 8 months, 7 days ; (Vimshottari Dasa System).

The twelve *bhavas* with their Sandhis:—

| <i>Bhavas</i> | 1 | सं | 2 | सं | 3 | सं | 4 | सं |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Sign | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Degrees | 4 | 18 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 28 | 14 |
| Minutes | 37 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 48 |
| <i>Bhavas</i> | 5 | सं | 6 | सं | 7 | सं | 8 | सं |
| Sign | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Degrees | 0 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 16 |
| Minutes | 46 | 44 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 44 |
| <i>Bhavas</i> | 9 | सं | 10 | सं | 11 | सं | 12 | सं |
| Sign | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Degrees | 0 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Minutes | 46 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 39 |

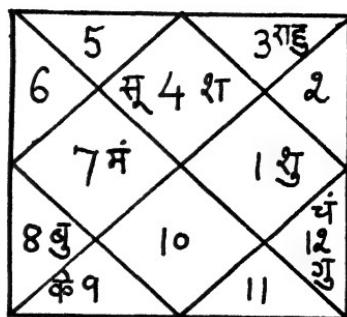
Bhava or Chalita Chart.



Navamsa Chart.



Dwadasamsa Chart



SHADVARGA BALA:—

(Calculated as per Jataka-paddhati of Shripati)

| | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. | |
|--------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------------|
| Rupa | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | स्थानबल |
| Kala | 52 | 17 | 59 | 38 | 43 | 53 | 6 | Positional Strength |
| Vikala | 49 | 44 | 15 | 7 | 58 | 5 | 51 | |
| Rupa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | दिग्बल |
| Kala | 0 | 45 | 7 | 29 | 26 | 44 | 46 | Directional Strength |
| Vikala | 17 | 5 | 16 | 40 | 21 | 24 | 9 | |

| | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. | |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Rupa | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | कालबल |
| Kala | 30 | 59 | 45 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 45 | Temporal Strength |
| Vikala | 26 | 40 | 6 | 38 | 54 | 54 | 6 | |
| Rupa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | अयनबल |
| Kala | 34 | 47 | 45 | 31 | 26 | 12 | 53 | Declination Strength |
| Vikala | 9 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 5 | |
| Rupa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | चेष्टबल |
| Kala | 32 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 46 | Motional Strength |
| Vikala | 45 | 38 | 0 | 49 | 6 | 6 | 22 | |
| Rupa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | नैसर्गिकबल |
| Kala | 0 | 51 | 17 | 25 | 34 | 42 | 8 | Natural Strength |
| Vikala | 0 | 26 | 8 | 42 | 17 | 51 | 34 | |
| Rupa | -0 | -0 | -0 | -0 | -0 | -0 | +0 | द्रव्यबल |
| Kala | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 33 | Aspectal Strength |
| Vikala | 34 | 12 | 30 | 49 | 39 | 28 | 43 | |
| Rupa | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | षट्कलैक्य |
| Kala | 20 | 45 | 54 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 59 | Grand Total |
| Vikala | 52 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 50 | |
| Rupa | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| Kala | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | Minimum Standard |
| | Power -ful | Power -ful | Power -ful | Power -ful | Weak | Power -ful | Very Power -ful | |

Note:—In some cases Kalabala (कालबल) and Ayanabala (अयनबल) are combined together as the total Kalabala.

1 Rupa = 60 Kalas (Shastyamsa); 1 Kala = 60 Vikalas

Bhava Strength (in Shastyamsas, Rupas, etc.)

| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | <i>Bhava</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| 522.147 | 440.903 | 396.351 | 427.085 | 427.521 | 434.794 | Strength in Shastyamsas |
| 8 - 42 - 9 (1) | 7 - 20 - 54 (7) | 6 - 36 - 21 (12) | 7 - 7 - 5 (10) | 7 - 7 - 31 (9) | 7 - 14 - 47 (8) | Strength in Rupas, Kalas and Vikalas |
| VII | VIII | IX | X | XI | XII | <i>Bhava</i> |
| 398.618 | 507.397 | 508.092 | 482.494 | 493.141 | 499.461 | Strength in Shastyamsas |
| 6 - 38 - 37 (11) | 8 - 27 - 24 (3) | 8 - 28 - 5 (2) | 8 - 2 - 30 (6) | 8 - 13 - 8 (5) | 8 - 19 - 28 (4) | Strength in Rupas, Kalas and Vikalas |

SAPTA-VARGAS (RASI NUMBER AND THEIR LORDS):-

| Rasi | Lagna | Sun | Moon | Mars | Mercury | Jupiter | Venus | Saturn | Rahu | Ketu | Mandi |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3 Mercury | 5 Sun | 7 Venus | 5 Sun | 6 Mercury | 6 Mercury | 7 Venus | 7 Venus | 10 Saturn | 1 Mars | 7 Venus | 1 Mars |
| Hora | Sun | Moon | Sun | Sun | Moon | Sun | Moon | Sun | Sun | Sun | Sun |
| Drekana | 3 Mercury | 1 Mars | 11 Saturn | 5 Sun | 6 Mercury | 10 Saturn | 11 Saturn | 2 Venus | 1 Mars | 7 Venus | 5 Sun |
| Saptamamsa | 4 Moon | 11 Saturn | 10 Saturn | 6 Mercury | 1 Mars | 3 Mercury | 10 Saturn | 7 Venus | 2 Venus | 8 Mars | 3 Mercury |
| Navamsa | 8 Mars | 9 Jupiter | 11 Saturn | 3 Mercury | 11 Saturn | 2 Venus | 11 Saturn | 2 Venus | 2 Venus | 8 Mars | 4 Moon |
| Dwadasamsa | 4 Moon | 4 Moon | 12 Jupiter | 7 Venus | 8 Mars | 12 Jupiter | 1 Mars | 4 Moon | 3 Mercury | 9 Jupiter | 5 Sun |
| Trimsamsa | Mars | Venus | Jupiter | Saturn | Mercury | Jupiter | Jupiter | Jupiter | Saturn | Saturn | Jupiter |

पुरवासदुग्धनाकं गतनयमाद्यं गुणाक्षि धनपारम् ।
शेषधियं तुच्छेन्द्रं प्रथमं लघुतानकारमर्कस्य ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4— In the Sun's Ashtakavarga he is auspicious from :—

- (a) himself in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the same houses as from the Sun ;
- (d) Mercury in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 5th, 6th, 9th and 11th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 6th, 7th and 12th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the same houses as from the Sun ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses.

Notes : Parasara first enumerates the malefic places and then the benefic places in the preparation of Ashtakavarga. He says that the house occupied by a planet whose Ashtakavarga is considered, should be taken as the Lagna and the succeeding houses as the 2nd, 3rd, etc. In the Sun's Ashtakavarga the number of malefic points in each *bhava* from the Sun is given ; then the names of the planets contributing them. The same method is followed to enumerate benefic places.

The malefic point is called Karana or *bindu* and the benefic one, *rekha* or Sthana (Parasara, Yavanas etc.,) while the authors in South India (Mantresvara, Vaidyanath etc.,) call the malefic point, *rekha* and benefic one, *bindu*. In this book benefic points are termed as *bindus* and malefic ones as *rekhas*. The verses which differ from this nomenclature are marked with an asterisk throughout the book. The Parasara method of putting points, being cumbersome, this book gives the verses from Prasnamarga. They (mnemonic verses) are easy to memorise and apply.

लूतः सिंहनटं कुलान्तसनिकं श्रीबाणताळानटं
काले धर्मसदानकं परवसाहीनोयमित्यं विधोः ।
वर्गं न्यस्य तु गर्भमासधनिकं गौणान्तिकं चाष्टमं
गीतिज्ञोयमिति क्रमेण कथितं सूर्यादिलभान्तिकम् ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — In the Moon's Ashtakavarga she is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (b) herself in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (d) Mercury in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter * in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th houses ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses.

Thus the several auspicious places considered from 8 fixed points beginning with the Sun and ending with the Lagna have been given.

मौमस्य वाणतनयं लिप्ताद्यं पुत्रवत्सदीनाढ्यम् ।
गुणतुष्टस्तनयारिस्तेजः पात्रं कविः सदा धनिकम् ॥ ६ ॥
कलितनयश्चेदर्काद्वितं वाक्यं क्रमेण लग्नान्तम् ।

Slokas 6, 6(½) — In Mars' Ashtakavarga he is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 3rd, 6th and 11th houses ;
- (c) himself in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (d) Mercury in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 6th, 8th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses.

* In the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses from Jupiter according to *Bribat-jataka* and *Saravali*.

शीतक्षयात्रं रंभा तज्जनकं पुत्रवासदुग्धनयम् ॥ ७ ॥
 योगशतो धनपारं तेजकरं पुत्रगर्भमदधन्यम् ।
 यात्रा वसुदद्वन्द्वं पुरमत्तजनाख्यमिन्दुपुत्रस्य ॥ ८ ॥

Slokas 7, 8 — In Mercury's Ashtakavarga he is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (d) himself in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 6th, 8th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 11th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses.

जीवस्य पुत्रलाभैस्सन्दिग्धनयं रणार्थधैर्यं च ।
 पुरवसुजनकं परवशताक्षन्दं पात्रलाभसौजनिकम् ॥ ९ ॥
 श्रीमतिधनिकं गौणीतारं परवर्णतुच्छधानुष्कम् ।

Slokas 9, 9(½) — In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga he is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (d) Mercury in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (e) himself in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;

- (g) Saturn in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 12th houses ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses.

निदधातु शुक्रवर्गं दैत्येन्द्रं पात्रलवणदुग्धकरम् ॥ १० ॥
 लाभस्तब्धाकारं गुणेषु धन्या महीधनिका ।
 पुरलवणदुग्धनष्टं लवमदधनिका परागविशदधियम् ॥ ११ ॥

Slokas 10, 11 — In Venus' Ashtakavarga she is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 8th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (c) Mars* in the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (d) Mercury in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th and 11th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (f) herself in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (h) the Lagna in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 11th houses.

मन्दस्य परावस्था जनका लतिका गुणस्तनाकारम् ।
 तेजो धीनाकारं मोक्षकरं तस्करं गुणस्तेयम् ॥ १२ ॥
 कुलविच्चनयं चेति क्रमशोऽक्षरसंख्यया मयोक्तानि ।
 एतैः स्वाधिष्ठितभादुक्तस्थानेषु विन्यसेदक्षम् ॥ १३ ॥

Slokas 12, 13 — In Saturn's Ashtakavarga he is auspicious from :—

- (a) the Sun in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 3rd, 6th and 11th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;

* In the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 12th houses from Mars according to *Brihat-jataka*. Here *Saravali* follows *Parasara*.

- (d) Mercury in the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 5th, 6th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 6th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (g) himself in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 11th houses ; and
- (h) the Lagna in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th and 11th houses.

In this manner the auspicious positions have been mentioned by me in order, by figures represented by the consonants. These *bindus* are to be recorded from the houses occupied by the planets and the Lagna in preparing Ashtakavarga of each planet.

Notes : It is seen that there is a difference between Parasara and Varahamihira, in the case of Jupiter, in the Moon's Ashtakavarga and of Mars in that of Venus' Ashtakavarga. This may not affect the Samudayashtakavarga figures much but in the Bhin-nashtakavarga this might bring a difference in the reductions and further calculations (as explained later). In this book Parasara is followed throughout, since his (and his followers') works alone give the effects of the planets according to their Ashtakavarga strength, etc., in detail. Whereas Varahamihira has mentioned Ashtakavarga positions only in Brihat-jataka, Ch. IX and has said nothing further about the subject.

Again when the Samudayashtakavarga mnemonic verses “ वालो वलिष्ठो — (infra—Chap. XIV—verses 2, 3)” are considered, it is found that this author closely follows Parasara. Mantresvara (Phaladeepika) too agrees with this view.

शून्येनोक्तं दशमं यात्पा पूर्वात् संख्या सा ।
एकद्विपरा वदति क्रमेण लाभव्ययाविति न्यायः ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — In the mnemonics (slokas 4 to 13) of the Ashtakavarga computation, the n, न— which is zero in the (कटपयादि) Katapayadi values, here represents 10 i.e., 10th house. In the same distich when a smaller digit 1 or 2 comes after a higher one, it should be taken as 11th or 12th place.

Notes : The meaning of Katapayadi system used in South India to represent numerical figures in the ancient Sanskrit texts :—

वररुचिः—

कटपयवर्गभवैरिह पिण्डान्त्यैरक्षैरक्षाः ।

ने जे शून्यं श्रेयं तथा स्वरे केवले कथिते ॥

(१) कादिनव ; (२) टादिनव ; (३) पादिपञ्च ; (४) याद्यष्ट

are the conventions followed to represent numerical figures which are easy to memorise. In the case of joint consonants the value of the last consonant is to be taken. न and ज represent O value and the vowels have no numerical value.

The details are as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| क | ख | ग | घ | ड | च | छ | ज | श (अ) | —कादिनव ; |
| ट | ठ | ड | ढ | ण | त | थ | द | ध (न) | —टादिनव ; |
| प | फ | व | भ | म | | | | | —पादिपञ्च ; |
| य | र | ल | ब | श | ष | स | ह | ळ (ळ) | —याद्यष्ट ; |

In some verses 9 is represented by लः.

क्ष = क् + ष = 6 ; क्र = क् + र = 2 ; क्य = क् + य = 1 ; कं = र् + क = 1 ; ल् = ल् + ल् = 3 ; ज् = ज् + अ = 0 ; etc.

Numbers of more than one digit expressed in the mnemonic form are always deciphered from right to left (by the rule अङ्कानां वामतो गतिः ।).

द्वयोः is 8 and 4 should be taken as 48.

धयोः is 9 and 4 „ „ „ as 49.

विष्णु is 4 and 5 „ „ „ as 54.

सालोल is 7, 3 and 3 „ „ „ as 337.

ननुज्य is 0, 0, 8 and 1 „ „ „ as 1800.

Similarly the Moon's Tables of Vararuchi in mnemonics are given below :—

गीत्रं श्रेयः equal to $0^\circ - 12^\circ - 3'$

30 21

धेनवश्ची equal to $0^\circ - 24^\circ - 9'$

90 42

रुद्रोऽस्तु नम्यः equal to $1^\circ - 6^\circ - 22'$

22 6 0 1

Ashtakavarga Tables giving the auspicious places :—**The Sun's A. V. 48**

| सू | चं | मं | शु | गु | शु | शं | ल |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| 7 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 11 | | 7 | 10 |
| 8 | | 8 | 10 | | | 8 | 11 |
| 9 | | 9 | 11 | | | 9 | 12 |
| 10 | | 10 | 12 | | | 10 | |
| 11 | | 11 | | | | 11 | |

The Moon's A. V. 49

| चं | मं | शु | गु | शु | शं | ल | सू |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| 10 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 | |
| 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | | 11 | |
| | | 10 | 11 | 11 | | 11 | |
| | | 11 | | | | | |

Mars' A. V. 39

| मं | शु | गु | शु | शं | ल | सू | चं |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | |
| 10 | 8 | | | 9 | 11 | 11 | |
| 11 | 10 | | | 10 | | | |
| | 11 | | | 11 | | | |

Mercury's A. V. 54

| शु | गु | शु | शं | ल | सू | चं | मं |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| 6 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| 9 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 11 | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 11 | 11 | | | 11 | 11 | 11 |

Jupiter's A. V. 56

| गु | शु | शं | ल | सू | चं | मं | शु |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 7 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 9 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| 10 | | | 7 | 7 | 8 | | 9 |
| 11 | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | | 11 |
| | | | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 11 |

| Venus' A. V. 52 | | | | | | | | Saturn's A. V. 39 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| शु | श | ल | सू | चं | मं | बु | गु | शु | श | ल | सू | चं | मं | बु | गु | शु |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 4 | 8 | 4 | | 4 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 7 | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | |
| 5 | 9 | 5 | | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 10 | 8 | | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 8 | 10 | 8 | | 8 | 12 | | | | 11 | 10 | | 12 | 12 | | | |
| 9 | 11 | 9 | | 9 | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 11 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

स्वादर्कादिक्रमतो निहितेऽष्टकवर्गकेऽक्षमिह पतितम् ।

यत् प्राक् शुद्धयति पूर्वं तदिह निपतनक्रमादितरत् ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 — In the above *slokas* of computing Ashtaka-varga the order followed, begins with the Sun and ends with the Lagna. (But in Brihat-jataka Chapter IX, *slokas* 1 to 7 give the order of donors which has to be followed in Trikona and Ekadhipatyā Shodhanas). When reduction is to be made the planet which has contributed the first *bindu* will have his *bindu* eliminated. (Refer to verse No. 12, Chapter No. X).

बृहज्ञातकः—

स्वादर्कः प्रथमायवन्धुनिधनद्याशातपोद्यूनगो
वक्रात्स्वादिव तद्वदेव रविजान्तुकात् स्मरान्त्यारिषु ।
जीवाद्भूमसुतायशात्तुषु दशन्यायारिगः शीतगो-
रेष्वेवान्त्यतपः सुतेषु च बुधाल्लग्रात् सवन्धन्त्यगः ॥
लग्नात् पट्टत्रिदशायगः सधनधीषमेषु चाराच्छशी
स्वात्सात्सात्दिषु साष्टसप्तसु रवे: पट्टन्यायधीस्थो यमात् ।
धीन्यायाष्टमकण्ठकेषु शशिजाजीवाद्यायाष्टगः
केन्द्रस्थश्च सितात्तु धर्मसुखधीन्यायास्पदानङ्गः ॥
वक्रस्तूपनयेष्विनात्सतनयेष्वाद्यादिकेषूदया-
चन्द्रादिग्विफलेषु केन्द्रनिधनप्राप्त्यर्थगः स्वाच्छुभः ।
धर्मायाष्टमकेन्द्रगोऽर्कतनयाज्ञात् पट्टत्रिधीलाभगः
शुक्रात् पट्टव्ययलाभमृत्युषु गुरोः कर्मान्त्यलाभारिषु ॥

Order of donors of *bindus*

| Planets | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sun | Sun | Mars | Sat. | Venus | Jupi. | Moon | Merc. | Lagna |
| Moon | Lagna | Mars | Moon | Sun | Sat. | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus |
| Mars | Sun | Lagna | Moon | Mars | Sat. | Merc. | Venus | Jupi. |
| Mer. | Venus | Sat. | Mars | Jupi. | Sun | Merc. | Moon | Lagna |
| Jupi. | Mars | Jupi. | Sun | Venus | Moon | Sat. | Merc. | Lagna |
| Venus | Lagna | Moon | Venus | Sat. | Sun | Jupi. | Merc. | Mars |
| Sat. | Sat. | Mars | Sun | Lagna | Merc. | Moon | Venus | Jupi. |

Notes — This is the order of the donors of *bindus* in each planet's Ashtakavarga mentioned in Brihat-jataka. Their uses are referred to in other places where reductions are applied.

द्याद्याष्टपः सुखेषु भृगुजात् सन्यात्मजेष्विन्दुजः
 साज्ञास्तेषु यमारयोव्यरपुग्राप्त्यष्टगो वाक्पतेः ।
 धर्मायारिसुतव्योषु सवितुः स्वात् सादकर्मत्रिगः ॥
 घटस्वाद्याष्टमदायवन्धुषु कुजात्स्वात् सत्रिकेष्वज्जिरा:
 सूर्यात् सत्रिनवेषु धीस्वनवदिग्लाभारिगो भार्गवात् ।
 जायायार्थेनवात्मजेषु हिमगोर्मन्दात् त्रिष्ठृधीव्यये
 दिग्धीष्वद्स्वसुखायपूर्वनवगो शात् सस्मरश्चोदयात् ॥
 लग्नादासुतलाभरन्प्रनवगः सान्त्यः शशाङ्कात् सितः
 स्वात् साशेषु सुखत्रिधीनवदशच्छिद्रासिगः सूर्यजात् ।

रन्ध्रायव्ययगो रवेनवदशप्राप्त्यष्टधीस्थो गुरो—
 शंदीच्यायनवारिगल्लिनवषट्पुत्रायसान्त्यः कुजात् ॥
 मन्दः स्वात् त्रिसुतायशत्रुषु शुभः साशान्त्यगो भूमिजात्
 केन्द्रायाष्टधनेष्विनादुपचयेष्वादे सुखे चोदयात् ।
 धर्मीयारिदशान्त्यमृत्युषु बुधाच्चन्द्रात् त्रिष्ट्रिलाभगः
 षष्ठायान्त्यगतः सितात् सुरगुरोः प्राप्त्यन्त्यधीशत्रुषु ॥

इति निगदितमिष्टं नेष्टमन्यद्विशेषा—
 दधिकफलविपाकं जन्मभात्त्र दद्युः ।
 उपचयगृहमित्रस्वोच्चर्गैः पुष्टमिष्टं
 त्वपचयगृहनीचारातिगैरेष्टसंपत् ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — The places that are mentioned above produce auspicious results and the rest cause inauspicious results. In any sign (*bhava*), taking into consideration all the *bindus* (good) and *rekhas* (bad) indicated by the planets at the time of birth, only so much bear fruit as remain after cancellation against one another. The good results of the *bindus* that remain when in Upachaya (3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th) houses, in friendly or own houses or in exaltation, prove increasingly auspicious ; while in Apachaya houses, in inimical houses and in debilitation houses become weakened, during the transit of the respective planet whose Ashtakavarga is considered.

Notes — (1) The nett excess of *rekhas* over *bindus* produces greater malefic results in Apachaya houses and they are a little improved in Upachaya houses. (2) Similarly it can be seen that houses containing 28 or more *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga prove auspicious and those having less than 28 *bindus* are inauspicious during the transit of any planet. (Ref. Chap. XIV — verse No. 7).

होरामकरन्दः—

स्थानानीष्टफलप्रदानि कथितान्यन्यानि दुष्टान्यतः
 कार्यं तद्विचरं ततोऽधिकफलं दद्युः स्वराशेष्ट्रहाः ।
 मित्रस्वोपचयस्थिता शुभमस्मी पुष्णतिं शश्वत्कर्ल
 निम्नकर्षापचयद्विष्टपृथग्हणताः प्रायः फलं नो शुभम् ॥

सारावली —

इत्युक्तं शुभमन्यदेवमशुभं चारकमेण ग्रहाः
 शस्ताशस्तविशेषितं विदधति प्रोत्कृष्टमेतत्फलम् ।
 स्वर्क्षस्वोच्चसुहृदग्रहेषु सुतरां शस्तं त्वनिष्ठं समं
 नीचारातिगताहनिष्ठवहुलं शस्तं न सम्यक् फलम् ॥

ज्योतिषतत्त्वप्रकाशः —

स्थानानि यानि प्रतिपादितानि शुभानि चान्यान्यशुभानि नूतम् ।
 तयोर्विर्योगादधिकं फलं यत्स्वराशितो यच्छति तद्गृहेन्द्रः ॥

देवो ध्वो धीगवशस्तमोरमा धूलिः क्रमादुष्णकरादिबिन्दवः ।
 सालोलसंख्या समुदायबिन्दवः सर्वाष्टवर्गः समुदायसंज्ञकः ॥१७॥

Sloka 17 — The total number of *bindus* received by the planets beginning with the Sun are 48, 49, 39, 54, 56, 52 and 39 respectively. The aggregate of all these *bindus* is 337 which is called (समुदाय) Samudaya *bindus*; the sum total of all the Bhinnashtakavargas (i.e., the seven planets) is called Samudaya.

जातकादशमागाः —

देवो ध्वो धीगो विष्णुः क्षमी रामो धिगः क्रमात् ।
 अष्टवर्गोक्तशुक्लाक्षसंख्याः सूर्यात्समीरिताः ॥

जातकाभरणः —

भुजंगवेदा नवसागराश्च नवाभ्रयः सागरसायकाश्च* ।
 रसेष्वो युग्मशरा नवत्रितुल्याः क्रमेणाष्टकवर्गलेखाः ॥

Elsewhere:— देवः सुम्भः समा रम्भा नाभिर्विद्वान् समा क्रमात् ।

These are the *rekhas* (malefic points) for the planets from the Sun onwards ; viz., 48, 47, 57, 42, 40, 44 and 57 respectively totalling 335.

The (eight) donors are the seven planets and the Lagna while recipients are the seven planets only. This will be observed by taking a comparative view of the donors of the *bindus* given in the verses 4 to 13. Figures given in the third column show the number of places in which the respective planet is auspicious from the Moon (Gochara for the Moon) which is usually given in the standard works as Gochara.

←—Donors—→

| | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. | Lagna | Total |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| ↑ Recipients ↓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Sun | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 48 |
| Moon | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 49 |
| Mars | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 39 |
| Merc. | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 54 |
| Jupiter | 9 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 56 |
| Venus | 3 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 52 |
| Saturn | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 39 |
| Total | 43 | 36 | 49 | 46 | 36 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 337 |

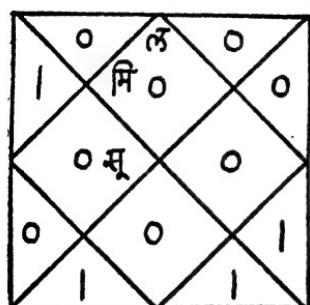
Notes — Application of the rules for preparing Ashtakavarga of the Standard Horoscope :—

In preparing Ashtakavarga tables, to denote the benefic place a *bindu* '0' is put and to denote a malefic place a *rekha* '1' (vertical line) is put. The donors of *bindus* or *rekhas* are the seven planets (Sun to Saturn) and the Lagna. Thus in the Ashtakavarga chart of any planet there can be maximum 8 *bindus* and minimum nil in any house.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga :—

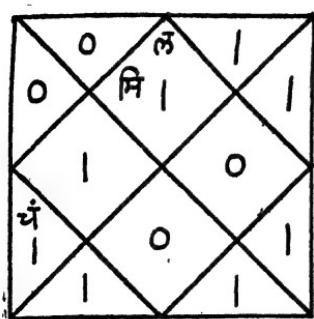
The Sun is said to be auspicious in (पुरवासदुग्धनाकं) i.e., in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses from his position (the house occupied by him).

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from himself.



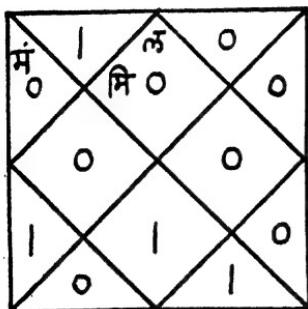
In the Standard Horoscope the Sun is in the 4th house from the Lagna. So starting from the position of the Sun, *bindus* i.e., benefic points are marked each in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses. The remaining houses are marked with *rekhas*.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from the Moon.



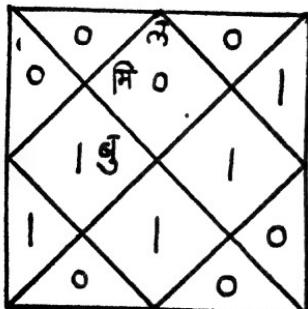
The Moon is posited in the 5th house from the Lagna. The Sun is benefic in (गतनयं) the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses from the position of the Moon. Starting from the position of the Moon, bindus are marked each in the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses. The remaining houses are marked with rekhas.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from Mars.



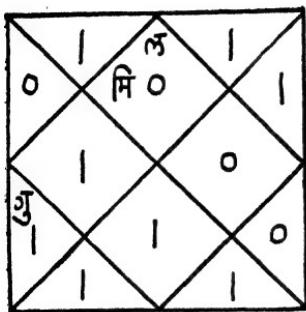
Mars is in the 3rd house from the Lagna. The bindus are marked in (पुरवासदुग्धनाकं) the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses from Mars. The remaining houses are marked with rekhas.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from Mercury.



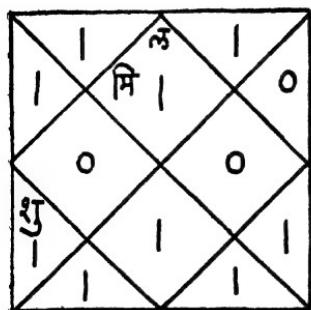
Mercury is in the 4th house from the Lagna. The Sun is benefic in (गुणाक्षिधनपारं) the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses from Mercury. The remaining houses are marked with rekhas.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from Jupiter.



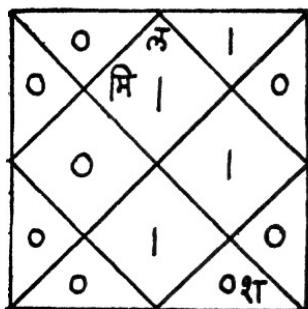
Jupiter is in the 5th house from the Lagna, therefore the *bindus*, beginning with that house, are marked in (शेषधियं) the 5th, 6th, 9th and 11th houses.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from Venus.



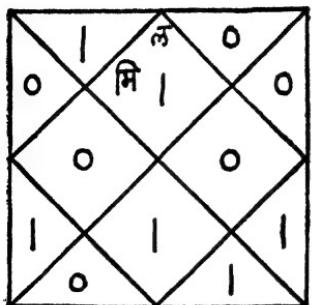
Venus is in the 5th house from the Lagna. The Sun is benefic in (तुच्छेन्द्रं) the 6th, 7th and 12th houses from Venus.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from Saturn.



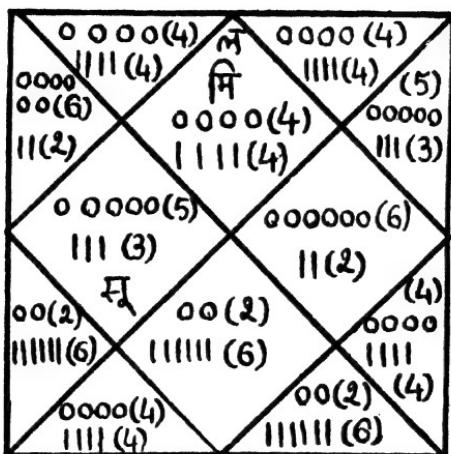
Saturn is in the 8th house from the Lagna. The Sun is benefic in (पुरवासदुग्धनाकं) the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses from Saturn.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga
from the Lagna.



Lastly take the Lagna or ascendant. The Sun is benefic in (लघुतानकार) the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses from the Lagna. The Lagna is in Mithuna.

All the *bindus* and *rekhas* can be put in one chart as shown below. Add together all the *bindus* in the Lagna i.e., the 1st house (मिथुन), in each of the above eight charts and get the figure representing the total number of *bindus* in the Sun's Ashtakavarga. In the same way the totals for the remaining eleven houses are made. Similarly totals for *rekhas* also should be made. This final process of totalling of *bindus* completes the preparation of the Sun's Ashtakavarga. The *bindus* can be marked in one chart by taking the house occupied by each planet and the Lagna as the starting point.

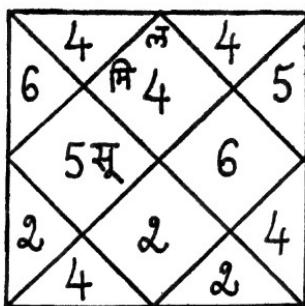


The maximum number of *bindus* possible in a house can be 8 and the minimum nil. Usually the sum of the *bindus* alone is put in each house, omitting the *rekhas* which can be obtained by deducting the number of *bindus* from 8. The sum of the *bindus*

in each *bhava* received by the Sun, from the various donors, is known as the Bhinnashtakavarga of the Sun.

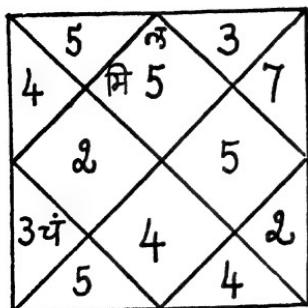
The Sun's Ashtakavarga.

(48 bindus)

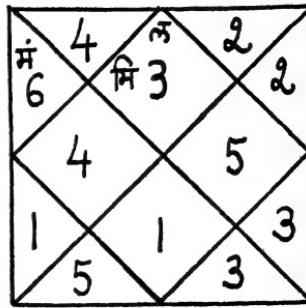


Similarly the Bhinnashtakavarga tables of the Moon and other planets can be prepared. They are as follows :—

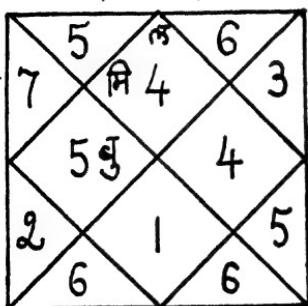
The Moon's Ashtakavarga
(49 bindus)



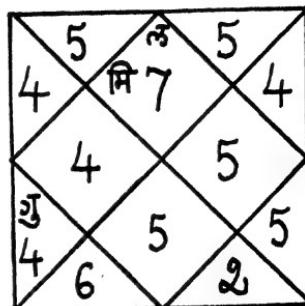
Mars' Ashtakavarga
(39 bindus)



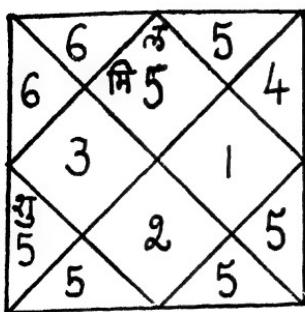
Mercury's Ashtakavarga
(54 bindus)



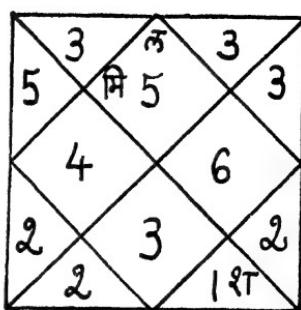
Jupiter's Ashtakavarga
(56 bindus)



Venus' Ashtakavarga ८
(52 bindus)



Saturn's Ashtakavarga
(39 bindus)



अथ स्थानं प्रवक्ष्यामि लग्नस्य द्विजपुण्डव ।
आर्किङ्गशुक्रगुर्वारा: सौम्यदेवेज्यभार्गवाः ॥ १८ ॥
हित्वा सौम्यशुरु शेषाः सुज्ञयभृगुसूर्यजाः ।
तथा जीवभृगु बुद्धौ सर्वे शुक्रं विना क्षते ॥ १९ ॥
जीव एकस्तथा द्यूने मृतौ सौम्यभृगू तथा ।
धर्मे गुरुसितौ सर्वे खे चाये शुक्रमन्तरा ॥ २० ॥
सूर्यचन्द्रौ तथा रिःफे स्थानं लग्नस्य कीर्तिंतम् ॥ २१ ॥

Slokas 18-21 — The Lagna is auspicious from :—

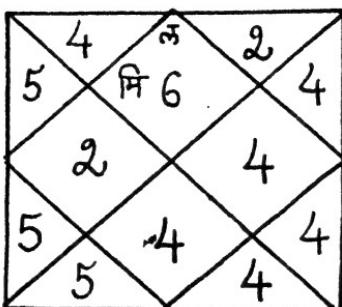
- (a) the Sun in the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (b) the Moon in the 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ;
- (c) Mars in the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (d) Mercury in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (e) Jupiter in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses ;
- (f) Venus in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th houses ;
- (g) Saturn in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th and 11th houses ;
and
- (h) the Lagna in the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses.

The total *bindus* received by the Lagna are 49 only.

The Lagna's Ashtakavarga Table

| सू | चं | मं | बु | गु | शु | श | ल |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| 11 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 10 | |
| 12 | | | 10 | 7 | 8 | 11 | |
| | | | 11 | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 11 | | | |

The Lagna's Ashtakavarga
(49 bindus)



Notes — The use of the Lagna Ashtakavarga :—

It has been found that the Lagna Ashtakavarga is used only for Ayurdaya (longevity). The reason being that in the Bhinnashtakavargas of the several planets, the auspicious places from the Lagna have been taken into consideration and the sum of *bindus* received by each planet includes *bindus* contributed by the Lagna too.

Again in the Lagna Ashtakavarga the auspicious positions given from the Lagna are the same in order and places, as those given under the various Bhinnashtakavargas. This is contrary to the conception accepted for the Ashtakavarga consideration of the planets ; for, the seven planets through their transits become capable of donating and receiving *bindus*, whereas the Lagna being fixed and having no transit, is not supposed to receive *bindus* in the same sense as the planets.

Some astrologers add the *Lagna Ashtakavarga bindus* again to (समुदायाष्टकवर्ग) the *Samudayashtakavarga* total of 337 which is only a duplication of the *Lagna bindus*. If 337, the total for *Samudayashtakavarga* figure is divided by 12, the quotient 28 represents the average for each *bhava*. All books mention good effects for any *bhava* when the *bindus* are 28 or above. This shows that the figure 28 is the turning point. If the *Lagna Ashtakavarga* figure is added to 337, the total becomes 386 which gives 32 as average for a *bhava*. No book has mentioned 32 as the turning point. (See Verse 17 and Chap. XIV, Verse 7).

(यवनाचार्यमतेन राहोरष्टकवर्गाकाः ।)
 सूर्यात्पुत्रगमः सदान हिमगोः पूर्णं मसादेव्यनं
 भौमात्खड्डपुरं बुधादघुसदारः सूर्यपुत्रादपि ।
 गोमेसच्छुयरो भृगोस्तिथिपरं जीवात्युगावस्तदा
 लग्नाद्वोविमधीर इत्यगुणाः संख्या त्रिभा कुत्रचित् ॥ २२ ॥

Sloka 22 — Rahu is auspicious from :—

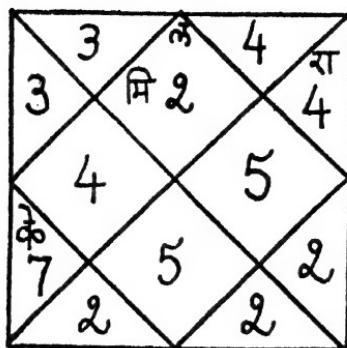
- (a) the Sun in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th and 10th houses ;
 - (b) the Moon in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th houses ;
 - (c) Mars in the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 12th houses ;
 - (d) Mercury in the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th and 12th houses ;
 - (e) Jupiter in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th houses ;
 - (f) Venus in the 6th, 7th, 11th and 12th houses ;
 - (g) Saturn in the 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th houses ; and
 - (h) the *Lagna* in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th and 12th houses.
- The total *bindus* received by Rahu are 43 only.

Rahu's Ashtakavarga Table

| सू | चं | मं | बु | गु | शु | श | ल |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
| 5 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| 7 | 8 | | 12 | 8 | | 11 | 12 |
| 8 | 9 | | | | | 12 | |
| 10 | 10 | | | | | | |

Notes— Only Yavanacharya has mentioned about Rahu's Ashtakavarga (Ref. शंखोराप्रकाश, ज्योतिषश्यामसग्रह and ज्योतिस्तत्त्वम्). Since Rahu is a shadow planet (ascending node of the Moon) he has not been allotted ownership of any part in the zodiac. It may be for this reason that he is not taken into consideration in Samudayashtakavarga along with the 7 planets, nor is he given the lordship of any Kakshya. All the same, the Bhinnashtakavarga of Rahu may be used in predicting good and bad effects during his transit through the various *bhavas*.

Rahu's Ashtakavarga
(43 bindus)



CHAPTER III

TRIKONA & EKADHIPATYA SHODHANAS

त्रिकोणं तु कथं प्रोक्तं मेषसिंहहयकमात् ।
 वृषकन्यामृगाख्येषु युग्मतौलिघटेषु च ॥ १ ॥
 कर्किवृश्चिकमीनास्ते त्रिकोणः स्युः परस्परम् ।
 त्रिकोणेषु च यन्न्यूनं तत्तुल्यं त्रिषु शोधयेत् ॥ २ ॥
 एकस्मिन् भवने शून्ये तत्रिकोणं न शोधयेत् ।
 समत्वे सर्वगेहेषु सर्वं संशोधयेद्दृधः ॥ ३ ॥

Slokas 1-3 — Trikonas (trines) are as follows :—

1. Mesha, Simha and Dhanus are trine to one another ;
2. Vrishabha, Kanya and Makara " " "
3. Mithuna, Tula and Kumbha " " "
4. Kataka, Vrischika and Meena " " "

In one set of a triad whichever house contains the least number of *bindus*, that number should be subtracted from all the three houses. When one of the three houses is void of *bindus*, no reduction is to be made in the other two houses. If the *bindus* are equal in all the three houses, remove all.

Notes — For example let the Mesha triad contain :—

- (1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4, 3, 2, \\ - 2, 2, 2, \\ \hline 2, 1, 0, \end{array}$$
 The least of the three is 2, subtracting that from the three houses there remain 2 in Mesha, 1 in Simha and 0 in Dhanus.
- (2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4, 3, 3, \\ - 3, 3, 3, \\ \hline 1, 0, 0, \end{array}$$
 Subtract 3 from all, which leaves 1, 0 and 0.
- (3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3, 3, 3, \\ - 3, 3, 3, \\ \hline 0, 0, 0, \end{array}$$
 Subtract 3 from all, which leaves 0, 0 and 0.
- (4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4, 3, 0, \\ - 0, 0, 0, \\ \hline 4, 3, 0, \end{array}$$
 Subtract 0 from all, there is no change.

(5) 4, 0, 0, Here (a) according to Parasara no change is to be made. But (b) Mantesvara says, “भवनद्वयशून्ये तु शोधयेदन्य मन्दिरम्.” If two houses of a triad are without any *bindu*, remove the *bindus* in the third house also. It is a rare case to have two houses without *bindus* in a planet's Ashtakavarga and much more so, to have them in trine to one another.

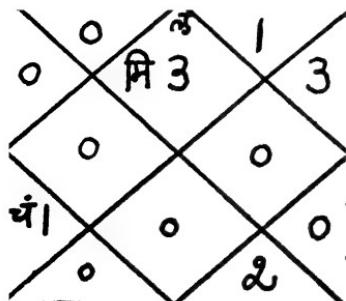
In the matter of Trikona-shodhana there are different schools of thought according to the interpretation given to “त्रिकोणेणु च यन्यूनं तत्तुल्यं त्रिषु शोधयेत्.” One school accepts the view that the minimum number should be taken away from all the three houses ; while the other school says that the reduction should be carried on till, all the three houses contain *bindus* equal to the minimum. In this book the first method is adopted.

The following charts show the Moon's Ashtakavarga (in the Standard Horoscope) figures before and after Trikona-shodhana according to both the views :—

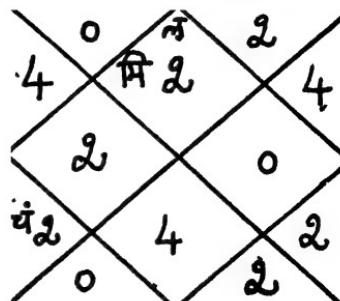
The Moon's Ashtakavarga (49)



I Trikona-shodhana according to the first view:-



II Trikona-shodhana according to the second view:-



जातकपारिजातः —

अजहरितुरगाङ्गैरक्षकन्यामृगास्थैर्युगघटघटपैः कार्कीटावसानैः ।
 दिनकरमुखवर्गें तत्रिकोणोपयाता लघुतरसमशून्या विन्दवः शोधिताः स्युः ॥
 त्रिकोणभावेषु यदल्पनिन्दुकस्तदीयविन्दु भवतस्तु तातुमौ ।
 न बिन्दुको यस्तु न शोधितेरौ समानसंख्या यदि सर्वमुस्तुजेत् ॥

प्रश्नमार्गः —

भूचक्रे निहितेऽष्टवर्गजफले भेषु त्रिकोणेषु यज्ञयुनं
 तेन समं त्यजेत्रिषु च यदेकत्र न स्यात् फलम् ।
 जह्यात्सर्वमथान्ययोर्यदि फलान्येकत्र चेत् केवलं
 जह्यात्तानि यदा समं त्रिषु तदा सर्वं विशोध्यं ततः ॥

Notes. The author of Prasnamarga says that in one set of triad, if one/two houses contain no *bindu*, the *bindus* in the others/other house, should be eliminated.

Ekadhipatyā-Shodhana

एवं त्रिकोणं संशोध्य पश्चादेकाधिपत्यता ।
 क्षेत्रद्वयं फलानि स्युस्तदा संशोधयेद्वधः ॥ ४ ॥
 क्षीणेन सह चान्यस्मिन् शोधयेद्वहर्जिते ।
 ग्रहयुक्ते फले हीने ग्रहाभावे फलाधिके ॥ ५ ॥
 अनेन सह चान्यस्मिन् शोधयेद्वहर्जिते ।
 फलाधिके ग्रहैर्युक्ते चान्यस्मिन् सर्वमुत्सृजेत् ॥ ६ ॥
 उभयोर्ग्रहसंयुक्ते न संशोध्यः कदाचन ।
 उभयोर्ग्रहहीनाभ्यां समत्वे सकलं त्यजेत् ॥ ७ ॥
 सग्रहाग्रहतुल्यत्वात् सर्वं संशोध्यमग्रहात् ।
 कुलीरसिंहयोः राश्योः पृथक् क्षेत्रं पृथक् फलम् ॥ ८ ॥

Slokas 4-8 — 1. After Trikonashodhana is over, Ekadhipatyashodhana is to be carried out.

2. The wise man should make reduction only when there are *bindus* in both the houses of a planet.

E.g. Mesha, no planet, 2 *bindus* ; } No reduction is
 Vrischika, no planet, no *bindu* ; } to be made.

3. If the two houses are without planets and have got different number of *bindus*, the smaller figure should be subtracted from both the houses.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| E.g. Mesha, no planet | { | Vrischika, no planet |
| 4 bindus | | 2 bindus |
| Result 4 — 2 = 2 bindus | | 2 — 2 = 0 bindu |

4. If however, one of the houses has a planet and when the *bindus* in that are less than the other, the smaller figure should be deducted from the other only.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| E.g. Mesha having a planet | { | Vrischika, no planet |
| 2 bindus | | 3 bindus |
| Result 2 bindus, no change | | 3 — 2 = 1 bindu |

5. In the above (rule 4) case, if the house having the planet has more *bindus* than the other house, then remove all the *bindus* from the other house having no planet.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| E.g. Mesha having a planet | { | Vrischika, no planet |
| 3 bindus | | 2 bindus |
| Result 3 bindus, no change | | 2 — 2 = 0 bindu |

6. If both the houses of a planet are occupied by planets, then no reduction is to be made.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| E.g. Mesha having a planet | { | Vrischika having a planet |
| 3 bindus | | 1 bindu |
| Result 3 bindus, no change | | 1 bindu, no change |

7. If both the houses of a planet are without planets and the *bindus* are equal, then remove all the *bindus* from both the houses.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| E.g. Mesha, no planet | { | Vrischika, no planet |
| 3 bindus | | 3 bindus |
| Result 3 — 3 = 0 bindu | | 3 — 3 = 0 bindu |

8. If *bindus* in both the houses of a planet are equal and one house alone is occupied by a planet, then remove *bindus* in the other house.

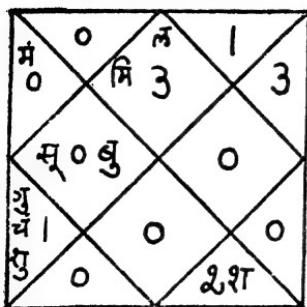
| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| E.g. Mesha having a planet | { | Vrischika, no planet |
| 3 bindus | | 3 bindus |
| Result 3 bindus, no change | | 3 — 3 = 0 bindu |

9. The *bindus* in Kataka and Simha should be retained as they are.

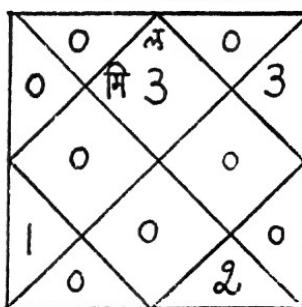
Notes — Ekadhipatyashodhana means the reduction in respect of the two houses (*rasis*) owned by one common lord, e.g., Mesha and Vrischika of Mars, etc.

According to the first view:—

The Moon's Ashtakavarga
after Trikonashodhana.



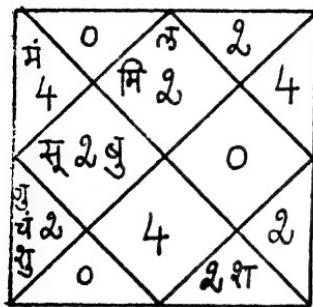
The Moon's Ashtakavarga
after Ekadhipatyashodhana.



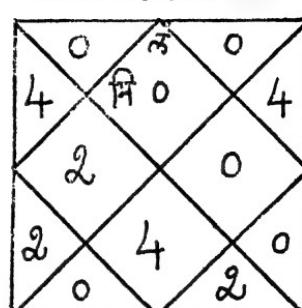
(शोधावशिष्ट 9)

According to the second view:—

The Moon's Ashtakavarga
after Trikonashodhana.



The Moon's Ashtakavarga
after Ekadhipatyashodhana.



(शोधावशिष्ट 18)

जातकपारिजातः: —

कण्ठीरवं कटकभं च विना कुजादि-

कावासराशियुगलोपगविन्दुसंख्याः ।

तत्त्व्यशूल्यविषमाग्रहस्म्रद्धाद्या-

स्वेकाधिपत्यपरिद्विषेषितशेषिताः स्युः ॥

राशिद्वयं सद्युचरं नशोधयेदेकं द्वयोः शूल्यभमप्यशोषयेत् ।

फलाद्विके खेटयुते परं त्यजेत् तुल्या नभोगद्वितयं परित्यजेत् ॥

सखेचरास्वेचरविन्दुसाम्ये विशेषयेदग्रहविन्दुसंख्याम् ।

विसेद्वाशिद्वयविन्दवो ये न्यूनाधिका न्यूनसमा विघेयाः ॥

खेटोपयाते लघुविन्दुराशौ ततुल्यमायान्ति तदन्यसंख्याः ।
पूर्वं त्रिकोणं परिशोध्य पश्चादेकाधिपत्स्य स्त तः प्रकल्प्याः ॥

प्रश्नमार्गः —

भौमादेर्भवनद्वये खलु फलं विद्येत् चेच्छोधना
कर्तव्येयमिह द्वयोर्थेदि समं सर्वे द्वयोश्च त्यजेत् ।
एकत्राल्पतरं यदीदमस्तिलं तुल्यं च तेनान्यतो
न्यायोऽयं नियतोऽत्र किंतु न खलु त्याज्यं सदा सग्रहात् ॥

गोपंचाननयोर्नयुद्धमधुपयोर्जूकाजयोस्त्वयोः
शिष्टाक्षाणि दशाष्टसपकशरैरन्यत्स्वया संख्यया ।
जीवेन क्षितिजेन दैत्यगुरुणा चान्यैर्युतर्क्षस्थिता-
न्याहत्योक्तदशादिभिस्तदुभयोर्योगो हि पिण्डाह्यः ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — After the two reductions are carried out, multiply the figures in Vrishabha and Simha by 10, those of Mithuna and Vrischika by 8, of Tula and Mesha by 7, of Kanya and Makara by 5 and those of the remaining *rasis* by their respective *rasi* numbers i.e., Kataka by 4, Dhanus by 9, ect. The sum of these products is known as Rasiguna Yoga or Rasipinda (राशिपिंड). If there are no *bindus* in any *rasi*, multiplication does not arise.

Again multiply the figures of the houses occupied by the Sun, the Moon, Mercury and Saturn by 5, that occupied by Mars by 8, Jupiter by 10 and Venus by 7. The sum of these products is called Grahaguna Yoga or Grahapinda (ग्रहपिंड). If more than one planet is in one house, then the figures should individually be multiplied by the respective multiplier of each planet. The sum of Rasi-pinda and Grahapinda is known as (शोध्यपिंड) Shodhya or Shuddhapinda. The use of this Pinda is explained later on.

Notes — In the Standard Horoscope in the Moon's Ashtakavarga Rasipinda is arrived at as under (according to the first view) :-

| Sign | Bindu | Multiplier | Product |
|---------|-------|------------|------------|
| Mithuna | 3 | × | 8 : 24 |
| Tula | 1 | × | 7 : 7 |
| Makara | 2 | × | 5 : 10 |
| Mesh | 3 | × | 7 : 21 |
| | | | Total = 62 |

In the Moon's Ashtakavarga Grahapinda is arrived at as under :—

| Planet | <i>Bindu</i> | Multiplier | Product |
|---------|--------------|------------|---------|
| Moon | 1 | × 5 | = 5 |
| Venus | 1 | × 7 | = 7 |
| Jupiter | 1 | × 10 | = 10 |
| Saturn | 2 | × 5 | = 10 |
| | | Total = | 32 |

The Moon's Shuddhapinda = $62 + 32 = 94$

Similarly Shuddhapindas of the remaining planets are calculated from their respective Ashtakavargas.

Rasi Multipliers

| मे | वृ | मि | क | सिं | क | तु | वृ | ध | म | कु | मी | Rasi |
|----|----|----|---|-----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|-------------|
| 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 12 | Multipliers |

Graha Multipliers

| सू | चे | मं | बु | गु | शु | श |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 5 |

जातकपारिजातः—

शोध्यविश्वानि गुणीकृतानि मेषादिमानैर्गुणकं हि भानाम्।

सूर्योदिकास्ते गुणिताः स्वमानैरेषां ग्रहाणां गुणकं वदन्ति ॥

शैलाशावसुसागराम्बरश्यैः शैलाहिगोसायकै-

रीशद्वादशभिश्च राशिगुणकैर्मेषादिभानां क्रमात् ।

वाणैः पञ्चभिरष्टैः शरनभः शैलेषुभिर्मास्करा-

देवं व्योमतलाधिवासगुणकैरायुर्विधानोदितैः ॥

जातकादेशमार्गः—

7 10 8 4 10 5 7 8 9 5 11 21

सल्लाहे वनमासेदं धीमान् पूज्यः प्रियः क्रमात् ।

शशी हि मानसात्मेति सूर्यादपि गुणाः क्रमात् ॥

5 5 8 5 10 7 5

पराशरः —

शोध्यावशेषं संस्थाप्य राशिमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ।
 ग्रहयुक्तेऽपि तद्राशौ ग्रहमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ॥
 गोसिंहौ दशगुणितौ वसुभिर्भिसुनालिनौ ।
 वणिमेषौ तु मुनिभिः कन्यकामकरौ शैरः ॥
 शेषाः स्वमानगुणिता राशिमाना इमे क्रमात् ।
 जीवारशुक्रसौम्यानां दशवसुमुनीन्द्रियैः क्रमादुणकाः ॥
 बुधस्य संख्या शेषाणां ग्रहगुणैर्गुणयेत् पृथक् पृथकार्याः ।

द्वारामकरदः —

मुनिदिग्निभ्युगाशा भूतशैलैभनंदा—
 शुगतिशिवदिनेदैः स्यादुणोऽजादिकानां ।
 इषुशरवसुवाणाशाद्रिभूतैर्ग्रहाणां
 गृहविधिरिह नित्यः खेचराणां च योगात् ॥

जातकादेशमार्गः —

त्रिभ्यः शोध्यस्त्रिकोणेष्वनधिकसदृशं क्वापि शून्ये न शुद्धिः
 साम्ये सर्वे च शोध्यं विधिरयमुभयोस्त्वेवमेकाधिपत्ये ।
 किंत्वस्मिन्नैव शोध्यं ग्रहयुतमवने शिष्टकाणं पृथक्कृत्यं
 हत्वा राशिग्रहैकैर्निजनिजगुणकैस्तदुतिः शुद्धपिण्डः ॥

Notes — In this verse the author has given in a very concise and simple form the rules to be followed for Trikona and Ekadhipatyashodhanas as under :—

1. In Trikonashodhana subtract the minimum figure out of the three houses of a triad irrespective of the figures in them.
2. No reduction should be made when one house has no *bindu*.
3. If the three figures in the three houses are equal, remove all.

In the Ekadhipatyashodhana the same rules apply with the exception that figures in the house occupied by a planet should not be changed. The definition of Shuddhapinda is given.

DEFINITIONS.

The sum total of the *bindus* that remain in various *bhavas* after the two reductions is known as *Shodhyavashishta* (शोध्यावशिष्ट). The sum of the products of the *bindus* and the respective *rasi* multipliers is called *Rasipinda* (राशिपिण्ड). The sum of the products of the *bindus* and the respective planet multipliers is called

Grahapinda (ग्रहपिंड). The sum of Rasipinda and Grahapinda is known as Shodhyapinda (शोध्यपिंड), Shuddhapinda (शुद्धपिंड) or Yogapinda (योगपिंड).

Mantresvara defines Shodhyapinda as, “संयोगः शोध्यशेषाणां शोध्यपिंड इति स्मृतः” (Phaladeepika Ch. XXIV, Verse 3).

It means that the sum of the *bindus* remaining after the two reductions is called Shodhyapinda. This definition differs from that given by other standard authors.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga

| सूरु | चं शु गु | | | श | | | | | ल | | मं | Planets |
|------|-------------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>Bhavas</i> represented by <i>rasis</i> |
| 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | <i>Bindus</i> |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | Trikona- Shodhana |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Ekadhi- patya- Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 16; राशिपिंड = 142; ग्रहपिंड = 62; शोध्यपिंड = 204.

The Moon's Ashtakavarga

| चं शु गु | | | श | | | | | ल | | मं | सूरु | Planets |
|-------------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|------|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | <i>Bhavas</i> represented by <i>rasis</i> |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | <i>Bindus</i> |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Trikona- Shodhana |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ekadhi- patya- Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 9; राशिपिंड = 62; ग्रहपिंड = 32; शोध्यपिंड = 94.

Mars' Ashtakavarga

| मं | सू. त्रु. | गुण चं | | | श | | | | | ल | | Planets |
|----|-----------|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Bindus |
| 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 10; राशिपिंड = 88; प्रहर्पिंड = 65; शोध्यपिंड = 153.

Mercury's Ashtakavarga

| ब्रु. सू. | गुण चं | शु | | | श | | | | | ल | | मं | Planets |
|-----------|-----------|----|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----------------------------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | Bindus |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 13; राशिपिंड = 117; प्रहर्पिंड = 53; शोध्यपिंड = 170.

Jupiter's Ashtakavarga

| गुण चं | | | श | | | | | | ल | | मं | सू. त्रु. | Planets |
|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Bindus |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 9; राशिपिंड = 76; प्रहर्पिंड = 20; शोध्यपिंड = 96.

Venus' Ashtakavarga

| गुण वं | | | श | | | | | ल | | म | सूक्ष्म | Planets |
|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | Bindus |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 15 ; राशिपिंड = 106 ; प्रहर्पिंड = 42 ; शोध्यपिंड = 148.

Saturn's Ashtakavarga

| श | | | | ल | | म | सूक्ष्म | गुण वं | | | Planets | |
|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---------|-----------|---|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Bindus |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 12 ; राशिपिंड = 107 ; प्रहर्पिंड = 46 ; शोध्यपिंड = 153.

Lagna Ashtakavarga

| ल | | म | सूक्ष्म | गुण वं | | श | | | | | Planets | |
|---|---|---|---------|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | Bhavas represented by rasis |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | Bindus |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Trikona-Shodhana |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ekadhi-patya-Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 7 ; राशिपिंड = 51 ; प्रहर्पिंड = 40 ; शोध्यपिंड = 91.

CHAPTER IV

BHAVA AND BINDU PHALA

मूर्तौ शरीरसंपत्तिमंगोपांगनिरूपणम् ।
 सत्यसौभाग्यवितं च द्वितीयस्थानतो विदुः ॥ १ ॥
 स्वरं सत्त्वं विक्रमं च आतृस्थानं तृतीयके ।
 सुखं बंधुगृहं चैव मातृचिंता चतुर्थके ॥ २ ॥
 स्वभावं बुद्धिविस्तारं बुद्धिस्थानं च पंचमे ।
 ज्ञातिशत्रुक्षतादीनां शत्रुस्थाने निरीक्षयेत् ॥ ३ ॥
 प्रवासं दारसौभाग्यं सप्तमस्थानतो विदुः ।
 आधिं व्याधिं मृतिं नाशमष्टमे परिचक्षते ॥ ४ ॥
 भाग्यस्थानं गुरुस्थानं धर्मस्थानं च तद्विदुः ।
 कर्मवृत्तिं तु दशमे प्रतापं पौरुषं श्रुतिः ॥ ५ ॥
 कीर्तिश्च जातते तत्र दृष्टादृष्टनिरूपणम् ।
 ऐश्वर्यमर्थलाभं च एकादशगृहात्कलम् ॥ ६ ॥
 द्वादशं च व्ययस्थानं पापस्थानं प्रचक्षते ।
 शरीरनाशं देहं च व्ययस्थाने विचितयेत् ॥ ७ ॥

Slokas 1-7 — From the Lagna one should consider the form of the body and of the different parts of the body. From the second *bhava*, truth, well being and wealth are considered. The third *bhava* denotes voice, character, valour and brothers (sisters). The fourth *bhava* decides happiness, relations, residence and all about one's mother. From the fifth *bhava* innate disposition, broad outlook and learning are considered. The sixth *bhava* denotes internal enemies, sickness, etc. From the seventh *bhava* all about any (short) journey and the well-being of wife are known. The eighth *bhava* denotes mental troubles, diseases, death and destruction. The ninth *bhava* decides about the fortune, the preceptor and religious aptitude. From the tenth *bhava* devotion to duty, valour, brave

actions, knowledge of sciences, fame and preknowledge of things to come (both seen and unseen) are known. From the eleventh *bhava* are known opulence and acquisition of wealth. The twelfth *bhava* denotes expenses, sinful deeds, destruction of body and its causes.§

एवं द्वादशभावेषु चिंतयेन्मतिमात्रः ।
 पापान्वितास्तु ये भावास्ते भावा नाशतां युः ॥ ८ ॥
 सौम्याः सिद्धिकरा ह्रेया मिश्रा मिश्रफलप्रदाः ।
 षष्ठाष्टमव्ययस्थैश्च विपरीतं शुभाशुभैः ॥ ९ ॥
 मित्रोच्चभवनस्थश्चेत्पापोऽपि शुभमृच्छति ।
 अरिनीचगतो मूढः शुभोऽपि क्रूतामियात् ॥ १० ॥
 एवमादिफलैः सार्द्धं दशाफलमुदीरयेत् ॥ ११ ॥

Slokas 8-11 — An intelligent person should consider about the 12 *bhavas* accordingly. The *bhava* occupied by a malefic planet destroys the effects of the things denoted by that *bhava*. A benefic planet in a particular *bhava* accomplishes the things denoted by that *bhava*. If there are both malefics and benefics in a *bhava*, the person gets mixed effects so far as that *bhava* is concerned. The planets occupying the 6th, 8th and 12th *bhavas* give opposite results, i.e., if a malefic planet occupies that *bhava*, he gives good results but if a benefic planet occupies it, he gives bad results. Even a malefic planet occupying a friend's house or his own exaltation, gives good results ; while a benefic planet occupying an inimical house or his own depression or in combust, becomes hostile.

All the above points should be considered before deciding the effects of a particular *bhava*.

फलदीपिका :—

पापोऽपि स्वगृहस्थश्चेत्प्रदाववृद्धिं करोत्यलम् ।
 नीचारातिगृहस्थश्चेत्प्रकृत्यार्द्धावक्षयं प्रवृत्तम् ॥
 स्वोच्चस्थोऽपि शुभो भावहानि दुःस्थानपो यदि ।
 सुस्थानपश्चेत् स्वोच्चस्थः पापी भावानुकूल्यकृत् ॥

§ Cf. Jataka-parijata, Chap. XI, Verses — 13, 49 ; Chap. XII, Verses — 1, 2, 59 ; Chap. XIII, Verses — 1, 71 ; Chap. XIV, Verses — 1, 48, 65 ; and Chap XV, Verses — 1, 67, 73.

आत्मप्रभावशक्तिश्च पितृचिंता रवेः फलम् ।
 मनोबुद्धिप्रसादं च मातृचिंता मृगांकतः ॥ १२ ॥
 आतृसत्त्वं गुणं भूमि भौमेन तु विचितयेत् ।
 प्रज्ञावाग्धर्मविज्ञानं बुधेनैव विचितयेत् ॥ १३ ॥
 छत्रवाहनकीर्ति च बहुवर्णावराणि च ।
 गुरुणा देहपुष्टिं च बुद्धिपुत्रार्थसंपदः ॥ १४ ॥
 शुक्रं विवाहकर्माणि भोगस्थानं च वाहनम् ।
 वेश्या स्त्रीजनगात्राणि शुक्रेणैव निरीक्षयेत् ॥ १५ ॥
 आयुष्यं जीवनोपायं दुःखशोकमहद्यथम् ।
 सर्वक्षयं च मरणं मन्देनैव निरीक्षयेत् ॥ १६ ॥

Slokas 12-16 — One should examine from :—

- (a) the Sun — one's valour, about father ;
- (b) the Moon — mind, intelligence, self-satisfaction and about mother ;
- (c) Mars — brothers (sisters), virtues, character, immoveable property ;
- (d) Mercury — capacity to distinguish between good and bad, speech, religion, acquisition of knowledge ;
- (e) Jupiter — Chhatra (insignia of honour), vehicles, fame, varieties of apparels, physical strength, intelligence, children and wealth ;
- (f) Venus — semen virile, marriage, sexual happiness, vehicles and features of a female ; and
- (g) Saturn — longevity, means of livelihood, sorrow, distress, dreads, destruction of everything and death.

बलहीना ग्रहा ये स्युर्जन्मकाले नृणां सदा ।
 ग्रहोक्तफलहीनाः स्युर्विपरीतं शनेः फलम् ॥ १७ ॥
 स्वेषु स्वेष्वष्टवर्गेषु ग्रहोक्तफलमादिशेत् ।
 अष्टवर्गाद्वृते तस्मिन् दशा ज्ञातुं न शक्यते ॥ १८ ॥

Slokas 17-18 — Those planets which are weak in strength at the time of birth are unable to give the effects enumera-

ted above. In the case of Saturn the effects are quite the reverse.

After examining the Ashtakavarga strength one should decide the effects of each planet without which the Dasas cannot be fully judged.

भावस्य यस्यैव फलं विचिन्त्यं भावं च तं लग्नमिति प्रकल्प्य ।
तस्माद्वदेद् द्वादशभावजानि फलानि तद्रूपधनादिकानि ॥ १९ ॥
एवं हि तत्कारकतो विचिन्त्यं पितुश्च मातुश्च सहोदरस्य ।
तन्मातुलस्यापि सुतस्य पत्युभूत्यस्य सूर्यादिखण्डस्थितर्क्षात् ॥ २० ॥

Slokas 19-20 — To determine the effects of any *bhava* in a horoscope consider that *bhava* as the Lagna ; the twelve houses reckoned from that as, the Lagna, Dhana *bhava*, etc., should be examined and the effects declared thereafter.

In the same manner the effects for the father, the mother, the brother, the maternal uncle, the son, the husband (wife) and the servant are to be considered by taking the signs occupied by their respective Karakas, viz., the Sun, the Moon and other planets in the horoscope, as the Lagna.

सूर्यस्थितर्क्षाज्जनकस्वरूपं वृद्धिं द्वितीयेन तु तत्प्रकाशम् ।
तश्चातरं तस्य गुणं तृतीयात्तन्मातरं चापि सुखं चतुर्थात् ॥ २१ ॥
बुद्धिं प्रमादं सुतभावं पष्टात्पीडां पितुर्दोषमरिं च रोगम् ।
कामं मदं तस्य तु सप्तमेन दुःखं मृतिं मृत्युगृहात्तदायुः ॥ २२ ॥
पुण्यं शुभं तत्पितरं शुभेन व्यापारमस्यैव हि कर्मभावात् ।
लाभं द्युपान्त्यात् क्षयमन्त्यभावाच्चन्द्रादिकानां फलमेवमाहुः ॥ २३ ॥

Slokas 21-23 — From the house occupied by the Sun (in a person's horoscope) the appearance and stature of the father should be considered. The father's prosperity and fame should be judged from the second house reckoned from the house occupied by the Sun. His brothers, character, etc., from the third house (from the Sun) and details about the father's mother, father's happiness should be divined from the 4th house. The father's intelligence

and peace of mind should be judged from the 5th house (from the Sun) ; his afflictions, injury, enemies and sickness from the 6th house ; his love and passion from the 7th ; his sorrows, death and longevity should be considered from the 8th house (from the Sun). The father's religious merit, auspiciousness and his father (i.e., native's grandfather) should be looked into from the 9th house ; his avocation from the 10th house ; his gains and income from the 11th and his expenditure or extravagance from the 12th house (from the Sun). All about the mother, brother, etc., should likewise be considered by taking the signs occupied by the respective Karakas, viz., the Moon, Mars, etc., as the Lagna and the remaining signs in order as the relevant *bhavas*.

तत्तद्वात्कारकादेवमूलं तत्तन्मात्रभ्रातृपित्रात्मजाद्यम् ।
तस्मिन् भावे कारके भावनाथे वीर्योपेते तस्य भावस्य सौख्यम् ॥२४॥

Sloka 24 — All information about the mother, brother, father, son, etc., should be considered from the particular *bhava* and Karaka signified. The happiness and good effects indicated by a *bhava* are assured if that *bhava*, its lord and Karaka are all strong.

धर्मे सूर्यः शीतगुर्बन्धुभावे शौर्ये भौमः पञ्चमे देवमन्त्री ।
कामे शुक्रश्चाष्टमे भानुपुत्रः कुर्यात्स्य क्लेशमित्याहुरन्ये ॥ २५ ॥

Sloka 25 — Others say that the Sun in the 9th, the Moon in the 4th, Mars in the 3rd, Jupiter in the 5th, Venus in the 7th and Saturn in the 8th *bhava*, generally cause distress to those *bhavas* (in the effects).

Notes : Generally the Karaka of a *bhava*, when posited in that *bhava*, does not prosper the effects of the *bhava* concerned.

मेषादियद्वहगता वसुसंख्यदायास्तद्वावपुष्टिवलवृद्धिकरा भवन्ति ।
षट्पञ्चसप्तसहितानि शुभप्रदानि त्रिक्लेकविन्दुयुतभानि न शोभनानि ॥२६॥

Sloka 26 — *Bhavas* represented by Mesha and other signs which contain 8 *bindus* (contributed by the 7 planets and the Lagna) in their individual Ashtakavargas become very strong and auspicious ; bestow all prosperity. *Bhavas*

having 5, 6 or 7 *bindus* are also auspicious. *Bhavas* having 1, 2 or 3 *bindus* are not auspicious.

Notes : Herein the general effects of the *bbavas* having certain number of *bindus* are explained.

प्रश्नमार्गः—

त्रिद्वैकाक्षयुतः शून्यो यो राशिः सोऽधमः क्रमात् ।
मध्यमश्चतुरक्षः स्यात् पञ्चाद्यक्षः क्रमाच्छुभः ॥

मिश्रं फलं भवति सागरबिन्दुयोगे रोगापवादभयदा यदि शून्यभावाः ।
एकादिविन्दुयुतभानुसुखप्रहाणां भिन्नाष्टवर्गजनि सर्वफलं प्रवच्चिम ॥ २७ ॥

Sloka 27 — Bhavas having 4 *bindus* produce mixed effects while those which do not contain a *bindu* cause death, censure and fear.

The good and bad effects arising from the Sun and other planets when associated with 1, 2, etc., *bindus* in their individual Ashtakavargas are explained hereinafter.
Notes : The previous verse and the first half of this verse show how to gauge the capacity of a *bbava* to give good or bad results. The latter part of the verse and succeeding verses up to 31 show the effects of the planets associated with 1 to 8 *bindus* in the *bbavas* occupied by them at birth.

फलदीपिकाः—

सर्वप्रहाणां प्रहितेऽष्टवर्गे तत्कालराशिस्थितविन्दुयोगे
अष्टाधसंख्याधिकविन्दवश्चेच्छुभं तदूने व्यसनं क्रमेण ॥

करोति नानाविधरोगदःखभयाटनादीनि च सैकविन्दुः ।
द्विको मनस्तापनृपालचौरकृतापवादाशननाशनानि ॥ २८ ॥

Sloka 28 — A planet associated with 1 bindu causes various kinds of diseases, sorrows, fears, roamings, etc. One, associated with 2 *bindus* produces mental agony, censure and deprivation of food through a King or a robber.

त्रिकस्तु संचारकुशावलंबकलेवरव्याकुलमानसानि ।
सुखासुखार्थव्ययवित्तलाभफलप्रदः सागरबिन्दुकः स्यात् ॥ २९ ॥

Sloka 29 — When there are 3 bindus there will be many troubles due to a roaming life, lean body and mind

becomes afflicted ; with 4 *bindus* comforts and discomforts, accession of wealth and expenditure of money and all other things equal, i.e., mixed effects will be experienced.

सद्वृलाभसुतलालनसाधुसंगविद्याधनानि कुरुते शरसंख्यविन्दुः ।
पटविन्दुकस्तु नवमोहनरूपशीलसंग्रामजिद्धनयशोबलवाहनानि ॥ ३० ॥

Sloka 30 — When the *bindus* are 5, one will acquire fine apparels, fondle children, come into contact with virtuous people and acquire learning and wealth ; with 6 *bindus* one will have ever fresh and attractive appearance, excellent character, victory in war, wealth, fame, strength and conveyance.

सप्तमविन्दुस्तुरगादियानसेनाधनप्राभवशोभनानि ।
विन्दुष्टकः सप्तगुणाभिरामराजप्रतापं प्रकटीकरोति ॥ ३१ ॥

Sloka 31 — A planet associated with 7 *bindus* brings honour by virtue of possession of horses and other conveyances, an army and immense wealth ; with 8 *bindus* one acquires regal splendour with all its sevenfold adjuncts (namely lordship, minister, friends, treasures, domain, castles and armies).

शरादिविन्दुस्थितराशियातः स्वकीयवर्गे शुभदस्तु नित्यम् ।
अतोऽन्यथा चेदफलप्रदाता गोचारतः शून्यफले प्रमाथी^१ ॥ ३२ ॥

Sloka 32 — A planet is always auspicious when he transits a *bhava* having 5 or more *bindus* in his own Ashtakavarga, if otherwise (i.e., if the planet transits a *bhava* having 3 or less *bindus*) he is incapable of giving good results while transiting that *bhava* and he definitely becomes oppressive when transiting through a *bhava* having no *bindu*.

मानसागरी :—

शुभा च कथिता रेखा विन्दुश्च कथितोऽशुभः* ।
समे समफलं शेषं गोचरे यदि नान्तरम् ॥
कष्टं स्यादेकरेखायां द्वाभ्यामर्थक्षयो भवेत् * ।
विभिः क्लेशं विजानीयाच्चतुर्भिः समता मता ॥ ३३ ॥

पञ्चमिः परमानन्दं षड्विरथांगमो भवेत् * ।

सप्तमिः सकलं सौख्यमष्टमिः पूर्णकार्यकृत् ॥ ३४ ॥

Slokas 33-34— When any planet passes through a *bhava*, the effects are as follows according to the number of *bindus* in that *bhava* (in his Ashtakavarga) :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. misery ; | 5. great rejoicing ; |
| 2. loss of wealth ; | 6. inflow of wealth ; |
| 3. anguish ; | 7. all sorts of happiness ; |
| 4. status quo ; | and |
| | 8. perfection of everything. |

मानसागरी :—

यदि संस्थितरेखायां फलं पुंसां प्रजायतेः ।

लक्ष्मीभोगस्तथा सौख्यं सार्वभौमजनेशता ॥

यदि संस्थितविन्दूनां फलं पुंसां प्रजायतेः ।

उद्गो हानिरोगश्च मृत्युश्वास्य क्रमेण च ॥

फलदीपिका :—

कृत्वाष्टवर्गं द्युसदां क्रियादिष्वक्षैर्विहीने मृतिरेकविन्दोः ।

नाशो व्ययो भीतिभयार्थनारीश्चिराज्यसिद्धिः क्रमशः फलानि ॥

ज्योतिषतत्त्वप्रकाशः :—

क्लेशोऽर्थहानिर्व्यसनं समत्वं शश्त्रसुखं नित्यधनागमश्च * ।

सम्पत्पृष्ठिर्विपुलामलश्रीः प्रत्येकरेखाकलमामनन्ति ॥

रेखाबिन्दुक्योस्तु शोधितपदे यत्रास्ति रेखाधिका

द्वे रेखे धनदे चतस्र उदयप्रागलभ्यवन्धुप्रदाः * ।

षट्क्षाविपुलप्रतापसुयशोविस्तारकीर्तिप्रदाः

रेखा अष्टमहीपतित्वमतुलं कुर्वन्ति नानागुणैः ॥ ३५ ॥

Sloka 35— Find the difference between the *bindus* and the *rekhas*. When the *bindus* are in excess by 2, the effect is inflow of wealth ; when 4, increase in confidence, acquisition of new friends ; when 6, great valour, splendour, fame, etc., and when 8, one becomes a king or equal to a king with all its adjuncts.

Note : When the *rekhas* are in excess, the results are reverse.

बादरायणः—

एकेन यः शुभः स्यात् षड्भिः स्थानैः स पापदो भवति ।

यस्तु चतुर्भिः स समः सर्वफले कल्पनैवं स्यात् ॥

स्वोच्चमित्रादिवर्गस्थाः केन्द्रादिबलसंयुताः ।

अनिष्टफलदाः सर्वे स्वलपविन्दुयुता यदि ॥ ३६ ॥

दुष्टस्थानस्थिता ये च ये नीचारिभांशगाः ।

ते सर्वे शुभदा नित्यमधिविन्दुयुता यदि ॥ ३७ ॥

Slokas 36-37 — All planets which are in their exaltation, own or friendly houses and are also possessed of strength by occupation of a Kendra, Trikona, etc., invariably produce evil results if they are associated with very few *bindus* (less than 4).

Conversely, all planets occupying bad positions (i.e., 6th, 8th and 12th) or their debilitations or inimical signs in *rasi* or *Navamsa*, invariably produce good results if they are associated with more *bindus* (5 or more).

Note : All the planets, howsoever well placed, or otherwise powerful, produce malefic results if they are associated with 3 or less *bindus* in their Bhinnashtakavargas. Conversely, all of them, howsoever adversely placed or otherwise weak, always produce benefic results if they are associated with 5 or more *bindus*. Thus the capacity to produce good or bad results depends more on the number of *bindus* a planet is associated with, than on any other factor. This is a special classification of strength according to the Ashtakavarga system.

दिनेशमुख्यप्रहर्वर्गकेषु यदा शनिः शून्यगृहं प्रयातः ।

करोति पित्रादिकभावजानामतीव रोगारिभयाकुलानि ॥ ३८ ॥

Sloka 38 — When Saturn transits a *bhava* without a *bindu* in the Ashtakavarga of the Sun, etc., he generally causes acute diseases, fear from enemies and afflictions to the father and other relations according to their Karakatva.

Notes : Saturn is the Karaka for oneself.

The Sun is the Karaka for the father.

The moon „ „ „ „ „ mother.

Mars „ „ „ „ „ brothers and sisters.

- Mercury is the Karaka for the relations and maternal uncle.
 Jupiter " " " " " children.
 Venus " " " " " wife.

कृतेऽष्टवर्गे सति कारकर्शाद्यद्वावमुक्ताङ्कमुपैति खेटः ।
 तद्वावपुष्टिं स शुभोऽशुभो वा करोत्यनुक्ते विपरीतमेव ॥ ३९ ॥

Sloka 39 — Having prepared the Ashtakavarga of any planet note the *bhavas* which contain greater number of *bindus*. That planet (benefic or malefic) in his transit through these *bhavas*, gives good effects according to the *bhava* positions which they (these *bhavas*) bear from the house occupied by that planet at birth ; in the *bhavas* with less number of *bindus* the transit of the said planet causes adverse results (to the native and to the Karaka represented by the planet).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Sun's (representing the father) Ashtakavarga contains 6 *bindus* in the 7th *bbava* from him. When he passes through that *bbava* beneficial results connected with the 7th *bbava* will be experienced by the father.

Again, the 2nd *bbava* from the Sun contains 2 *bindus*. The father, therefore, will experience evil results pertaining to that *bbava* such as loss of money, family troubles, etc., during the transit of the Sun.

निश्चिप्याष्टकवर्गं मेषादिचतुस्त्रिकोणराशिगतम् ।
 दिक्ष्वेकीकृत्यफलं प्रागादिष्वधिकताल्पते ज्ञेये ॥ ४० ॥

Sloka 40 — After preparing the Ashtakavarga (of any planet) add up the *bindus* in Mesha, Simha and Dhanus. This represents the East. Similarly the total of *bindus* in Vrishabha, Kanya and Makara represents the South ; Mithuna, Tula and Kumbha the West and Karka, Vrischika and Meena the North. That cardinal direction represented by the highest number of *bindus* amongst the four totals is very auspicious and that which has the least is inauspicious.

निश्चिप्तेऽष्टकवर्गं मेषादितु भूमिचक्रसंस्थेषु ।
 यत्राक्षाल्पाधिकता तत्राशुभमपि शुभं च विश्वेयम् ॥ ४१ ॥

*Sloka 41 — After preparing the Ashtakavarga of any planet find out which *bhava* contains more *bindus*; the direction denoted by that *bhava* according to Sthirachakra (स्थिरचक्र) is auspicious and vice versa.*

*Notes : Cardinal directions represented by the *rasis* :—*

The Rasichakra, i.e., Zodiac is designated as Chara (movable) and Sthira (fixed).

I In the movable Zodiac the rising sign always represents the East, the 7th house the West, the 10th house the South and the 4th house the North.

II In the fixed Zodiac there are the following two methods of reckoning directions :—

(1) The system applied by Varahamihira in Brihat-jataka (Ch. I. Sloka 11), viz., Mesha trine the East; Vrishabha trine the South; Mithuna trine the West and Karka trine the North. These directions are used when things of a general nature are considered.

(2) The system given in Prasnamarga :—

ऐन्द्रां मेषवृषावग्निकोणे मिथुनमं स्थितम् ।
याम्यां कर्कटसिंहौ स्तो नैऋत्यां दिशि कन्यका ॥
वारुण्यां तु तुलाकीटौ वायुकोणे धनुस्थितिः ।
सौम्यां मृगघटौ स्यातामैशान्यां दिशि मीनभम् ॥
भूमिचक्रमिति प्रोक्तं विष्वगदैवविविदः स्थितम् ।

The signs Mesha and Vrishabha represent the East, Mithuna the South-East, Karka and Simha the South, Kanya the South-West, Tula and Vrischika the West, Dhanus the North-West, Makara and Kumbha the North and Meena the North-East. This is the same as the Chakra represented by the South Indian type of putting the horoscope (See page 11).

This system of reckoning directions is generally used for things of a permanent nature such as one's permanent property, lands, etc., for consideration of directions in one's own house, compound, locality (such as village or town) or completion of any undertaking of a long standing or permanent nature (e.g., Chap. XIII Verses 2 and 3).

आभ्यामपि प्रकाराभ्यां दिविभागोऽधिकाक्षयुक्त ।
ज्ञेयः सोऽतिशुभोऽल्पाक्षस्तथैवात्यशुभप्रदः ॥ ४२ ॥

Sloka 42 — Find out the cardinal directions by these two methods ; their use should be made according to the nature of the matters under consideration. The direction represented by the greater number of bindus is auspicious and one with less bindus is inauspicious.



CHAPTER V

PRASTARASHTAKAVARGA AND SARVACHANCHACHAKRA.

आलिख्य चक्रं नवपूर्वेरेखा याम्योत्तरस्था दश च त्रिरेखाः ।
प्रस्तारकं षण्णवतिप्रकोष्ठं पद्मत्यष्टकं चाष्टकवर्गं स्यात् ॥ १ ॥
होराशशीघ्रोधनशुक्रसूर्यभौमामरेन्द्रार्चितभानुपुत्राः ।
याम्यादिपद्मत्यष्टकराशिनाथाः क्रमेण तद्विन्दुफलप्रदाः स्युः ॥ २ ॥

Slokas 1-2 — Draw a diagram with nine horizontal parallel lines from the East to the West at equal intervals. Similarly draw thirteen vertical parallel lines from the North to the South. This gives 96 squares in eight rows exhibiting the Prastara form of Bhinnashtakavarga.

The Lagna, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn *in their order* are the lords of the 8 Kakshyas of a *bhava* from the *South to the North*. These planets produce good or bad results when transitting Kakshyas having *bindus* or without *bindus*.

Notes : The Kaksha lords are mentioned in the order of their orbits round the Zodiac. Cf. Jataka-parijata, Chap. II verse 71, 1st line :—

भानामवस्थानगताः क्रमेण मन्दार्थभौमार्कसितज्ञन्द्राः ।

Draw the Prastarashtakavarga (प्रस्ताराष्टकवर्ग) table and set therein the *bindus* for the Sun's Ashtakavarga in the Standard Horoscope. Prastarashtakavarga is a spread-over or a detailed Bhinnashtakavarga.

The auspicious places from the Sun are marked with *bindus* in the Sun's row beginning with the *bhava* occupied by him, i.e., from Kanya. The auspicious places from Saturn are marked with *bindus* against Saturn's row beginning from Makara which he occupies. In this manner the remaining auspicious places are marked with *bindus* in their respective rows.

फलदीपिका :—

राश्यष्टभागप्रथमांशकाले शनिद्वितीये तु गुरुः फलाय ।
कक्षाक्रमेणैवमिहान्त्यभागकाले विलम्बं फलदं प्रदिष्टम् ॥

आचारसंग्रह :—

राश्यष्टांशकनायकाः शनिगुरुक्षमापुत्रभास्वद्गु-
ग्लौपुत्रामृतरदमयो निगदिताः प्राग्लम्भं च क्रमात् ॥

सारावली :—

तिर्यग्विश्वोर्ध्वनन्दं गिरिगिरिशपदं न्यस्य चक्रं तदूर्ध्वं
मेषाद्या राशयः स्युर्ग्रहणसहिताः शिष्ठमिष्ठस्य सद्य ।
तस्याधः सौरिसुर्ख्यं ग्रहणमुदयं चापि कक्षाक्रमेण
न्यस्याधः स्वीयचक्रे स्वपदसहितभाकृ स्वाष्टके विन्दुरेखाः

जातकादेशमार्ग :—

रेखास्तिर्यग्द्वयं नवोद्दै लिखतु लयमिताः पद्मक्यस्तिर्यगष्टौ
कक्षाः स्युर्द्वादशान्याः क्रियमुखभवनान्यष्टधा खण्डतानि
मन्देष्याराक्षुकेन्दुजशशिवपुषां तासु कक्षासु तैत्तै-
र्वक्यैस्तत्त्विष्ठत्वर्गम् ॥

The Sun's Prastarashtakavarga

| Bhavas represented by rasis: | सू. बु. | चं. शु. गु. | | श | | | | | ल | | मं | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sat. | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jupi. | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Mars | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Sun | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Venus | 0 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Merc. | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moon | | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Lagna | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 |
| Total bindus | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 |

शनिगुरुकुजरविशुकक्षणदाकरपुत्रचन्द्रलग्नानाम् ।
शुक्राक्षाण्यष्टासु क्रमेण राशीर्गतानि भागेषु ॥

शंभुहोराप्रकाशः—

नव रेखा लिखेत्प्राच्यस्तिर्थये स्वास्थ्योदश ।
पणवयेव कोष्ठानि चक्रं भिन्नाष्टकं पुनः ॥
रविमन्दगुरुणां च शुक्रमौमबुधस्य च ।
शीतांशुलग्नयोश्चैव गोचराष्टकवर्गके ॥
आदित्यादिग्रहाणां च सप्तानां लग्नकस्य च ॥
तत्तद्राक्षोक्तविन्दूश्च प्रसार्य च वदेत्पलम् ।
पश्चिमादिषु कोष्ठेषु प्रागादन्तेषु चैव हि ॥
दक्षिणाद्युत्तरांतश्च मार्तण्डाद्यष्टके फले ।
एवं चंद्रस्य राशि च समारभ्याष्टकोष्ठके ॥
तत्तद्राशिफलं चैव वदेदष्टकवर्गके ।
एवं द्वादशराशीनां ग्रहस्थितिवशाद्
यद्वहस्य तु यद्वावे फलं ज्ञेयं यथा तथा ।
तत्तद्राशीन् समारभ्य तद्वाद्याष्टकस्य च ॥
वाक्योक्तविन्दून् प्रस्तार्य फलं ज्ञात्वा वदेद्वृधः ।
विन्दुहीने तु दुःखादीन् विपशस्त्रादिवाक्यतः ॥
फलाधिक्ये तु कोष्ठे तु पञ्चमाधिक्यवाक्यतः ।
शत्रुनीचगृहं त्यक्त्वा व्ययषष्ठाष्टमं तथा ॥
पापानाशुपचर्यं ज्ञात्वा शुमानां षट् त्रिकांस्तथा ।
ज्ञात्वैवं विन्दुरेखां च वदेदेवं फलं बुधः ॥

Notes : Parasarahora, Shambhu-horaprakasha and Manasagari give a different order for Kakshya lords. The order followed by them is as follows :—The Sun, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Mercury, the Moon and the Lagna.

कर्तुः स्वजन्मसमयावस्थग्रहाणां कृत्वाष्टवर्गकथिताक्षविधानमत्र ।
बद्धक्षयोगवशतः शुभराशिमासभावयहस्थितिषु कर्मशुभं विदध्यात् ॥३॥

Sloka 3 — Prepare the Ashtakavargas of all the planets from their positions at the time of birth as per rules laid down. When planets in their transits are in a *rasi* (or when that *rasi* is rising), month (period of the Sun's transit), *bhava*, etc., which contain the greatest number of

bindus (in their individual Ashtakavargas) will prove auspicious.

बिन्दौ स्थिते तत्कलसिद्धिकालविनिर्णयाय प्रहितेऽष्टवर्गे ।
भान्यष्टधा तत्र विभज्य कक्षाक्रमेण तेषां फलमाहुरन्ये ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — Others say that in order to ascertain the time of fruition of the effects of a *bhava*, in case it contains *bindus*, divide that *bhava* into 8 Kakshyas and find out which of them contain *bindus*. During the periods, the planet in question transits those Kakshyas (3°-45' each roughly) the effects take place.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope there are 4 *bindus* in the Lagna (Mithuna) which is the 10th house from the Sun in his Ashtakavarga. It will be seen that these have been contributed by the Sun, Mars, Mercury and Jupiter while the remaining 3 planets and the Lagna have each contributed a *rekha*. Therefore the *bindus* are placed in their respective Kakshyas in the Lagna house.

When the Sun transits the Lagna *bhava* which is from 1°-18°-39' to 2°-18°-39', he will give benefic results only during the four periods of the Kaksha divisions of the *bbava*, viz :—

1st 1°-22°-38' to 1°-26°-38' (Jupiter's Kakshya)

2nd 1°-26°-38' to 2°-0°-37' (Mars' Kakshya)

3rd 2°-0°-37' to 2°-4°-37' (The Sun's Kakshya)

and lastly 2°-8°-8' to 2°-11°-38' (Mercury's Kakshya).

The remaining four Kakshyas will produce adverse results. The Sun will give good or bad results in all the remaining *bbavas* during his transit through Kakshyas having *bindus* or *rekhas*. Similarly the good and bad effects due to the transits of the remaining planets should be judged from their respective Prasta-rashtakavargas.

Kakshya divisions of a bhava :—

It is convenient to divide a *bbava* in the following way. Divide into 4 equal parts the difference in degrees from Arambha-sandhi(आरंभसंधि—beginning) to Bhavamadhya(भावमध्य— the middle part of that *bbava*) and similarly make 4 equal parts from Bhavamadhya to Bhavasandhi (i.e., end of the house). The reason is that by Bhavamadhya, it is meant the exact middle of the *bbava* in the circle passing through that latitude, to which the ecliptic

circle is collated. It is said that the Dashamabhavamadhya (दशमभावमध्य—cusp of the 10th house) is the highest point. Naturally, in a circular Zodiac points on either side of the cusp will be at a lower level.

SARVACHANCHACHAKRA

(Refer the attached Chart) :—

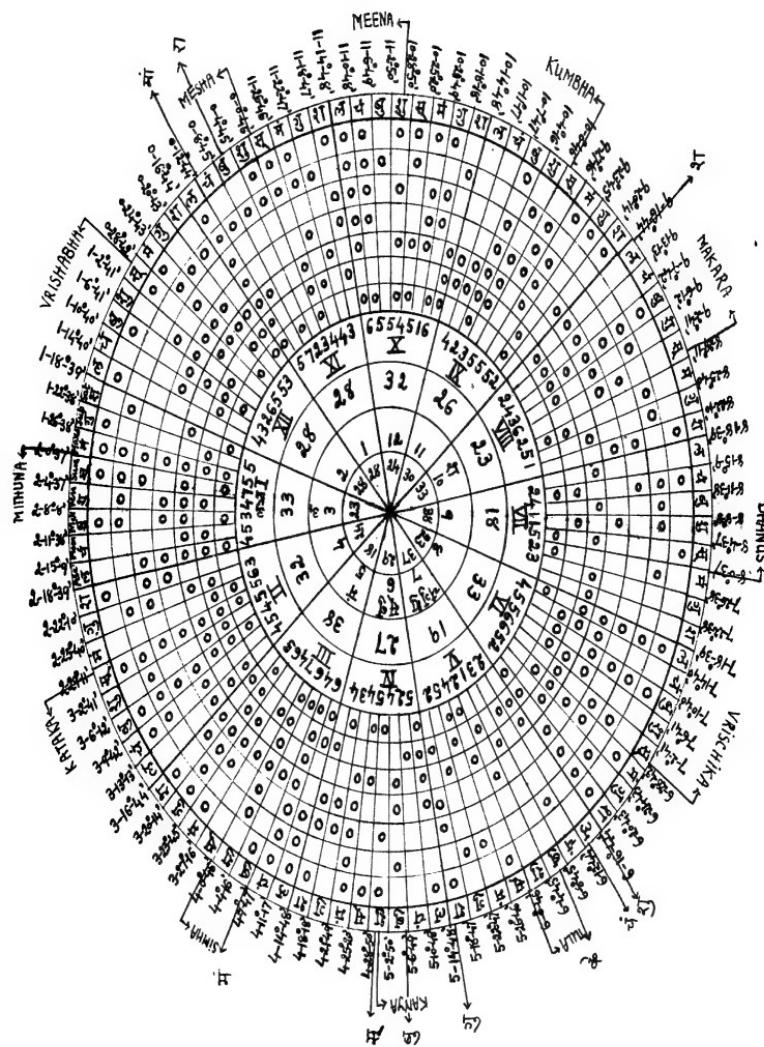
The Sarvachanchachakra is a chart incorporating in it practically all the important details of the Ashtakavarga and the horoscope.

The biggest circle represents the map of the Zodiac. It is divided into 12 *bhavas* according to the method followed in India (Method of Porphyry-Jatakapaddhati of Shripati). The Sandhis of the 12 *bhavas* are given in signs, degrees and minutes at their proper places. Every *bhava* has a cusp. The portion from Bhavasandhi of a particular *bhava* to the cusp of that house is divided into four equal parts. Similarly, the portion between the cusp and the end of the *bhava* is also divided into four equal parts. Thus a *bhava* is divided into eight parts known as Kakshyas. The beginning of the Kakshya is shown against it in signs, degrees and minutes. In the strip below the first (the biggest) circle the names of Kakshya lords are given in all the *bhavas* against the Kakshyas. In the Lagna *bhava* the English equivalents of the Kakshya lords are marked.

The positions of the planets are also indicated at their proper longitudes by arrows. This enables one to find out immediately the positions, in degrees and minutes, the Kakshyas, the *bhavas* and the Zodiacial *rasis* of all the planets at birth.

Below the second circle is the Sun's Ashtakavarga. The Sun's Prastarashtakavarga is given in a circular form as against the tabular one (refer page No. 61). The *bindus* in the various *bhavas* are the same as shown in the tabular form. From the chart one can have a visual idea of the transit of the Sun and the other planets through the various *bhavas* and their Kakshyas by which results can be judged on a collective basis.

SARVACHANCHACHAKRA



Below the third circle is the Moon's Prastarashtakavarga.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|
| “ “ fourth ” ” | Mars' | ” |
| “ “ fifth ” ” | Mercury's | ” |
| “ “ sixth ” ” | Jupiter's | ” |
| “ “ seventh ” ” | Venus' | ” |
| “ “ eighth ” ” | Saturn's | ” |

The portion below the ninth circle represents the Bhinnashtakavarga figures in each *bhava* of the Sun, the Moon, etc., in order and the *bhava* number is marked in Roman numerals. The portion below the tenth circle represents the Samudayashtakavarga figures of the *bindus* in each *bhava*. The portion below the eleventh circle shows the *Chalita* or *Bhava-kundali* of the Standard Horoscope with planets therein. The portion below the twelfth circle, i.e., the smallest circle in the chart represents the Samudayashtakavarga figures of the *rekhas* (malefic points) which is derived by deducting the Samudayashtakavarga figures of the *bindus* from 56 (total Kakshyas in a *bhava*).

This chart is important in the sense that it incorporates practically all the details of the Ashtakavarga such as Prastara, Bhinna, Samudaya, Kakshyas, etc., in one chart and is named as *Sarvachanchachakra* (सर्वचंचाचक्र). For predicting results, the (Gochara) transits of all the planets could be easily watched. Moreover it is very convenient to find out the *bhava* positions of all the planets in transit from their original positions, from the Lagna or from one another from this chart. In short it is the best form of presenting the horoscope fitted to the Zodiac in a circular form.

This Chakra can be prepared from the Sayana positions also and the effects of the transits of the planets can be studied therefrom. For other purposes like Trikona and Ekadhipatyā reductions, etc., the Nirayana positions should be considered.

Average time taken by planets to transit a Kakshya of $3^{\circ} - 45'$.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Sun — $3\frac{3}{4}$ days ; | Mars — 5 days ; |
| The Moon — $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs ; | Mercury — $2\frac{1}{2}$ days ; |

Jupiter — $1\frac{1}{2}$ months ; Saturn — $3\frac{3}{4}$ months ;
 Venus — 3 days ; Rahu (Ketu) — $2\frac{1}{4}$ months.

सविन्दुगः सर्वफलप्रदः स्याद्बिन्दुको यद्यफलप्रदाता ।

अरातिनीचास्तगतो नभोगः सविन्दुकोऽपि प्रविलापकर्ता ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — When a planet passes through a Kakshya which has a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga (in any *bhava*) he produces beneficial effects ; if he is passing through a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, there is no benefit. But, if at the time of passing through a Kakshya having a *bindu*, the planet is in his debilitation, inimical house or in combust, he causes great sorrow.

मानसागरी :—

रेखास्थाने तु सम्प्राप्ते यदा पापशुभग्रहः * ।

शुभास्ते च विजानीयद् बिन्दुस्थाने च दुःखदाः ॥

अर्केन्दुगुरवः शुक्रः क्रमादन्ये बलऋमात् ।

भवंति स्थानदाः खेटाश्वत्वारश्च यदैकदा ॥ ६ ॥

धनादीनां यथा लघ्विः पंच चेत्पूज्यतायुतः ।

आरोग्यं वस्त्रलाभं पट्टसु पट्टस्य बन्धनम् ॥ ७ ॥

सप्त चेद्राज्यलाभः स्यादेवं करणदा यदि ।

धनहानिस्ततो व्याधिस्ततस्तु विपदादयः ॥ ८ ॥

सप्तभिर्मरणं प्रोक्तमक्षामावे मृतिर्मवेत् ।

तत्र तिष्ठति चेत्खेटे त्वन्यस्मिन्यदि वा मतः ॥ ९ ॥

उच्चसंख्याधिका अंशाश्वदस्य स्थानदाः परे ।

शुभाख्याः शुभदाः प्रोक्ता राशिनात्र क्रमात्फलम् ॥ १० ॥

Slokas 6-10—The capacity of planets to give good or bad effects are according to their natural (*Naisargika*) strength, the order of which is the Sun, the Moon, Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Mercury and Saturn. When any four planets in transit occupy Kakshyas having *bindus* there is acquisition of wealth ; with any 5 planets honour, good health and gain of apparels ; with any 6 planets coronation and with 7 planets occupying Kakshyas having *bindus* acquisition of kingdom.

Similarly, when any four planets in transit occupy Kakshyas having no *bindus* there is loss of wealth ; with any 5 planets sickness ; with any 6 planets all sorts of misfortunes and with 7 planets possible death. Death is a certainty if in the above case, one of the planets occupies a *bhava* which in his Ashtakavarga contains no *bindu* at all. Any other planet in that *bhava* may not cause death, but brings some calamity equivalent to death.

When more than 3 planets are in Kakshyas having *bindus* they prove auspicious and give good results according to the nature of the *bhavas* and the *rasis* occupied by them.

Notes : The maximum effect, out of the 35 types of 4 planets in Kakshyas having *bindus*, will be that of the Sun, the Moon, Jupiter and Venus and next in order that of the Sun, the Moon, Jupiter and Mars, etc., etc.

शून्यो राशिरनिष्ट एव सकलः साधाक्ष इष्टस्तथा
सप्ताक्षोऽपि यदक्षमत्रपतितं नो तस्य कक्ष्या शुभा ।
एकाक्षोऽपि यदक्षमत्रपतितं कक्ष्या तदीया शुभा
न्यायः सर्वगृहेष्वयं विवरणे प्रोक्तोऽथ सौऽप्युच्यते ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11—Planets passing through houses having no *bindus* are inauspicious for the entire period of the transit, and when passing through houses having 8 *bindus* the entire period of transit produces good results. When there are 7 *bindus* and 1 *rekha*, find out which planet has contributed the *rekha*. When that planet (whose Ashtakavarga is under consideration) transits this Kakshya he produces evil effects.

Similarly, if there is only 1 *bindu* and 7 *rekhas* in a *bhava*, the Kakshya represented by the planet giving the *bindu* alone is productive of good results when transit of that planet (whose Ashtakavarga is considered) takes place. This is the rule to be followed for all the other *bhavas*. Another method of consideration given in the Vivarana commentary is mentioned in the succeeding verses.

भानोराष्टकवर्गकेऽक्षयुतदंत्यंशस्थितेऽके शुभं
 येषां कारक एष तद्वमदो धात्वादिजातं तथा ।
 यद्वावेऽक्षमिदं खगाद्यदधिपो भानोश्च तद्वावजं
 योज्यं प्रोक्तवदक्षदातुखगसंबन्ध्युद्द्वं चाखिलम् ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12 — In the Sun's Ashtakavarga, his transit through a Kakshya (in any *bhava*) where there is a *bindu* will produce good effects due to that as follows :—

1. corresponding to the Karakatva (representer) of the things mentioned for the Sun ;
2. corresponding to the Moola (material) type of things in reckoning Dhatus (धातु), Moola (मूल) and Jiva (जीव) ;
3. according to the *bhava* position from the planet (in the natal chart) which has donated the *bindu* ; and
4. according to the *bhava* position from the house occupied by the Sun at birth or according to the *bhava* occupied (*from the Lagna*) by the Sun at birth.

प्रश्नमार्गः—(from Krishneeya)

चंद्रारोगसौरैर्घातुर्मूलं किलाके शुक्रभ्याम्।
 जीवो जीवबुधभ्यो मेषाश्विन्यादि धात्वादि ॥

Notes : One should consider things of Dhatus nature, i.e., elemental and primary things such as minerals, metals and other inanimate wealth through the Moon, Mars, Saturn and Rahu.

The Sun and Venus represent Moola nature of things such as roots, grains, seeds, trees, etc.

Jupiter and Mercury represent living beings (Jiva) namely human beings, animals, birds, insects, etc.

Rasis

| <i>Dhatu</i> | <i>Moola</i> | <i>Jiva</i> |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Mesha | Vrishabha | Mithuna |
| Kataka | Simha | Kanya |
| Tula | Vrischika | Dhanus |
| Makara | Kumbha | Meena |

Nakshatras

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>Dhatu</i> | <i>Moola</i> | <i>Jiva</i> |
| Aswini | Bharani | Krittika |
| Rohini | Mrigasiras | Ardra |
| Punarvasu, etc., | Pushya etc., | Aslesha, etc. |

राशेः शून्यगजांशगे दिनपतौ सत्यर्ककङ्गयेशयोः
 संबन्धयुत्यमशोभनं च कथयेद्रीत्याखिलं प्रोक्तया ।
 इन्द्राद्यष्टकवर्गकेऽशुभगुम्बक्ष्यादिनाथात्मनोः
 संयोज्योनितमीरयेदखिलमप्यर्काष्टवर्गोक्तवत् ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — When the Sun transits a Kakshya having no *bindu* (in his Ashtakavarga) all sorts of unfavourable things will happen according to (1) the Karakatva of things mentioned for the Sun ; (2) Moola type of things ; (3) the *bhava* position from the planet which has not donated a *bindu* in his Kakshya ; and (4) the *bhava* in which the Sun stands from the Lagna.

Similarly, the good and bad effects due to the transits of the Moon and other planets should be considered from their respective Prastarashtakavargas.

सूर्याद्यष्टपि वीर्यवत्सु सबले तत्प्राप्तकक्ष्याधिपे
 कक्ष्येशात्मगुणोचितं शुभफलं निर्देश्यमुत्कर्षवत् ।
 स्वेच्छोपचयात्मवन्धुगृहग्रंदर्थदाता ग्रहः
 पूर्णं तद्दद्यथाबलेऽन्यगृहोऽपीषन्निकृष्टं लघु ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — When considering the Gochara effect of a planet, if the planet and the lord of the Kakshya which he is transiting are both powerful, then the good effects according to the nature of the planet and the Kakshya lord will occur in abundance. If the planet is in his exaltation, in own house, friendly house or in an Upachaya (उपचय) house, the effects will be complete. If the planet concerned is weak and is in debilitation, in inimical house or in an Anupachaya (अनुपचय) house, the effects will be very little. (This is explained in detail in the next verse by an example).

द्रव्यं सूपप्रधानं खलु दिवसकृतः स्पर्शवद्धानुसूनोः
 कक्ष्यायां सूर्यसूनोः रिथतवतितरणौ तद्योर्वीर्यवत्त्वे ।
 सुस्पर्शं दर्शनीयं यदिह तु लभते पट्टवस्त्रादिकं तद्—
 दौर्बल्ये कंबलासिः फलमिति सकलेष्वष्टवर्गेषु योज्यं ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 —The Sun's representative things are of the nature appealing to the eye and shape, and for Saturn that which appeals to the touch (soft or rough). When the Sun transits a Kakshya of Saturn in any *bhava* (having a *bindu*) and is auspicious, and if the donor (Saturn) and the Sun are both strong silk clothes which are beautiful in appearance and soft to the touch will be obtained. If both are weak clothes ugly and coarse to the touch like black woollen rugs, etc., will be obtained.

In this manner all things must be taken into consideration in each planet's Ashtakavarga (for transit results).

फलयोजनदृष्टान्तः पद्येनानेन दर्शितस्तदनु ।
 सूर्यादीनामष्टकवर्गफलं पृथक् पृथक् च वक्ष्यामि ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — Having explained the combined effects of a planet and the lord of the Kakshya through which he transits by an example the separate individual effects of each planet are enumerated (in the following seven chapters).



CHAPTER VI

ASHTAKAVARGA OF THE SUN

सूर्यस्याष्टसु बिन्दुषु क्षितिपतेरासा विभूतिर्धनं
समस्वद्वृतकान्तिसौख्यविभवः पद्मसु प्रतापोक्तिः ।
पंचस्वर्थसमागमः सदसतोः साम्यं चतुष्के त्रिके
त्वधवशान्तिरथं द्विके गदमयं सूपेऽथ शून्ये मृतिः ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When the Sun in his Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus* the results are as follows :—

- 8 *bindus* great honours and wealth through Royal or official favours ;
- 7 „ wonderful lustre and augmentation of happiness ;
- 6 „ valour and prosperity ;
- 5 „ acquisition of wealth ;
- 4 „ mixed effects (good and bad) ;
- 3 „ fatigue by travel ;
- 2 „ sinful deeds ;
- 1 *bindu* fear of affliction ;
- 0 „ death (or its equivalent troubles).

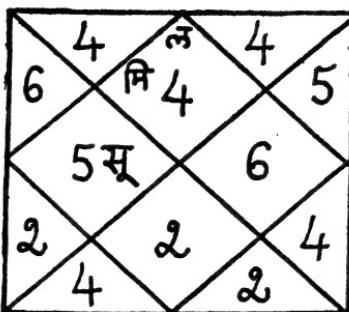
Additional results given by other authors for the above :—

- 8 *bindus* kingly glory with all its adjuncts, such as wealth, good advisers, etc. ;
- 7 „ success through women, valour and respect from others ;
- 6 „ acquisition of wealth, fame, fine vehicles and success in undertakings ;
- 5 „ association with virtuous people and augmentation of wealth and learning ;
- 4 „ acquisition of wealth and immediate expenditure, mixed results due to happiness and misery ;
- 3 „ wandering life, various kinds of bodily troubles and uneasiness of mind ;

2 „ disappointments, royal displeasure, loss through theft, calumny and difficulties to get food, etc ;

1. *bindu* sickness, worries and miseries.

The Sun's Ashtakavarga



वर्तते रविरेखा च शत्रूणां च पराजयम् * ।
सहसा सिद्धिरेवात्र भावजेयमुपस्थिता ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When the Sun transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga the defeat of one's enemies, attainment of one's ambitions unexpectedly (or by own effort), according to the nature of the *bhava*, etc., will take place.

बिन्दुः स कष्टफलदो महाव्यसनकारकः * ।
रोगशोकप्रदाता च नृपोद्घेगमकारणात् ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transiting a Kakshya void of a *bindu* he (the Sun) will be the cause of untold miseries, great mental affliction and misfortune ; sickness and sorrow ; and one should expect displeasure from King (Government) without any cause during such transit.

मार्ताण्डाष्टकवर्गके बहुफले मासे विवाहादिकं
सर्वं कर्म शुभं शुभार्थिभिरथो कार्यस्य चारंभणम् ।
दूरे वा गमनं फलाय न चिराद्वर्माश्च कार्याः परे
नाल्पाक्षे चरतीन एतदखिलं कार्यं फलप्रेषुभिः ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — When the Sun transits a *bhava* containing many *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga, the solar month represented by that *bhava* is auspicious for marriages, etc. The same

month brings him immediate good results for (a) any new work started, (b) journey to a distant place and (c) performance of meritorious and charitable deeds. Persons desirous of having good results should not undertake the above deeds when the Sun transits any *bhava* containing less *bindus*. (The *bhavas* containing 4 *bindus* give mixed results).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Simha and Meena *bhavas* contain 6 *bindus* each. The transits of the Sun through these two *bbavas* will be auspicious for meritorious deeds. Tula, Dhanus and Makara *bbavas* contain 2 *bindus* each. The solar months represented by these 3 *bbavas* should be avoided for undertaking the good deeds.

पराशरः—

सूर्योष्टवर्गे यच्छून्यं मासं संवत्सरं प्रति ॥
 विवाहव्यवहारादि मासेऽस्मिन् वर्जयेत्सदा ।
 कलहो मासदुःखानि शून्यमासे भवन्ति च ॥
 एवमादि फलं शत्वा मासं प्रति समाचरेत् ॥

अक्षाधिकायां दिशि दत्तवासः सेव्यः शिवो भूमिपतिश्च भूत्यै ।
 शिवप्रदीपावनिपाश्च दृश्या देवार्चनं तदिशि च स्वगेहे ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — Add up the *bindus* in the *bbavas* representing the East (Mesha, Simha and Dhanus). Similarly add up the *bindus* for the South, the West and the North. One should worship Shiva or serve the King in the direction which contains the maximum number of *bindus* out of the four totals. The same direction should be utilised to have Shiva Darsana, to see Arati (auspicious lamp) or audience with sovereign. Place of worship of deities should be arranged in that direction in one's house.

Notes : The cardinal directions according to Sthirachakra in the Standard Horoscope :—

(1) Method of Brihat-jataka — The sum of *bindus* in Mesha triad is 13 ; in Vrishabha triad 11 ; in Mithuna triad 10 and in Karka triad 14. The Karka triad contains the maximum number of *bindus* which represents the North.

(2) Method of Prasnamarga — Simha and Meena contain 6 *bindus* each which represent the South and the North-East respectively.

सूर्याधिष्ठिततत्त्वजनवमादीनां चतुष्क्रत्रये
यान्यक्षण्यभियुज्य तानि तु पृथक् बहुक्षताद्ये यदि ।
आद्योऽशो दिवसस्य कर्मसु शुभो मध्यो द्वितीये यदि
त्र्यंशोन्त्यस्तु तृतीयके यदि पुनः स्वल्पाक्षमागोऽशुभः ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 — Find out separately for each group the sum total of the *bindus* in the four *bhavas*, viz., (1) the house occupied by the Sun and the consecutive three *bhavas* thereafter ; (2) the fifth house from him and the three following it and (3) the ninth house from him and the remaining three houses. If the number of *bindus* in the first group is the maximum, all auspicious deeds should be undertaken in the first part of the day for good results ; if the second group contains the maximum, the middle part of the day should be chosen for success ; if the third group has the maximum, the last part of the day will be good. The portion of the day corresponding to the group containing the lowest number of *bindus* should be avoided for all auspicious work.

Notes : By day is meant the period from sunrise to sunset.

In the Standard Horoscope :—

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|------|
| (a) First part | $5 + 2 + 4 + 2 = 13$ | } | = 48 |
| (b) Second part | $2 + 4 + 6 + 5 = 17$ | | |
| (c) Third part | $4 + 4 + 4 + 6 = 18$ | | |

The third part of the day contains the maximum number of *bindus*, hence the period between the afternoon and the sunset is the most propitious time for success in any undertaking.

लग्न गते दिनकरे रिपुनीचमागे जातः कृशानुयुगबिन्दुयुते च रोगी ।
बाणादिविन्दुसहितोदयगे दिनेशो स्वोच्चेऽथवा निजगृहे नृपतिशिरायुः ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — When the Sun is in the Lagna which is his inimical or debilitation house and is associated with 3 or 2 *bindus*, the person born will be sickly ; while the Sun associated with 5 or more *bindus* in the Lagna which is his

exaltation or own house, the person born becomes a King endowed with long life.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणोपगते दिनेशो षट्पञ्चसप्ताष्टकविन्दुवर्गे ।
खदामलानीलचलाब्दकेषु जातस्य वा तज्जनकस्य मृत्युः ॥ ८ ॥

Sloka 8 — When the Sun, associated with 6, 5, 7 or 8 *bindus*, occupies a Kendra or Trikona position, the native or his father will meet with death in 22nd, 35th, 30th or 36th year respectively of the native.

Notes : Devakeralam goes a little further and says that in the same circumstances the person or his father will meet with an accidental or immediate death, i.e., by fire or by a fall from a mountain or in a cemetery, etc.

शोध्यावशिष्टद्युग्मिन्दुयाते केन्द्रस्थिते सेन्दुशनीन्दुसूर्यौ ।
भानौ दशाब्दात्परतः समृद्धां तातस्य राज्यश्रियमाहुरार्थाः ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — When the Sun, in conjunction with the Moon, Saturn and Mercury, is in a Kendra at birth and that *bhava* has 2 nett *bindus*, i.e., after both the reductions, persons learned in Astrology say that the father of the native will have immense administrative power and fame ten years after the native's birth.

अर्कान्तु तुर्यगे राहौ मंदे वा भूमिनंदने
गुरुगुक्षणमृते पितृहा जायते नरः ॥ १० ॥

Sloka 10 — A person born having Rahu, Saturn or Mars in the 4th house from the Sun, will be the cause of his father's early death provided that house (4th house from the Sun) is not aspected either by Jupiter or Venus.

लग्नाच्चंद्राद्गुरुस्थाने याते सूर्यसुते यदि ।
पित्रीनाशं तदा काले वीक्षिते पापसंयुते ॥ ११ ॥
दशानुकूलकालेन योजयेत्कालवित्तमः ।

Slokas 11-11½ — When Saturn transits the 9th house from the Lagna or the Moon, the demise of one's parents may be predicted, if he (Saturn) is aspected by or associated with a malefic planet and also the Dasa and Antardasa at that time indicate the same.

लमात्सुखेशराशीशदशायां च पितृक्षयः ॥ १२ ॥

सुखनाथदशायां तु बहुप्राप्तेश्च संशयः ॥ १३ ॥

Slokas 12-13—The demise of the father may occur also during the Dasa of the planet who is the lord of the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 4th house from the Lagna, or it may happen probably during the Dasa of the lord of the 4th house.

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. When the Sun is in a Kendra and even when that is a friendly house, associated with 3, 4 or 5 *bindus*, the father of the native will meet with death or suffer afflictions in the 17th year of the native.

2. When the Sun is in the 5th or 9th *bhava*, the father of the person will be afflicted by misfortune at the age (of the person) represented by the number of *bindus* in that house in the Samudayashtakavarga.

3. If the Sun is in the 2nd or 5th house associated with 3 *bindus* and Rahu is in the 9th, the person will be bereft of his father at his 5th year of age.

4. Evil effects to the person, his father, mother or brother have to be predicted when Saturn, the Sun, the Moon or Mars is respectively in the 5th house from the Lagna, at the time of birth.

5. The person will surely lose his father in childhood when the Sun is in the 5th house with 1 or 2 *bindus* and the birth of the child is in (1) 1st quarter of Moola ; (2) 2nd or 3rd quarter of Revati or Aswini and (3) the 4th quarter of Aslesha or Jyeshta.

6. If the Sun is in the 3rd house with 3 or 4 *bindus* and a malefic planet is in the 9th house, the father of the native will depart from this world within 20 years of the native's age.

7. When the Sun is in the 6th house with 4 *bindus* and is aspected by or associated with Jupiter, the person loses his father within 25 years of his age.

8. When Jupiter is in a Kendra from the Sun, and (1) is at the same time in a Kendra from the Lagna, or (2) is in his own house, or in the middle of the *bhava*, and is

associated with 3 to 7 *bindus* (in the Sun's Ashtakavarga), the person born will be the owner of vast estates ; if a Brahmin, he will be conducting sacrifices or be a minister.

9. When the Sun is in the 8th house with 3 to 7 *bindus* the effects are very little.

10. After the two reductions, if the Sun has 3 *bindus* and is posited in the 3rd, 6th or 11th *bhava*, that *bhava* prospers well according to the strength of the *bhava* and the Sun (Shadvarga Bala) ; if the *bindus* are 1 or 2 only, the effect is much diminished whichever the *bhava* may be.

11. The number of brothers and sisters of the father can be ascertained from the number of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun (in a native's horoscope). *Bindus* donated by male planets indicate brothers and the rest sisters.

Shodhyapinda and other calculations.

पूर्वं शोधनतो रवेनवमगौरक्षैः स्वपिण्डे हते
सारासे खलु शिष्मृक्षनिचयं संगम्य दस्तादिकम् ।

योङ्गुस्तामथ वा जनौ शनिगतात् तारादियं यावती

तस्या वा खलु तावतीषुद्धभितो मन्दः पितृमृत्युदः ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — Multiply the Shuddhapinda of the Sun by the number of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun before both the reductions and divide the product by 27. The remainder reckoned from Aswini, gives the asterism which brings about the death of the father when Saturn passes through it, or it may happen when Saturn passes through the asterism as reckoned from his radical asterism (the asterism of Saturn at birth).

Notes : Some astrologers are of opinion that counting of an asterism should be done from Aswini for a person born in the bright half, and from Dhanishta for one born in the dark half of the Moon. In the Standard Horoscope the Sun's Shud-dhapinda is 204 and the number of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun (before the reductions) is 4. The product is $204 \times 4 = 816$. Dividing by 27, the remainder is 6.

1. Counting from Aswini the 6th asterism is Ardra.
2. " " " Saturn's asterism (Sravana) the 6th is Revati.

Therefore, when Saturn transits any one of the above two asterisms the death of the father may take place.

When there is no *bindu* in the 9th house from the Sun, take the Shuddhapinda figure itself as the product. In case of zero remainder take 27 as the remainder. These two rules hold good in all cases of multiplications and remainders for the Ashtakavarga calculations.

पराशारः—

आदित्याष्टकवर्गं च निक्षिप्याकाशचारिषु ।
अर्कस्थितस्य नवमो राशिः पितृगृहं स्मृतम् ॥
तद्राशिफलसंख्याभिर्वद्धयेद्योगपिण्डकम् ।
सप्तविंशतोदृतं शोषं नक्षत्रे याति भानुजः ॥
तस्मिन् काले तस्य तस्य भावस्यार्ति विनिर्दिशेत् ।
तस्मिन् काले पितृक्लेशो भवतीति न संशयः ॥
तत्त्विकोणगते वापि पिता पितृसमोऽपि वा ।
मरणं तस्य जानीयादशा छिद्रेषु कल्पयेत् ॥

शिष्टानीह फलानि यानि भमये चक्रे परं शोधनात्
संयोज्याखिलमेतदर्कनवमे शिष्टैः फलैस्ताडितम् ।
शिष्टं चेन्नवमेन केवलमिदं हत्वा सुरैः शिष्टमे
दस्याद्ये चरति प्रभाकरसुते वा तातमृत्युर्भवेत् ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 — Add up the *bindus* in the Sun's Ashtakavarga that remain after the two reductions (शोध्यावशिष्ट), but before the multiplications. Multiply this total by the number of *bindus* that remain after the reductions in the 9th house from the Sun and divide the product by 27. If there are no *bindus* in that house, then no multiplication is necessary ; take the sum of *bindus* as it is, for division. The remainder counted from Aswini shows the asterism which when transitted by Saturn may bring about the death of the father.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the sum of the *bindus* after the two reductions (Shodhyavashista) is 16 and there are 2 *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun (after the reductions).

The product is 32. Dividing by 27, the remainder is 5. Counting from Aswini the 5th asterism is Mrigasiras and Saturn's

transit through it may bring about the death of the father of the native.

एवं सूर्याष्टवर्गेण पितृमृत्यौ शनिस्थितिः ।
प्रोक्ता तेनैव कथ्येतेऽथ जीवार्क्योः स्थिती ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — So far, the method of finding out the asterism in relation to the Sun's Ashtakavarga for deciding the time which may bring about the death of the father of the native during Saturn's transit of that asterism, has been explained. It is, however, necessary to find out the simultaneous positions of the Sun and Jupiter.

Notes : In the previous verses it has been explained how the transit of Saturn through a particular asterism may bring about the death of the native's father. If this was the only condition it will be found that in almost all cases a native will lose his father before the age of 30. This is not, however, true as one comes across several cases where the father of a native lives much longer. In fact the last line of the above verse itself suggests that there are other conditions which have to be satisfied to determine the time of the death of the father. These are the simultaneous transits of the Sun and Jupiter (See the following stanza). If these additional conditions are not satisfied and Saturn alone is transiting that asterism, it should be inferred that the father or a similar elderly paternal relative of the native will suffer from severe sickness or some quarrels with the father or the like will take place.

The above principle should invariably be borne in mind in all cases while predicting the demise of the other relatives of the native from the Ashtakavargas of the planets concerned according to their Karakatva.

अर्कस्यैवाष्टवर्गे रविगुणनिचयं जीवकामस्थिताक्षै-
भानोरस्तस्थितैर्वा पृथगपि निहतं भाजयेद्वे च सारैः ।
शिष्ठं यद्वोभयन्न द्वयमपि गणयेदस्तोऽत्रागतर्के
स्वस्वास्ताक्षक्रियासे धिषणदिनकृतोस्तातहा चारकालः ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — Multiply the Shuddhapinda of the Sun by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 7th house from the position of Jupiter in the Sun's Ashtakavarga, and

divide the product by 27. The remainder reckoned from Aswini is the asterism which when transitted by Jupiter brings about the death of the father. Similarly, multiply the Shuddhapinda of the Sun by the number of *bindus* in the 7th house from the Sun (before the reductions), and divide the product by 27. Remainder is the asterism from Aswini through which the Sun passes at the time of the father's death.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the 7th house from Jupiter has 5 *bindus* in the Sun's Ashtakavarga. The product is $204 \times 5 = 1020$. Dividing by 27, the remainder is 21 which when counted from Aswini gives Uttarashadha for Jupiter's transit.

The 7th house from the Sun has 6 *bindus*. The product is 1224 which when divided by 27 gives 9 as the remainder. Counting from Aswini, Aslesha is the asterism. So at the time when Saturn passes through the asterism calculated previously, Jupiter should transit Uttarashadha and the Sun Aslesha to bring about the death of the father.

सूर्यस्यैवाष्टवर्गेण स्वमृतौ मास उच्यते ।
तथेन्दोर्मातुमरणे मन्दश्चार्यदिवाकरौ ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — The month when one's own death may happen can be found out from the Sun's Ashtakavarga. Similarly, the positions of Saturn, Jupiter and the Sun calculated from the Moon's Ashtakavarga will determine the time of the death of the native's mother.

तीर्थ्यांशोः शोध्यपिष्ठे रविनिधनफलैर्वद्वयित्वा प्रियाप्ते ।
शिष्टं संगम्य मेषाद्यदिह भवति भूं तद्गतेऽके स्वमृत्युः ॥ १९ ॥

Sloka 19 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of the Sun by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 8th house from the Sun and divide the product by 12. The remainder reckoned from Mesha shows the *rasi* (*bhava*) which when transitted by the Sun brings about one's own death.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the 8th house from the Sun has 5 *bindus*. The product is $204 \times 5 = 1020$. Dividing by 12, the remainder is 0, therefore 12 is the remainder. Counting

from the Mesha house the 12th is the Meena house. When the Sun transits this house, the death of the native may take place.

पराशारः-

संशोध्य पिण्डं सूर्यस्य रन्ध्रमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ॥
 द्वादशादिहृताञ्छेषं मेषादि गणयेत्पुनः ।
 तस्मिन्मासे मृतिं विद्याच्चत्तिकोणगतेऽपि वा ॥
 सूर्यादि कल्पयेत्त्वन्ये परतो भास्करे मृतिः ।

फलदीपिकाः-

संशोध्य पिण्डं सूर्यस्य रन्ध्रमानेन वर्द्धयेत् ।
 द्वादशेन हृताञ्छेषराशि याते दिवाकरे ॥
 तत्त्विकोणगते वाऽपि मरणं तत्र निर्दिशेत् ।
 एवं ग्रहाणां सर्वेषां चिन्तयेन्मतिमान्नरः ॥

Notes : Both Parasara and Mantresvara imply by *रन्ध्रमान* the *bindus* in the 8th house from the *Lagna* and add further that the trine positions of the *rasi* as calculated, also should be taken into account for the father's death.



CHAPTER VII

ASHTAKAVARGA OF THE MOON

इन्दोभौंगविभूतिकान्तिसुहृदो वस्त्रान्वगन्धोत्सवः
 सन्मंत्रद्विजसंगमो धृतिमर्तिर्निर्दुःखसौख्यस्थितिः ।
 द्वेषो बन्धुजनैः प्रियार्थकलहोऽकस्माद्विपद्वस्तरा
 शोकोद्गवधादयश्च नवकं प्रोक्तं फलानामिदम् ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When the Moon in her Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus* the results are as follows :—

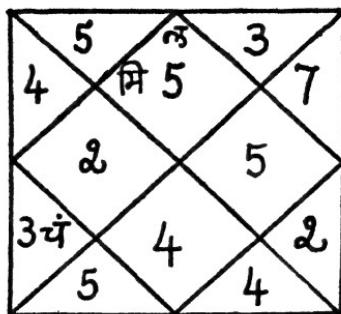
| | |
|----------|---|
| 8 bindus | all sorts of comforts, splendour, grace and acquirement of many friends ; |
| 7 " | acquisition of fine apparels, tasty and rich food, perfumes and festive occasions ; |
| 6 " | gift of Mantras (initiation), contact with virtuous Brahmins ; |
| 5 " | moral courage ; |
| 4 " | neither being happy nor sorrowful ; |
| 3 " | discord with relations and friends ; |
| 2 " | quarrels on account of wife or wealth (property) ; |
| 1 bindu | unexpected and unavoidable troubles ; |
| 0 " | sorrow, anxiety, death, etc. |

Additional results given by other authors for the above :—

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 8. bindus | tame ; |
| 7 " | general activity ; |
| 6 " | help from elder brothers ; |
| 5 " | contentment and well-being ; |
| 4 " | happiness ; |
| 3 " | rancour from others ; |

- 2 „ separation from friends and relations, loss of wealth ;
 1 *bindu* danger ;
 0 „ unexpected death.

The Moon's Ashtakavarga.



ददाति शशिरेखा च वस्त्राभरणभूषणम् * ।
 लभते प्रभुसन्मानं कर्मप्राप्तिमिवाऽम्बरम् ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When the Moon transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in her Ashtakavarga one gets good clothes, ornaments and decorations ; is recognised by people of high status and has achievement of aims (कर्म) expeditiously.

विन्दुः कष्टफलं चैव कलहं वैरिभिः सह * ।
 दुःस्वप्नदर्शनं नित्यं धननाशमवाप्नुयात् ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transiting a Kakshya void of a *bindu* the effects are evil results, quarrels with enemies, frequent bad dreams and loss of money.

शीतांशोरष्टवर्गे बहुफलभवने सन्निषण्णे शशाङ्के
 चौलाद्यं कर्म कुर्यात्सकलमभिमतं प्रारम्भेतापि कार्यम् ।
 पूर्णाक्षर्क्षेन्दुजाता युवतिरपि पतिर्भूपतिः सेवको वा
 भृत्यश्छात्रो गुरुर्वा सुहृदपि नियतं संपदे संभवेयुः ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — When the Moon transits a *bhava* containing the highest number of *bindus* in her Ashtakavarga, tonsure and other similar ceremonies pertaining to the native should be performed. All desired work should be commenced at

this time (for success). One's prosperity is increased through persons such as wife (husband), king, attendant, servant, pupil, preceptor or friend, born in a *rasi* (represented by a *bhava*) which contains the full (the maximum) number of *bindus* in the Moon's Ashtakavarga of the native.

फलदीपिका :—

यावन्त्यस्तुहिनरुचे: शुभांकसंस्था यावत्तच्छ्रुभभवने हिमद्युतेवा ।
इत्थं तद्विदितमिहाधिके चतुर्भिः स्वस्त्यने विपदिति सूचितं परेषाम् ॥

पूर्णाक्षरेण्डुजातानां प्रातर्दर्शनमृतमम् ।
तेभ्यो वस्त्रादिदानं च भवेन्नूनं समृद्धये ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — It is very auspicious for the native to visit or have first sight of persons born with the Moon in a *bhava* containing the maximum (8) *bindus* in the Moon's Ashtakavarga. Also, a gift of clothes, etc., to such persons will undoubtedly bring him prosperity.

शून्याक्षगे शशिनि कर्म शुभं न कुर्यात्
प्रारब्धमत्र विफलं सकलं हि कार्यम् ।
स्वल्पाक्षमोत्थसहर्वर्तनमात्रमेषां
प्रातर्विलोकनमपीह भृशं' विपत्त्यै ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 — When the Moon transits a *bhava* void of a *bindu*, one should not perform any auspicious work because all functions undertaken then, will end in failure. Even contact or association with persons having their Moon in the *bbavas* which contain the least number of *bindus* (in the native's Moon's Ashtakavarga), even first look (visit) at or from them in the morning will result in great disaster.
Notes : When there is no *bhava* void of a *bindu* in the Moon's Ashtakavarga, one should take a *bbava* having the least number of *bindus*.

खाने च पाने च फलाधिकाशातटाककूपादिजलं शुभं स्यात् ।
दुर्गा च राज्ञी च दिशीह दृश्या स्वल्पाक्षदिश्ये तदसत्समस्तम् ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — Water collected from tanks, wells, etc., situated in the direction represented by the *bhava* having the maximum *bindus* (in the Moon's Ashtakavarga) will be auspicious for bathing and drinking purposes. The Goddess Durga (Durga Temple) and the queen (residing) in this direction, should be worshipped and served. All the above will prove inauspicious, if they are in the direction of the *bhava* having the least number of *bindus*.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the cardinal directions are (1) the East and the North (Brihat-jataka) ; (2) the East (Prasnamarga).

शून्यागारं तरणिशशिनोरष्टवर्गे तदीयं
मासं राशि सकलशुभदे कर्मणि त्याज्यमाहुः ।
यक्ष्मालस्य शशिनि तनुगे सैकलोकाक्षिबिन्दौ
सप्तत्रिंशच्छरदि मरणं द्वित्रिखेटान्विते च ॥८॥

Sloka 8 — Note the *bhava* void of *bindus* in the Ashtakavargas of the Sun and the Moon. When the Sun transits that *bhava*, the solar month, i.e., the period of transit of the Sun, should be avoided for all auspicious work. Similarly, when the Moon transits such a *bhava* (in her Ashtakavarga) that period also should be avoided. The Moon in the Lagna associated with 1, 2 or 3 *bindus*, will make the person slothful and suffer from pulmonary disease. If, in the above case, the Moon is in conjunction with 2 or 3 planets, the person will meet with death in his 37th year.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणायगते शशाङ्के नीचारिणे वृद्धिकलाविहीने ।

बिन्दुद्विके वा यदि स त्रिभिन्दौ तद्भावनाशं कथयन्ति तज्ज्ञाः ॥९॥

Sloka 9 — Persons learned in astrology say that when the Moon occupies a Kendra, a Trikona or the 11th house and is at the same time in her depression or inimical house, devoid of any Kalas (i.e., waning Moon) and associated with 2 or 3 *bindus*, the effects of such a *bhava* become extinct.

वेदादिभिन्दुयुतकोणचतुष्टये वा
लाभे विघ्नौ बलयुते यदि भाववृद्धिः ।

**बिन्दुष्टके शशिनि केन्द्रगते तु जाता
विद्यायशोधनबलप्रबला नरेन्द्राः ॥ १० ॥**

Sloka 10 — If the Moon with full strength (exaltation, own house or waxing) is in a Trikona, a Kendra or the 11th house and is associated with 4 or more bindus, that bhava prospers well. The Moon in a Kendra position associated with 8 bindus makes the persons eminent for their learning, fame, wealth, strength and leadership.

चन्द्राच्चतुर्थगे मातुः प्रापादग्रामचिन्तनम् ।
चन्द्राष्टवर्गं शून्यं च शून्यराशिगते विधौ ॥ ११ ॥
तत्रक्षत्रं परित्यज्य शुभकर्माणि कारयेत् ।
चन्द्राष्टमेशनक्षत्रत्रितयेषु विशेषतः ॥ १२ ॥
आयामव्याधिदुःखानि लभते नात्र संशयः ॥ १३ ॥

Slokas 11-13 — One should consider about the mother, building (residence), village (or city) from the 4th house from the Moon. When the Moon transits a rasi void of a bindu in her Ashtakavarga, one should avoid that asterism (and rasi) for celebrating any auspicious event.

Note the asterism occupied by the lord of the 8th house from the Moon. When she, i.e., the Moon in her transit arrives in that asterism or its trine ones, one will invariably undergo useless exertion and will suffer from disease and misery.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Venus the lord of the 8th house from the Moon occupies Swati.

चन्द्रालशात्सुखस्थाने भौमे वा भास्करात्मजे ।
दृश्यते वा तयोः स्थानं पूर्वोक्ते कालसंगते ॥ १४ ॥
तदभावे स्वयं मृत्युदेशान्तरगतेऽपि वा ।
चन्द्रात्सुखेऽष्टमे सारे त्रिकोणे दिवसाधिपे ॥ १५ ॥
मातुर्विर्योगमस्तीति निर्दिशेष्ठम्रतः पितुः ।
पितुर्वा मातृचिन्तायां भास्करादि प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ १६ ॥

Slokas 14-16 — If in the natal chart, the 4th house from the Lagna or the Moon is occupied or aspected by Mars or Saturn and the time is bad as calculated previously (reckoned by Dasa order) the death of the mother may take place. If the mother is already dead, the person's death may take place even though he has gone to a foreign place.

If in a horoscope Mars is in the 4th or the 8th house from the Moon and the Sun is in the 5th or the 9th house from the Moon, separation from the mother takes place. If the same positions of Mars and the Sun are from the Lagna, separation from the father takes place. Thus, one should consider matters regarding the father and the mother from the Lagna and the Moon respectively.

कन्याया जन्मेन्दोशाष्टकवर्गे फलाधिके राशौ ।

पुरुषस्य जन्म शुभदं पुरुषेन्दुवशात्तथैव कन्यायाः ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — If the groom's Janmarasi is that one which in the bride's Ashtakavarga of the Moon has the maximum *bindus*, there is happiness and prosperity (after marriage). Similarly, the wife's Janmarasi should be the one which has the maximum *bindus* in the groom's Ashtakavarga of the Moon.

फलदीपिका :—

चन्द्राष्टवर्गोऽधिकविन्दुराशौ कलत्रजन्मेति तथा धवस्य ।

पुंखीन्दुष्टकवर्गयोरितरजन्मेन्द्राश्रिताष्टांशना —

थाष्पोपेत गृहे अन्यजन्मशुभदं चिन्त्यं विशेषादिदम् ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — It is even more auspicious (than that given in the preceding verse) to have the Janmarasi of the bride as that one which in the groom's horoscope contains a *bindu* of the planet who is the lord of the Kakshya occupied by the Moon while considering the Ashtakavarga of the Moon.

Similarly, the groom's Janmarasi should satisfy the same condition in the bride's horoscope.

Notes : It may so happen that the *rasi* containing the maximum number of *bindus* (verse No. 17) may not have a *bindu* contributed by the Moon's Kakshya lord, in which case it is better to have the next best *rasi* which has a *bindu* of the said lord.

अन्येन्दोः^१ शुक्राक्षं भवति यदि स्वीयजन्मभाष्टांशे ।

शुभदं विशेषतस्तत्प्राज्ञैः प्रस्तारमिति कथितं स्यात् ॥ १९ ॥

Sloka 19 — It is very auspicious to have the groom's Moon in a Kakshya in any *bhava* (*rasi*) which contains a *bindu* in the Moon's Ashtakavarga of the bride and similarly to have the bride's Moon in a Kakshya in any *bhava* which has a *bindu* in the Ashtakavarga of the Moon in the groom's horoscope. This is known as Prastara (distributive selection).

Notes : Note the Moon's longitude in the groom's horoscope. Find out in which Kakshya this position falls in the bride's horoscope. If there is a *bindu* in that Kakshya in her Moon's Ashtakavarga it is auspicious. Similarly, observe in the groom's horoscope the position of the bride's Moon.

In the Standard Horoscope the position of the Moon is $6^{\circ}13'34''$. It falls in the Kakshya of Jupiter in the wife's horoscope. There is a *bindu* in her Moon's Ashtakavarga.

The wife's Moon ($6^{\circ}29'46''$) falls in a Kakshya of the Sun in the native's horoscope which has a *bindu* in his Moon's Ashtakavarga.

चन्द्राष्टवर्गे तत्कक्ष्यापत्यक्षान्वितराशिजा ।

लग्नेशाश्रितभाष्टांश्क्षेद्यजा च शुभा वधुः ॥ २० ॥

Sloka 20 — In the Moon's Ashtakavarga, the house occupied by the lord of the Kakshya in which the Moon is posited or the house in *rasi* or Navamsa occupied by the lord of the Lagna should be the Janmarasi of a wife for a prosperous life.

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. The Moon with 1, 2 or 3 *bindus* in the Lagna causes Catarrh or Asthma.
2. The person would have lost his mother in infancy itself, if the Moon is in the 7th, 8th or 12th house from the Lagna with few *bindus* in her Ashtakavarga. In the above case if the mother does not die, she

१. कन्येन्दोः

may suffer from severe illness during the early years of the child.

3. When the Moon is in a Kendra or the 12th house associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* only, and malefics are in the 4th house, the native will lose his mother in his 6th year.
 4. When the Moon is in the Lagna associated with 1 or 2 *bindus* only, there is danger for the person and possibility of the death of the mother. If, in addition, malefic planets are in the 4th house from the Moon (i.e., the Lagna) the mother dies in his 36th year of life.
 5. In the Ashtakavarga of the Moon, if there are 1, 2 or 3 *bindus* (after the reductions) in the Lagna with the Moon in it, the person meets with an injury by weapons or poisons, or there is a possibility of the death of his mother.
 6. After the reductions, if the Moon (in whichever *bhava* she may be) has 5 or more *bindus*, then that *bhava* prospers during the Dasa of the lord of that *bhava*.
 7. The number of brothers and sisters of the mother can be ascertained from the number of *bindus* in the 4th house from the Moon. *Bindus* donated by male planets indicate brothers and the rest sisters.

शीतांशोस्तच्चतुर्थस्थितफलनिहते शोध्यपिण्डे सुखासे ।
दक्षात्संगम्य शेषं यदुहु तदितवत्यर्कजे मातृनाशः ॥ २१ ॥

Sloka 21 — Multiply the Moon's Shodhyapinda by the number of *bindus* in the 4th house (before the reductions) from the Moon and divide the product by 27. The remainder reckoned from Aswini shows the asterism which when transited by Saturn, brings about the death of the mother.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Moon's Shodhyapinda 94×4 (*bindus* in the 4th house from the Moon before the reductions) gives product 376. Dividing by 27, the remainder is 25 which :—

1. counted from Aswini gives Purvabhadrapada ;
 2. " " Saturn's asterism (Sravana) gives Moola.

Saturn's transit through any one of the above two asterisms may bring about the death of the mother.

सूर्याष्टकर्णे पितुमृतौ यथा जीवस्य सूर्यस्य च कीर्तिंता स्थितिः ।

चन्द्राष्टकर्णे तथैव कीर्तयेन्मातुमृतौ च स्थितिमार्यसूर्यघोः ॥ २२ ॥

Sloka 22 — As explained in the Sun's Ashtakavarga, in order to find the time of death of a native's father, calculations are also required to be made from the positions of Jupiter and the Sun. In a similar way calculations should be made in respect of the Moon's Ashtakavarga for the positions of Jupiter and the Sun to ascertain the time of the mother's death.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope to find Jupiter's position : Multiply 94 by 7 (*bindus* in the 7th house from Jupiter) = 658 divided by 27 gives remainder 10 which counted from Aswini gives Magha.

To find the Sun's position 94×5 (*bindus* in the 7th house from the Sun) = 470 divided by 27 gives remainder 11 which counted from Aswini gives Purvaphalguni.

Devakeralam :—

Multiply the number of *bindus* in the Chandra Lagna by the number of *bindus* in the 8th house from her position and divide the product by 12. The remainder shows the solar month (counted from Mesha) of the mother's death.

In the Standard Horoscope *bindus* in the Chandra Lagna 3×3 (*bindus* in the 8th house from the Moon) = 9 ; dividing by 12, remainder is 9. The mother's death may take place during the solar month represented by the Dhanus house.

पराशरः—

चन्द्रात्सुखफलपिण्डं वर्धयेच्छोद्य पूर्ववत् ॥

शेषक्षेत्रं च शनौ याते मातृहानि विनिर्दिशेत् ।

तत्रिकोणेषु वा केचिद्वशालिद्रेषु कल्पयेत् ॥

फलदीपिका :—

चन्द्रात्सुखफलैः पिण्डं हत्वा सारावंशेषितम् ।

शनौ याते मातृहानिः त्रिकोणक्षणगतेऽपि वा ॥



CHAPTER VIII

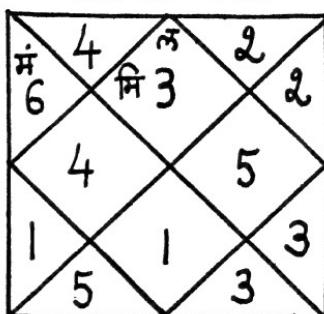
ASHTAKAVARGA OF MARS

भौमस्यार्थमहीसपत्नविजयाः सोर्थोत्थतत्संपदोऽ
 राज्ञोवल्लभता प्रसन्नंगुणता साम्य विपत्संपदोः ।
 ग्रातृष्णीविरहः प्रियार्थकलहः शत्रॉग्निपित्तज्वर-
 स्फोटैर्दूषितदेहता जठररुद्धमूर्छाक्षिरुद्धमृत्यवः ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When Mars in his Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus* the results are as follows :—

| | |
|----------|--|
| 8 bindus | gain of wealth and lands ; victory over enemies ; |
| 7 " | wealth from brothers and also to them ; |
| 6 " | a King's (master's) favourite ; |
| 5 " | pleasing behaviour ; |
| 4 " | pleasure and pain mixed and equal ; |
| 3 " | separation from brothers and wife ; |
| 2 " | quarrel on account of coveted things and money ; |
| 1 bindu | bodily afflictions by weapons (operation), fire, fever or smallpox ; |
| 0 " | stomach-ache, eye disease, faints and death. |

Mars' Ashtakavarga



Additional results given by other authors for the above :—

-
1. सौभाग्यकान्तिप्रदः 2. प्रसिद्ध 3. विपत्यरिभवो 4. राजा

| | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 7 | <i>bindus</i> | great luck and accumulation of wealth ; |
| 5 | " | handsome look ; |
| 4 | " | general happiness ; |
| 3 | " | danger ; |
| 2 | " | separation from brothers and wife , censure and dishonour from enemies and opponents. |

ददाति भौमजा रेखा अर्थप्राप्ति सदैव हि * ।

आरोग्यमायुर्वृद्धिच्च कायकान्ति प्रदापयेत् ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When Mars transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga, the person acquires money, improves health, life and bodily lustre.

विन्दुस्तस्य फलं शशदुदराप्रिरुजः सदा * ।

शिरःशूलं प्रजायेत रक्तपित्तरुजा भवेत् ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transitting a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, he (Mars) always produces Dyspepsia (indigestion), creates headache and gives troubles due to impurities of blood and bile.

भौमाष्टकवर्गे यः फलपूर्णो राशिरत्र कुञचारे ।

भूकनकस्वीकारप्रभृतिकमखिलं समृद्धिदं कर्म ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — When Mars passes through a *bhava* containing the highest number of *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga, one should purchase land, gold, etc., in order to ensure prosperity.

सेनान्योदर्शनं स्यात् क्षितिपदिविषदां भूमिकार्यं च भूत्यै

पूर्णक्षायां दिशायां पचनहवनकर्मापि तत्र स्वगेहे ।

पूर्णक्षाशा रिपूणामपि विजयकरी राशिरप्यक्षपूर्णः

स्वल्पाक्षाशाक्षशून्यं भग्निह गतिरमुष्योदितेष्वेषु नेष्टा ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — In the Ashtakavarga of Mars note the direction denoted by the *bhava* (*rasi*) containing the full (highest) number of *bindus*. Worship of Kartikeya (Commander-in-Chief of Gods), audience with a King, visit to a minister or work connected with lands, all these located

in the above direction will prove auspicious. That direction in one's own house is also good for locating the kitchen and the sacrificial place. The enemies can be easily subdued, if the attack is made in the direction denoted by the *rasi* having the highest number of *bindus*, and at a time when it is rising. Mars' transit over a *bhava* void of or having very few *bindus* and the direction indicated by it, will be unfavourable (for the above functions).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the cardinal directions are (1) the North (Brihat-jataka) ; (2) the South (Prasnamarga).

भौमस्थाष्टकवर्गेऽस्य सहजस्थाक्षैः समाः सोदराः
पुंखीत्वोपचयक्षयग्रभूतिकं चाक्षप्रदातुर्वशात् ।
एतच्चिन्तनमुच्यते खलु पुरा गुरुष्टवर्गेऽखिलम्
शून्ये शोधनतो गृहे तु कुभुवश्चारः खलु आत्रहा ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 — The number of brothers (and sisters) is equal to the number of *bindus* in the 3rd house from Mars (before the reductions). Of these, those contributed by male planets indicate brothers and the rest sisters (contributed by female planets); their welfare or otherwise depending on the planets donating the *bindus*. This method will be explained in detail in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga (Chapter No. X verse No. 12) while determining the number of children. The transit of Mars through a *bhava* void of any *bindu* after the reductions, may cause afflictions or death to brothers (sisters).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Tula the 3rd house from Mars contains only 1 *bindu* (contributed by Saturn).

भूमिजे सहजस्थाने यावतां विद्यते फलम् ।
शत्रुनीचग्रहं त्यक्त्वा तावन्तः सहजाः स्मृताः ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — Find out the number of *bindus* in the 3rd *bhava* from Mars (in his Ashtakavarga). Out of these omit the *bindus* contributed by inimical and debilitated planets. The remaining *bindus* will represent the number of brothers (and sisters).

फलदीपिका :—

भौमान्तुतीयराशिस्थफलैभ्रान्तगणं वदेत् ।
स्वोच्चस्वके गुरुसुखोदयमानयाते
विन्दूष्टके च यदि कोटिधनप्रभुः स्यात् ।
चापाजसिंहमृगकीटविलग्नसंस्थे
भौमे चतुष्टयफलोपगते च राजा ॥ ८ ॥

Sloka 8 — When Mars, associated with 8 *bindus*, is exalted or is in his own house and occupies the 9th, 4th, 1st or 10th *bhava* the person becomes a multimillionaire.¹ If Dhanus, Mesha, Simha, Makara or Vrischika becomes the Lagna and Mars associated with 4 (or more) *bindus* occupies it, the native becomes a King.

विन्दूष्टके धरणिजे ऽतिलघुक्षितीशो
मानेऽथवा तनुगते च महीपतिः स्यात् ।
जातोऽवनीशकुलजो यदि देशनाथः
स्वोच्चस्वराशिसहिते नृपचक्रवर्ती ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — When Mars is associated with 8 *bindus* (in any *bhava*) the person born becomes a petty King ; if that happens to be the 10th or 1st house,² he will be a King ; if he is born in a royal family, he will be a King of the whole country ; if the said Mars be in exaltation or in his own house in addition to the above, the person becomes an Emperor.

त्रिकोणशोधनं कृत्वा भूयस्यो यत्र रेखिकाः * ।
तत्र भूर्मि च भार्या च धनं गेहं विचिन्तयेत् ॥ १० ॥
वैपरीत्ये तु तत्रैव वस्त्रहानिं विनिर्दिशेत् ।
एकाधिपत्यं संशोध्य फलं यत्र न लभ्यते ॥ ११ ॥
तत्र भूम्यादिनाशः स्यादेवशालः प्रभाषते ।

1 Devakeralam adds that such a person born in a royal family becomes an Emperor.

2. the 2nd house according to Devakeralam.

फलानि यत्र भूयांसि सर्वेभ्यस्तत्र तत्र च ॥ १२ ॥

भौमो बलविहीनश्चेदीर्घायुर्भ्रातृको भवेत् ।

फलानि यत्र क्षीयन्ते तत्र भूमीतराः स्मृताः ॥ १३ ॥

Slokas 10-13 — The cardinal directions indicated by the *bhavas* which contain more *bindus* after Trikonashodhana help us to decide favourable directions in respect of land, wife, wealth and residence ; in unfavourable conditions, i.e., when there are less number of *bindus* destruction of apparels are indicated in those directions.

If after Ekadhipatyashodhana a *bhava* has less *bindus*, loss of lands, etc., will take place in the direction denoted by the *bhava* (*rasi*) ; but wherever there are more *bindus*, good effects (from the above things) are obtained, so says Devashala.

Even though Mars is not powerful still, if he is associated with more *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga he bestows longevity to brothers (sisters) but the same Mars with less *bindus* causes gradual loss of lands, etc.

होरासारः—

भौमाष्टवर्गे संचिन्त्या भ्रातृसंपत्त्यैव च ।

भौमो बलविहीनश्चेद धीप्रथासान्वितो भवेत् ।

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. When Mars associated with more than 4 *bindus*, is in his exaltation or in his own house and that *rasi* becomes the Lagna, Chandra Lagna, 10th or 9th house, the person born earns immense wealth.

2. Mars as the lord of the 2nd house posited in the 6th house with 6 *bindus* will create, many enemies to the person but he will be having all the enjoyments of life, even from his birth. (This can happen only in Tula and Meena Lagnas).

3. If Mars, as the lord of the Lagna and the 8th house, is in the Lagna, Chandra Lagna, 10th or 9th house, associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* and is in conjunction with lower class planets, or planets in debilitation, the person born

will be an adopted son. (This happens only in Mesha Lagna).

4. When Mars with 6 *bindus* is debilitated or in combust in the 6th, 8th or 12th house, associated with waxing Moon or is in a Kendra, the person, will be without brothers.

5. If Mars is strong, one becomes a village chief. Mars with 4 *bindus* in the Lagna, 5th house or Kendra makes a person brotherless.

6. Mars or Saturn in the 3rd house (from the Lagna) with 1 to 3 *bindus* in Mars' Ashtakavarga causes loss of brothers. When Saturn and Mars are in conjunction with 1 to 3 *bindus* there is loss of brothers as well.

7. There will be brothers if Mars is in the 3rd house associated with 4 or more *bindus* with an aspect from a benefic.

8. The mutual malefic aspect between the lords of the 7th and 4th houses also causes loss of brothers.

9. In Mars' Ashtakavarga the following effects are noticed according as the Lagna is Chara (movable), Sthira (fixed) or Ubhaya (common) *rasi* :—

- (a) the Lagna a Chara *rasi* and Saturn in an Ubhaya *rasi* with 1 to 3 *bindus* indicate loss of brothers and sisters ;
- (b) the Lagna an Ubhaya *rasi* and Saturn in a Chara *rasi* with 1 to 3 *bindus* indicate loss of brothers ;
- (c) the Lagna a Sthira *rasi* and Mars or Saturn anywhere with 1 to 3 *bindus* indicate loss of the father and brothers ;
- (d) the Lagna a Chara *rasi* and Saturn anywhere with 5 or more *bindus* will make the native rich and will bestow many brothers ;
- (e) the Lagna a Sthira *rasi* and Saturn in a Ubhaya *rasi* in the 5th house with 4 or more *bindus* will make the native longlived, rich and comfortable ; and will bestow many brothers.

10. When Mars, in conjunction with the lord of the 7th house, is in debilitation or in combust or has association or aspect from malefics, there will be loss of brothers.

11. Mars in the 8th house from Saturn, or Saturn in the 8th house from Mars, with 1 to 3 *bindus*, indicates loss of brothers (this is quincunx aspect); much more so, if the 3rd house from the Lagna also is occupied by malefics.

12. There will be as many brothers as there are *bindus* in the house where Mars is situated, or in his trine houses, when anyone of these is aspected by a benefic. (This is another way to find the number of brothers).

13. The number of brothers will be equal to :—

- (a) the number of Navamsas passed over (गतनवांश) by Mars when he is in the 3rd house associated with 3 *bindus* ;
- (b) the number of *bindus* in the house occupied by Mars ; and
- (c) the number of *bindus* that remain in the 3rd house from the Lagna after Trikonashodhana. (This figure represents the number of brothers alive).

14. If Mars with 4 *bindus* is in mutual aspect or is in conjunction with Saturn, the person will be the head of many States or a dispenser of justice provided Mars is not in debilitation or in combust.

15. If Mars with 1 to 3 *bindus*, is in any house in conjunction with or aspected by Mercury, the person born will be poor and suffering privations, sorrow, etc.

16. If Mars with more than 4 *bindus* is in any *bhava* with the Moon or is aspected by her, the person will be the head of many States.

17. When Mars as the lord of the 4th house, occupies his own house associated with 4 *bindus*, a person born in a royal family will own 3 to 4 fortresses. If the said Mars is in the 10th house, he will be a King or dispenser of justice. If the person is a Brahmin, he will be conducting and performing many sacrifices (Yagnas). If a Vaisya, he will amass wealth by agriculture and trade. If a Sudra,

he will be a Commander in army, or will have high position in life. (This can happen only for Simha and Makara Lagnas).

18. Multiply the number of *bindus* in the 3rd house from Mars by the number of *bindus* in the 8th house therefrom and divide the product by 12. The remainder reckoned from Mesha represents the solar month for afflictions to brothers.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope multiply 1 (the number of *bindus* in the 3rd house from Mars) by 2 (the number of *bindus* in the 8th house from that, i.e., 12th house from the Lagna). The product 2, divided by 12 leaves remainder 2. This represents the solar month Vrishabha.

भौमाष्टवर्गे संचिन्त्य आत्रविक्रमर्थ्येकम् ।
भौमस्थितस्य सहजो राशिर्भ्रातुर्गृहं स्मृतम् ॥ १४ ॥
तद्राशिफलसंख्यैश्च वर्धयेच्छोद्य पूर्ववत् ।
शेषमृक्षं शनौ याते आत्रहानिं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ १५ ॥

Slokas 14, 15 — One should consider all about brothers, valour and courage from the Ashtakavarga of Mars. The 3rd house from Mars is called the house of brothers.

Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Mars by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 3rd house from him and carry out the other calculations as were done in the Sun's Ashtakavarga. When Saturn transits that asterism, the demise of or injury to brother may happen.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mars' Shodhyapinda 153×1 (*bindu* in the 3rd house from Mars before the reductions) = 153 divided by 27, gives remainder 18. Counted from Aswini this gives Jyeshta. When Saturn transits Jyeshta or its trines, the said effects may take place.

To find Jupiter's position :—

153×2 (*bindus* in the 7th house from Jupiter in Mars' Ashtakavarga) = 306 divided by 27, gives remainder 9 which gives Aslesha and its trines for Jupiter's transit.

To find the Sun's position :—

153×5 (*bindus* in the 7th house from the Sun in Mars'

Ashtakavarga) = 765 divided by 27, gives remainder 9 which gives Aslesha and its trines for the Sun's transit.

In the Ashtakavargas of Mars, Mercury, Jupiter and Venus, it is appropriate to consider the asterism along with its trines also, since it is possible to have more than one relation represented by those Karaka planets.

भौमभ्रातुर्फलाहतस्य गुणपिण्डेऽर्कहते राशयः
 शिष्यन्तेऽजमुखास्तदन्त्यभमिह द्वयं दशास्येशितुः ।
 यद्वास्यापहृतिर्यदात्र सहभूजन्मानुभूत्यादिकं
 तस्मिन्भेदेऽगिरसश्च चारसमयः सोत्थानुभूतिप्रदः ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Mars by the number of *bindus* in the 3rd house from him (before the reductions) and divide the product by 12. The remainder reckoned from Mesha house shows the house which when transitted by Jupiter brings much benefits through brothers. Again the Dasa and Antara of the lord of that *rasi* shows the time when brothers are born and also benefits from brothers can be expected.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mars' Shodhyapinda 153×1 (*bindu* in the 3rd house from Mars before the reductions) = 153 divided by 12, leaves remainder 9 which represents the Dhanus house. Jupiter's transit through that house and the Dasa and Antara of the lord thereof, i.e., Jupiter, will bring about the aforesaid results.



CHAPTER IX

ASHTAKAVARGA OF MERCURY

ज्ञस्य क्षमापतिमान्यता द्रविणधी^१ विज्ञानसौख्यासयः
 सर्वोद्योगफलोदयो नवसुहृत्प्राप्तिर्निरुद्योगता ।
 चिन्तांव्याकुलता त्रिदोषजनिता रोगा बलाद्वन्धन-
 व्यापत् क्लेशपरंपरापरिभवः सर्वस्वहान्या मृतिः ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When Mercury in his Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus* the results are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 bindus 7 „ 6 „ 5 „ 4 „ 3 „ 2 „ 1 bindu 0 „ | honour from King or Government (Ruling power); affluence of wealth, intelligence, learning and happiness ; success in all undertakings ; new friends and relations ; lack of enthusiasm in work ; uneasiness due to mental worries ; sickness on account of the three humours, Vata, Pitta and Kapha (wind, bile and phlegm); enforced imprisonment, other kinds of dangers and sorrow ; and loss of everything and consequent death. |
| Additional results given by other authors for the above :— | |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 8 bindus 7 „ 6 „ | all kinds of good luck ; broadminded and philanthropic living without worries ; capacity to grasp and accomplish easily even the most intricate and abstruse problems ; |
|------------------------------|---|

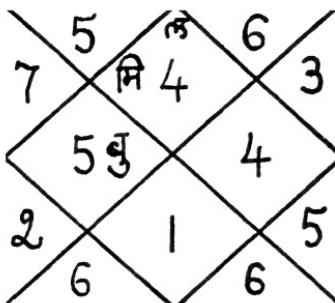
१ द्रविणतो

२ चिन्ताव्याकुलताऽर्थहानिवशतः स्त्रीपुत्रमित्रादिभि-
वैराद् धैर्यमतिक्षयोऽथ सततं सर्वस्वहानिर्मृतिः ॥

4
1 bindu
0 ..

contentment ;
tormented very often by enemies ; and
loss of all property through enemy in-
trigues and finally death.

Mercury's Ashtakavarga



बुधस्य रेखया सौख्यं मिष्टानं लभते सदा * ।
दानर्थरतश्चैव द्विजदेवाप्रिपूजकः ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When Mercury transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga, one gets happiness and sweet-meats (sumptuous meal) always and rejoices in giving alms, doing charitable deeds and becomes a devotee of Brahmins, God and Agni (अंग).

बिन्दुभज्जप्रदश्चैव कलहं वैरिभिः सह * ।
दुःस्वपदर्शनं नित्यमवेलाभोजनं तथा ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transitting a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, he (Mercury) will give minor injuries ; the native quarrels with enemies, gets bad dreams and untimely meals.

बुधात्तुर्यं कुडुम्बं च धनपुत्रादिमातुलाः ।
तत्पञ्चमे मन्त्रविद्यालिपिबुद्ध्यादि चिन्तयेत् ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — One should think about the family (welfare), wealth, children and maternal relations from the 4th house from Mercury and about Mantras (मंत्र) learning, writing and intellect from his 5th house.

फलदीपिका :— बुधात्सुखफलैर्विन्द्युगणं वा मातुलस्य च ॥

शशितनयाष्टकवर्गे बुधयुतराशेद्वितीयमे न यदि ।

फलमप्येकं मूकस्त्रिद्वयेकत्वे बुधस्य चञ्चलवाक् ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5—If the 2nd house from Mercury contains not even 1 *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga, the person born will be dumb. If it contains 1, 2 or 3 *bindus*, his speech will be unsteady and tremulous.

फलानि चत्वारि यदीह वक्ता परोक्तशेषं यदि पञ्चषट्ठा ।

सत्संमतौचित्यवती च वाणी करोति काव्यं फलसमकं चेत् ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6—When the number of *bindus* (in the 2nd *bhava* from Mercury) is 4, the person will talk well after some one else has spoken. If there are 5 or 6 *bindus*, his speech will be commendable by virtuous persons and fitting to the occasion ; with 7 *bindus* he will be a scholar capable of composing poems and dramas.

यस्याष्ट तस्य भारत्या न च कोऽप्युत्तरं वदेत् ।

स्वकार्योक्त्यसमर्थोऽत्र शून्ये लग्नाद्वितीयमे ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7—When the number of *bindus* is 8, nobody will be capable enough to answer the questions put by him in debate or oppose him. When the 2nd *bhava* from the Lagna (in Mercury's Ashtakavarga) is void of *bindus*, the person will be incapable of expressing even his own intentions properly.

Notes : As stated in the first line of the verse, the 2nd house from Mercury cannot contain 8 *bindus* because he does not contribute a *bindu* in that house. Hence, the 2nd house from the Lagna may be considered as it may contain 8 *bindus*.

The 2nd house from the Lagna will have at least 1 *bindu* contributed by the Lagna (2nd line of the verse). Therefore, the expression “शून्ये लग्नाद्वितीयमे” may be construed to mean that there should be no *bindu* contributed by any donor other than the Lagna. This is the accepted view.

पापाक्षयुक्ते तु सदंभधाष्टर्यं शुभाक्षयुक्ते वचनं गुणाढ्वाम् ।

ज्ञानोपदेशात्मकमत्र भानोरसच्छनेविंग्रहवाक्युजस्य ॥ ८ ॥

Sloka 8—If the *bindus* in the 2nd house from Mercury are donated by malefics, the native's speech is full of deceit and arrogance ; if donated by benefics the speech will be virtuous. If the *bindu* is contributed by the Sun, the speech is in the form of wise counsel, while Saturn's *bindu* makes it vile (i.e., improper or unsuitable to the occasion), and that of Mars causes discord.

Notes : Even the wise counsel will be of an imposing nature.

मनोहरत्वादियुता बुधस्य गुरोः स्फुटा वागपि युक्तियुक्ता ।

पुराणकाव्यार्थवती प्रमोदयुक्ता भृगोव्याजवती शनेः स्यात् ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9—The person's speech is sweet if the *bindu* (in the 2nd house) is donated by Mercury ; it is distinct and clever if Jupiter's ; it shows erudition in Puranas and Kavyas and is also delighting if Venus' ; and it is deceptive if Saturn's.

Notes : Regarding Mercury refer to notes under verse No. 7.

जाल्यान्वितं^१ संशययुक्तवाक्यं चन्द्रस्य नीचारिगृहस्थितस्य ।

वचोऽतिदुष्टं ध्वजमान्दिसर्पा बुधद्वितीयोपगता यदि स्युः ॥ १० ॥

Sloka 10—If the Moon, posited in her depression or inimical sign, has contributed a *bindu*, the speech of the native will be sluggish and doubtful. If Ketu, Mandi or Rahu occupies the 2nd house from Mercury, the speech will be vile and harsh.

असभ्यवाचा वचनं सभायां चौर्यादि शापादि वृथेरणं च ।

स्याद् भ्रष्टदुर्वृत्तकथा च तस्य यस्य त्रयोऽमी बुधवाक्समेताः ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11—When Ketu is in the 2nd house from Mercury, one's speech will be indecent in an assembly ; when it is Mandi, it will be about thefts, curses or scandals and when it is Rahu, it will be depraved and about wicked deeds.

Notes : In the previous four verses, the 2nd house from the Lagna is considered by some commentators as that house rules speech.

बुधयुन्मेषो न बुधस्याष्टकवर्गे ज्ञयुक्तमे शून्ये ।

चरति च विदि शत्यगृहे पुंसां बुद्देस्तथैव नोन्मेषः ॥ १२ ॥

१ जाल्यान्वितं

Sloka 12 — In Mercury's Ashtakavarga when he is in a *bhava* void of *bindus*, there is lack of brilliancy in intelligence. Mental lethargy is the result for the period when Mercury passes through *bhavas* void of *bindus*.

Notes : Here, the house where Mercury is situated will contain at least 1 *bindu* contributed by him. Hence the question how to explain Sunya (voidness of *bindu*) may arise. A reasonable answer to this is that there is no *bindu* contributed by the other planets or the Lagna in the said house.

संशोध्याष्टकवर्गमैन्दुतनयं शून्यालयस्थे शनौ
नाशो वंधुजनस्य सोदरतनूजाद्यस्य निर्दिश्यताम् ।
मन्दोऽयं यदि जन्मतस्त्रिरिपुलाभस्थोऽतिदोषायनो
शून्ये यत्र यदा चरेच्छनिरसौ भावश्च नश्येत्तदा ॥ १३ ॥
अष्टमे वाऽथ रिःके वा शून्ये मन्दो यदा चरेत् ।
आत्मनस्तु तदा व्यधिर्मरणं वा विचिन्त्यताम् ॥ १४ ॥

Slokas 13, 14 — When Saturn transits a *bhava* which has no *bindu* (after the reductions) in Mercury's Ashtakavarga, misfortune or death of the brothers and children of the native's kinsmen may happen. But, if the said *bhava* happens to be 3rd, 6th, 10th or 11th (Upachaya) house from the Moon, the bad effect is very much mitigated. The effects of any other *bhava* (void of *bindus*) are nullified when Saturn transits it.

If the said house happens to be the 8th or 12th from the Moon, then during Saturn's transit over it, the person suffers bodily ailments or even meets with death.

बुधस्याष्टकवर्गं तत्स्थतौ बहक्षराशिषु ।
विद्याभ्यासः फलत्येव विवादे तु भवेज्जयः ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 — The commencement of any Vidya (new study) will be successful and also one will succeed in literary and legal debates when Mercury passes through *bhavas* containing many *bindus*.

विन्दाधिक्यं यत्तदागारमासे विद्यारम्भः सर्वविद्याकरः स्यात् ।
गोचारेण ज्ञस्य शून्यालयस्थे मन्दे बन्धुज्ञातिसंपद्विनाशः ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — Commencement of any *Vidya* will be a complete success, if it is during the solar month corresponding to the *bhava* containing the highest number of *bindus* in Mercury's Ashtakavarga. When Saturn transits a *bhava* having no *bindu*, loss of some relation, kinsman or wealth will take place.

निश्चिप्याष्टकवगमिन्दुतनयस्याक्षाधिकायां दिशि
स्याद्विद्याभ्यसनं फलाय न चिरात् कार्यं च तस्यां दिशि ।
क्रीडामन्दिरमंबुजाक्षयुवराजाराधनाद्यं तथा
कार्यं च व्यवहारकर्म परिपूर्णाक्षेषु वा राशिषु ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — The cardinal direction represented by a *bhava* having many (maximum) *bindus* in Mercury's Ashtakavarga, should be the place for quick success in education. Location of the playground, place of worship of God Vishnu and service to Yuvaraja should be in that direction. A person who argues the case (in the Court) standing in that direction, or at a time when that *rasi* (*bhava*) is rising, is sure to succeed in litigation.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the cardinal direction is the South according to both the methods.

केन्द्रत्रिकोणे वसुविन्दुके ह्ये जातीयविद्याधिकभोगशाली ।
स्वोच्चादिकैकद्वितयत्रिविन्दौ तद्वावृद्धिर्न च भावहानिः ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — One, born with Mercury in a Kendra or Trikona associated with 8 *bindus*, becomes conspicuous in learning pertaining to his caste and enjoys many comforts. Mercury in his exaltation, own house, etc., even associated with 1, 2 or 3 *bindus*, does not impair but advance that *bhava*.

Notes : In the above case if Mercury (with 1 to 3 *bindus*) is debilitated or in inimical house, the effects of the said *bhava* are nullified.

Devakeralam and other works —

- When Mercury is in the 6th, 8th or 12th *bhava*, associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* and has no aspect from a benefic planet, the person born will be a gambler and meanminded.

2. If Mercury associated with 3 *bindus* and in conjunction with Venus is in the 6th, 8th or 12th *bhava*, the person born will be illiterate and a boor.
3. If Mercury associated with 5 or more *bindus* is in Trikona in conjunction or having aspect from Saturn or Jupiter, the person born will be well versed in the Vedas. (Saturn and Jupiter are planets of philosophy).
4. If Mercury is in the 6th house from Saturn and is associated with 5 *bindus* and Jupiter is in the 2nd house from the Lagna, the person born will become an eminent astrologer.
5. (a) If Mercury associated with 5 *bindus* is in conjunction with Jupiter and Mars; or (b) if Mercury (with 5 *bindus*) in conjunction with Jupiter, aspects Mars the person born becomes a good logician (in whichever *bhava* Mercury may be).
6. In Mercury's Ashtakavarga if the 5th house from the Lagna has 1 to 3 *bindus* with Ketu in that house, or if Ketu in conjunction with the lord of the 5th is in any *bhava*, the person born will be proficient in astrology. (In all its branches Phala, Ganita, etc.)

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the 5th house from the Lagna contains 2 *bindus*. Ketu and Venus (Lord of the 5th house) occupy it.

7. If Mercury has Navamsa in his own house, the native will be proficient in sculpture, poetry, Vedanta and fine Arts.
8. If Mercury is associated with Saturn, Venus and the Moon, the person born will be proficient in dance, music and jugglery.
9. If Mercury, associated with more than 4 *bindus*, is in the house of Mars or in the Navamsa of Venus and is aspected by Jupiter, the person born becomes a great poet and dramatist.
10. If Mercury, having debilitation in Navamsa and association with malefics (conjunction or aspect), is

in any *bhava* with more than 4 *bindus*, the person born will be proficient in dance, music and mimicry.

11. Mercury with 1 to 3 *bindus* in any *bhava* but having Navamsa in a female sign, will destroy the effects of that *bhava*.

If the lord of the house where Mercury is situated is associated with more than 4 *bindus* in Mercury's Ashtakavarga, and is in a Kendra or Trikona (from the Lagna) aspected by a benefic, the person born will have learning, fame and intelligence.

12. When the lord of the *bhava* occupied by Mercury is in the 6th, 8th or 12th *bhava* from the Lagna, there will be many obstacles in education. Even if that lord be in his own house, or in his exaltation with 1 to 3 *bindus* only (in Mercury's Ashtakavarga), the effects of the *bhava* occupied by Mercury do not prosper.
13. Even though Mercury is in debilitation or in combust or in inimical house, still, he is a beneficiary if associated with 4 or more *bindus*. He confers the effects of the *bhava* occupied.
14. In Mercury's Ashtakavarga note the *rasis* having more than 4 *bindus*. Out of these, find out the *rasi* which has an aspect from a benefic. The period of Mercury's transit through this *rasi* (*bhava*), is the most auspicious one to start education so that even a person of weak intellect becomes very proficient.
15. Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Mercury by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 10th house from him and divide the product by 27. When Saturn passes through the asterism represented by the remainder counted from Aswini, there will be loss in trade, business (or some troubles in service).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mercury's Shodhyapinda 170 × 4 (bindus in the 10th house from him before the reductions) = 680 divided by 27, gives remainder 5 ; Mrigasiras which when transitted by Saturn brings about loss in trade, business, etc.

**स्वार्थस्थिताक्षनिहते बुधगुद्धपिण्डे
रम्याहृतेऽजमुखराशय एव शिष्टाः ।**

तेष्वन्त्यभाधिपदशा च तथापहारो
 विद्यागमाय विषणस्य च तत्र चारः ॥ १९ ॥
 दौत्यादीनां बुधो येषां कारकः परिकीर्तिः ।
 सिद्धिस्तेषां च सर्वेषां तत्रानेहसि कथ्यताम् ॥ २० ॥

Slokas 19, 20 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Mercury by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 2nd house from him ; divide the product by 12 and get the remainder. Find which *rasi* (*bbava*) it represents when counted from Mesha house. Then, the Dasa and Antara of the lord of that *rasi* and the time when Jupiter transits that *bbava*, are the best periods for learning new Vidyas (Sciences). In addition, all things represented by Mercury such as ambassadorship, professorship, etc., can be acquired during these periods.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mercury's Shodhyapinda 170 \times 2 (*bindus* in the 2nd house from him before the reductions) = 340 divided by 12 leaves remainder 4 which represents the Kataka house. Jupiter's transit through that house and the Dasa and Antara of the lord thereof, i.e., the Moon, will bring about the aforesaid results.

बुधाष्टवर्गं संशोध्य शेषमृक्षगते शनौ ।
 वन्धुमित्रविनाशादीङ्गभते नात्र संशयः ॥ २१ ॥

Sloka 21 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Mercury by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 4th house from Mercury and divide the product by 27. The remainder reckoned from Aswini gives the asterism which when transitted by Saturn, makes one lose his relations, friends, etc., without doubt.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mercury's Shodhyapinda 170 \times 1 (*bindu* in the 4th house from him before the reductions) = 170 divided by 27 gives remainder 8. Counted from Aswini this gives Pushya. When Saturn transits Pushya or its trines the said effects may take place.

To find Jupiter's position :—

170 \times 3 (*bindus* in the 7th house from Jupiter in Mercury's Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 510 divided by 27 leaves

remainder 24 which gives Shatatara and its trines for Jupiter's transit.

To find the Sun's position :—

170×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from the Sun in Mercury's Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 680 divided by 27 leaves remainder 5 which gives Mrigasiras and its trines for the Sun's transit.



CHAPTER X

ASHTAKAVARGA OF JUPITER

सूरेर्भूपतिपट्टवन्धविभवा नानार्थसौख्योदयोऽ

वासोवाहनहेमलब्धिरहितध्वंसक्रियासिद्धयः ।

लाभच्छेदविहीनता श्रवणरुक्तं पुस्त्वप्रणाशादयो

भूभृत्कोपमनर्थवन्धुविहरिर्बुद्ध्यर्थपुत्रक्षयाः ३ ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga transits *bbavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus*, the results are as follows :—

| | |
|----------|---|
| 8 bindus | one becomes a King or gets power and status equal to a King ; |
| 7 " | various kinds of wealth and general happiness ; |
| 6 " | good dress, conveyance, gold, etc. ; |
| 5 " | destruction of enemies and success in undertakings ; |
| 4 " | neither profit nor loss ; |
| 3 " | ear diseases and loss of vitality ; |
| 2 " | displeasure from the ruling powers ; |
| 1 bindu | loss of wealth and relations ; |
| 0 " | deterioration of intelligence, wealth and children. |

Additional results given by other authors for the above :—

| | |
|----------|---|
| 7 bindus | acquisition of wealth and children ; |
| 5 " | contact with and residence amongst good and sincere friends ; |
| 4 " | meanness, ridicule from others ; |
| 3 " | poverty, distress and no settled quarters ; |
| 2 " | loss of wife, children and landed property ; |
| 1 bindu | persecution by enemy ; |
| 0 " | death of children. |

१ जीवस्योच्चयशः सुखार्थनिचयः सौभाग्यसौख्याप्तयो

२ दक्ष

३ भूभृत्कोपभर्य गदैर्विकलता बन्धर्थपुत्रक्षयः ।

Jupiter's Ashtakavarga



रेखा जैवी जनयति सदा वित्तसौख्यादिपुष्टि
 जायाभोगं जनयतिरं शत्रुहन्त्री च नित्यम् * ।
 मानोत्साहौ विभवमतुलं वस्त्रहेमादिवृद्धिं
 प्राप्य सौख्यं सकलमतुलं बन्धुवर्गोपहारम् ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When Jupiter transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga, increase in wealth, general happiness and conjugal bliss are the results. One becomes a destroyer of enemies, respectable and energetic ; enjoys great prosperity, increase of good apparels and gold ; all sorts of happiness in abundance. He becomes a recipient of gifts from relations.

विन्दुः कष्टं विगतधनधीर्मानसे वित्तचिन्तां
 मार्गे भङ्गं जनयति सदा पातनं वाहनाद्वा * ।
 लोकादिष्टं भवति कलहं वाइमयेनाऽपमानं
 शत्रुदेषं व्ययमपि सदा साहसात्कार्यहानिः ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transiting a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, one suffers from misery due to loss of wealth and intelligence ; becomes mentally worried over money matters. He often meets obstacles in travel or suffers a fall from a vehicle. One quarrels with all and suffers dishonour through speech. One is often troubled by enemies and excessive spending. There is futility of efforts through rashness.

जीवात्पञ्चमतो ज्ञानं पुत्रधर्मधनादिकम् ।
गुरोरष्टकवर्गेषु संतानमपि कल्पयेत् ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — One should consider about knowledge, children, religion, wealth, etc., from the 5th house from Jupiter and general consideration of children from Jupiter's Ashtakavarga.

अक्षाधिक्ययुते गृहे सुरगुरौ स्वीयाष्टवर्गे स्थिते
मन्त्राणां ग्रहणं पुरश्चरणमन्याधानयागादयः ।
वेदाभ्यासमहीसुराशनसुतप्राप्त्यर्थसर्वक्रिया
द्रव्योपार्जनसंग्रहात्र फलदाः स्वल्पाक्षणे निष्फलाः ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — All functions such as initiation into sacred Mantras, repetition of the same, oblation to the sacred fires, performance of sacrifices, etc., study of Vedas, feeding of Brahmins, all attempts to beget progeny, amassing of wealth, etc., will prove effective when they are undertaken at the time of Jupiter's transit over a *bhava* containing the highest number of *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga. All these prove unsuccessful, if they are begun when Jupiter passes through a *bhava* having the least number of *bindus*.

गृहे स्वीये बहुक्लदिशा स्वालयेऽत्राधिकाक्षे
राशौ भुक्तिः क्षितिदिविषदां मंत्रजापो नमस्या ।
स्वर्णादिस्थापनमथ गुरुब्राह्मणामात्यवीक्षा
बहक्षायां हरिति हि तया निर्गमथार्थदायी ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 — The cardinal direction indicated by the house containing the maximum number of *bindus*, and/or, the time when that sign is rising should be preferred for success, in the native's house for the following :—

(a) feeding of Brahmins ; (b) performance of Mantra, Japa and Anushtana (अनुष्ठान) ; (c) establishment of safe deposit vault for keeping valuables like gold, etc. ; (d) visit to preceptor, Brahmins and ministers, etc., and (e) emergence from the house on a journey.

जीवाष्टकवर्गाधिकविन्दुराशौ लम्ने निषेकः कुरुते सुतार्थम् ।
तद्राशिदिभागगृहस्थितानि गोवित्तयानानि बहूनि च स्युः ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — One desirous of having a child should impregnate, when the *rasi*, representing the *bhava* which in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga contains the maximum number of *bindus* is rising (and is occupied or aspected by Jupiter).

The location of cattle, wealth and vehicles in one's house should be in the direction indicated by the aforesaid *rasi* for their increase and prosperity.

Notes : Nishekadhyaya says that the rising sign or the Moon should be aspected by Jupiter or other benefics (particularly by the former as he is the Santanakaraka) for conception to take place.

जीवाष्टर्वग्लघुविन्दुगृहोपयाते
भानौ कृताखिलशुभानि विनाशितानि ।
पञ्चादिविन्दुकरिपुव्ययग्रन्थगेज्ये
जातश्चिरायुरतिवित्तजितारिकः स्यात् ॥ ८ ॥

Sloka 8 — If the Sun occupies a *bhava* which in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga contains the least number of *bindus* at the time of birth, a person is very unlucky and all his efforts for improvement (of welfare) will end in failure. When Jupiter, associated with 5 or more *bindus*, occupies the 6th, 8th or 12th *bhava*, the person born will be long-lived, wealthy and victorious over enemies.

स्वोच्चेऽथवा निजगृहे वसुविन्दुयुक्ते
केन्द्रस्थिते सुरगुरौ गुरुभावे वा ।
नीचारिभावमपहाय विमूढराशौ
जातः स्वकीययशसा पृथिवीपतिः स्यात् ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — When Jupiter is in exaltation or in his own house in a Kendra or in the 9th house ; or is in any other *rasi* which is not his debilitation or inimical house and is not in combust ; and is associated with 8 *bindus*, the person born becomes a king by his own prowess and fame.

यदा महीदेवकुलप्रजातास्तदीययोगे नरपालतुल्याः ।
कृतातिपुष्यप्रभवप्रसिद्धबुद्धिप्रतापादिगुणाभिरामाः ॥ १० ॥

Sloka 10 — When persons having this Yoga of Jupiter, described in the previous verse, are born in Brahmin caste, they become equal to kings by virtue of their charities and good acts and are admired by all for their outstanding intelligence, valour and other good virtues.

Notes : Under the similar circumstances a Vaishya becomes a multi-millionaire and a Sudra becomes either an Army Officer or a nobleman (Devakeralam).

सप्तबिन्दौ सह (शश ?) लक्ष्मणे जीवे बहुस्त्रीधनपुत्रवन्तः ।
षट्बिन्दुके वाहनवित्तवन्तः सपञ्चबिन्दौ जयशीलवन्तः ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11 — When Jupiter associated with 7 *bindus* and with the Yoga referred to in Verse No. 9 above is in conjunction with the Moon, persons born will have women, wealth and sons in plenty ; with 6 *bindus* they will be having much wealth and many vehicles ; and with 5 *bindus* they will have victory and be of good conduct.

वागीशाष्टकवर्गतः खलु नृणां सन्तानचिन्तोदिता
जीवात्पञ्चमपत्यधिष्ठितगृहे यावन्ति संशोधनात् ।
शिष्टाक्षाणि समानसंख्यतनयाः स्युस्तैः पुनस्तत्कृतां
तुल्याकारगुणाश्च तेषु सफला वीर्यान्विताक्षोद्भवाः ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12 — Matters relating to children should be considered from the Ashtakavarga of Jupiter. Find the house where the lord of the 5th from Jupiter is situated. The person will have as many children as there are *bindus* in that house after the reductions. The characteristics of the children will be according to the nature of the donors of these *bindus*. The appearance, stature, etc., will be according to the verse “ मधुपिंगलद्वक् ” etc. (Brihat-jataka, Chapter II, verse 8) and character and nature according to verse “ चंद्रकेजीवा ” etc. (Brihat-jataka, Chapter II, verse 7). Out of these children those represented by the powerful planets will prove very beneficial to the native.

Notes : In this and the following verses wherever the question of the reduction comes, the order of donorship given under verse 15,

Chapter II, should be followed to ascertain the donors of the remaining *bindus*.

In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter is in the 5th *bhava* (Tula). The 5th sign from Jupiter is Kumbha and its lord is Saturn. Saturn is in sign Makara and there are two *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga in that sign. The order of the donors is Mars, Jupiter, the Sun, Venus, the Moon, Saturn, Mercury and the Lagna. The 2 *bindus* referred to above are donated by Jupiter and Mercury. After the reductions there remains no *bindu*.

When there are no *bindus* after the reductions consideration as regards children should be made by other methods.

वक्रोच्चोपगता निजाक्षपतनात्विधनान् विदध्युः सुतान्
द्विधनान् स्वांशद्वगणमंदिगता वर्गोत्तमस्था अपि ।
नीचारातिगृहस्थिताक्षपतनाजाता प्रियन्ते सुता
ओजानोजगताः सुतं दुहितरं पुंखीखगाः कुर्वते ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — As explained in the preceding verse the number of children should be reckoned as follows:—

The planet whose *bindu* remains (after the reductions) if retrograde or in exaltation represents three children ; if in his own house, own Navamsa, Drekana or in Vargottama Navamsa represents two children ; if in debilitation or inimical house, the children represented by him will die (at an early age).

Male planets and planets in odd signs bestow sons while female planets and planets in even signs daughters.

अपि गुरुनवमभपतिना लग्नाच्चन्द्राच्च तनयनाथाभ्याम् ।
आश्रितगृहशुद्धाक्षैः सुतसंख्या खलु विचिन्त्यतामेवम् ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — Just as the number of issues is considered from the house occupied by the lord of the 5th house from Jupiter, the same should be done from the positions (1) of the lord of the 9th from Jupiter ; (2) of the lord of the 5th from the Lagna and (3) of the lord of the 5th from the Moon. The numbers of *bindus* after the reductions in the houses where these three planets are situated represent the number of issues, subject to the conditions mentioned in the preceding verse.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the lord of the 9th house from Jupiter, Mercury is in sign Kanya. The number of *bindus* in Kanya is 4 and after the reductions there remain 2 *bindus* (contributed by Mercury and the Lagna). Mercury being in an even sign and also in his exaltation sign, contributes three daughters. Venus being in an odd sign and in her own house contributes two sons.

The lord of the 5th house from the Lagna, Venus is in sign Tula. There are 4 *bindus* before the reductions in that sign but there is no *bindu* after the reductions. The lord of the 5th house from the Moon is Saturn. The calculations are the same as done previously (verse 12).

होरायाश्नन्दिकाख्यायां व्याख्यायामेवमीरितम् ।
पश्चान्तरमिहास्त्येतल्लिख्यते बहुसम्मतम् ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15—The method (of finding the number of children) explained in the three preceding verses is according to the Brihat-jataka commentary Chandrika. Another school of thought accepted by many astrologers is as follows.

निक्षिप्याष्टकवर्गं सुरगुरोस्तत्पञ्चमे यावतां
शुक्राक्षाणि विहाय वैरिगृहगान् मृदांश्च नीचस्थितान् ।
तावन्तस्तनया भवन्ति गुणना कार्या च तुंगादिषु
प्रोक्ता पुंवनिताकृतश्च पुरुषस्त्रीखेचराः कीर्तिताः ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16—After the *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga have been correctly placed, find out the *bindus* that are contained in the 5th house reckoned from Jupiter. Out of these omit those *bindus* contributed by planets which are posited (1) in inimical houses (2) eclipsed and (3) in debilitation. The remainder will signify the number of children the native will have, their number being proportionately increased by suitable multiplications in respect of planets in exaltation, Swakshetra, etc., and their sex being determined by the male and female planets contributing those *bindus*.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the number of *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter is 5 contributed by Mars, Venus, Mercury, the Moon and the Lagna. Out of these, the *bindus* of Mercury

and the Lagna (lord Mercury) are eliminated as Mercury is eclipsed by the Sun.

अनुष्टानपद्धति and प्रश्नमार्ग :—

अशत्रुनीचादिनवांशकैः सुते सुतेशयुक्तैरपि तैस्तथाविधैः ।

सुतेक्षकैर्वा गुरुभादिनांशकात् पुत्रे फलैः पुत्रमतिविच्चिन्त्यते ॥

पराशर :—

गुरुस्थितसुतस्थाने यावच्च विद्यते फलम् ।

शत्रुनीचप्रहं त्यक्त्वा तावन्तश्च सुताः स्मृताः ।

बलभद्र :—

गुरुस्तुंगसुतस्थाने यदि स्यात्तिगुणं तदा ॥

स्वक्षमूलत्रिकोणे वा यदि स्याद् द्विगुणं तदा ॥

शुभद्वये च तत्रैव वृद्धिः स्यात्कथितादपि ।

यावदोजर्ज्जभागाश्च तावन्तः पुरुषा मताः ।

यावन्तो युग्मभागाश्च तावन्त्यस्तत्र कन्यकाः ॥

जीवस्य तत्सुतपतेरपि नीचपत्योस्तद्वैरिणां स्वरिपुनीचभमौढ्यभाजाम् ।
हित्वाऽमरेद्य तनयोपगतानि यावन्त्यक्षाणि तैरपि समास्तनया भवेयुः ॥१७

Sloka 17 — Find the number of *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga. Out of these, exclude the following *bindus* :—

- (1) that contributed by Jupiter's enemy ;
- (2) that of the enemy of the lord of the 5th from Jupiter ;
- (3) that of a planet in combust ;
- (4) that of a planet in an inimical house ;
- (5) that of a planet in his debilitation house ;
- (6) that of a planet who is the lord of the debilitation sign of Jupiter's 5th house lord ; and
- (7) that of Saturn who is the lord of Jupiter's debilitation sign.

The number of children is represented by the remaining *bindus*.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope, out of the 5 *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter those contributed by Mercury (enemy) and Mars (lord of debilitation of Saturn) will be eliminated.

जीवाष्टवर्गे विहिते द्विशोधने शिष्टानि यावन्ति फलानि राशिषु ।
विहाय तेष्वग्रसमाश्रितालयस्थितानि शिष्टाक्षसमाः स्युरात्मजाः ॥१८॥

Sloka 18 — In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga after the reductions and omitting the *bindus* in houses occupied by malefics, find the sum of the remaining *bindus*. This will be the number of children.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the total number of *bindus* after the reductions is 9 (Shodhyavashishta). Out of these the house occupied by the Sun contains 2 *bindus* which are to be eliminated thereby leaving 7, representing 7 children.

गुरोरष्टकवर्गे तु शोध्यशिष्टफलानि वै ।
क्षूरराशिफलं त्यक्त्वा शेषास्तस्यात्मजाः स्मृताः ॥ १९ ॥

Sloka 19 — In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga after the reductions and omitting the *bindus* in houses owned by malefics, find the total number of *bindus*. This will be the number of children.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope there are 9 *bindus* after both the reductions. Out of this total take away 2 which are the *bindus* in the houses owned by malefics leaving thereby 7, representing 7 children.

लग्नस्येन्द्रोर्गुरोर्बैतद् द्वादशांशस्य पुत्रमे ।
बलाधिकस्य शुक्राक्षैः पुत्रसंख्यावगम्यताम् ॥ २० ॥

Sloka 20 — The number of children will be equal to the number of *bindus* in the 5th house from the Dwadasamsa sign of either the Lagna, the Moon or Jupiter. In choosing the most powerful of the above three, the following methods should be adopted :—

- (1) the strongest out of the Lagna, the Moon or Jupiter ;
- (2) the strongest Dwadasamsa *rasi* of the above three ;
- (3) the strongest 5th house of the above three (*Dwadasamsa rasis*) ; and
- (4) the 5th house which has more *bindus* contributed by powerful planets.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Lagna is the strongest. Its Dwadasamsa *rasi* is Kataka and the 5th house from that is Vrischika. There are 6 *bindus* in that house in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga.

व्यार्थसुतसंस्तैश पापैः स्यात् क्षीणसंततिः ।
गुरोरष्टकवर्गेणु सुतराशिस्थितं समम् ॥ २१ ॥
अल्पात्मजः स विज्ञेयो गुरौ पञ्चमग्रेऽपि वा ।
तदीशयोगदृष्टे वा तदा पुनान् समादिशेत् ॥ २२ ॥

Slokas 21, 22 — If there are malefics in the 12th, 2nd and 5th houses, the number of issues is less. The issues may be equal to the number of *bindus* in the 5th house from the Lagna in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga.

When Jupiter is in the 5th house, the number of issues is less, but, if he is associated with or aspected by the lord of the 5th, many issues may be predicted.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter is in the 5th house from the Lagna (in *bhava*) and Venus the lord of the 5th also is posited there.

गुरोरष्टकवर्गेणु सुतराशौ त्रिकं फलम्
यस्याल्पतनयः स स्यादेवशालः प्रभाषते ॥ २३ ॥
संख्या नवांशतुल्या वा तदीशस्याथवा पुनः ।
सुतभेशनवांशैश्च समानावापि कल्पयेत् ॥ २४ ॥

Slokas 23, 24 — In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga when there are 3 *bindus* each in the 5th house from the Lagna and also from Jupiter, there will be very few children, so says Devashala.

The number of children may be declared equal to the number of Navamsas passed (गतनवांश) in the 5th house from the Lagna ; or by the lord of the 5th house from the Lagna ; or by the lord of the 5th house from Jupiter.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope (a) the 5th house is Tula and the Navamsa also is Tula, i.e., one Navamsa ; (b) Venus the lord of 5th has passed 4 Navamsas ; and (c) Saturn lord of 5th from Jupiter has passed 4 Navamsas.

मंदांशे पुत्रनाथे बुधशनिसहिते दत्तपुत्रो नृणां स्या-
 न्मंदांशस्थे सुतेशो भृगुसुतघिषणौ स्वर्क्षगौ चेत्तदानीय् ।
 आते दत्तात्मजे स्यात्तनयजनिरथो देवपूज्याष्टवर्गे
 तत्पुत्रे मन्दभांशस्थितफलबहुता चापि दत्तात्मजाप्त्यै ॥२५॥

Sloka 25 — A person will have to adopt a child when the lord of the 5th house is in the house of Saturn in Navamsa and is in conjunction with Mercury and Saturn. When the lord of the 5th house is in Saturn's house in Navamsa and, Jupiter and Venus are in their own houses, a natural son is born only after adoption.

In the Ashtakavarga of Jupiter when the 5th house from him contains more *bindus* contributed by planets occupying the houses of Saturn, either in *rasi* or Navamsa, a child has to be adopted.

भार्यापुत्रविलगजन्मपतयो वाचस्पतिश्वाब्लाः
 पंचैते यमकण्टकश्च मृतिरिःकारातिराशिस्थिताः ।
 पापेक्षान्वयवच्च पुत्रभवने योगश्च षण्डाहयः
 कृष्णाष्टम्युपरिस्थिता मुतिथिर्जीवाष्टवर्गोऽशुभः ॥ २६ ॥
 एते दोषा इह स्तु गुणा दारनाथादिकानां
 प्रावृत्यं च स्थितिरभिमते लाभकेन्द्रादिराशौ ।
 सद्योगेक्षा तनयभवने पुत्रयोगोऽष्टवर्गो
 जीवस्येष्टनयिथयोऽप्यच्छ्लपक्षे तथामी ॥ २७ ॥

एतेषु दोषेष्वखिलेषु सत्सु ध्रुवं न दत्तोऽपि भवेत्तनूजः ।
 कृतेऽपि सत्कर्मणि सत्क्रिया स्यात् गुणेषु दोषेषु च मिश्रितेषु ॥ २८ ॥

Slokas 26-28 — (A) When (1) the lord of the Lagna, (2) the lord of the Moon's Lagna, (3) the lord of the 5th house, (4) the lord of the 7th house and (5) Jupiter, are weak ;

(B) when the above five planets along with Yama-kantaka (उपग्रह of Jupiter) are situated in the 6th, 8th or 12th house ;

(C) when the 5th house is occupied or aspected by malefics ;

(D) when there are eunuch (क्लीव) Yogas such as अन्योन्य etc., (Brihat-jataka, Chap. IV, verse 13);

(E) when the Santana Tithi (संतानतिथि) happens to fall between the 8th day of the dark half and the new Moon ; and

(F) when there are few *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga.

In all the above cases it is difficult to have natural children, even after propitiatory rites are performed. Adoption also is not possible.

The auspicious conditions necessary for begetting children are :—

(1) when the five planets referred to above are powerful ;

(2) when these five planets and Yamakantaka are in Kendras, Trikonas or in the 11th house ;

(3) when the 5th house is occupied or aspected by benefics ;

(4) when there is the Yoga (combination) for having children ;

(5) when there are many *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga ; and

(6) the Santana Tithi falls in the bright half of the Moon.

All these are auspicious for one to be blessed with children. If there is a mixture of good and bad Yogas, then one may have children after performing the necessary propitiatory rites.

Notes : The position of Yamakantaka during day time on week days beginning with Sunday is at the end of 18, 14, 10, 6, 2, 26 and 22 Ghatikas, for a day of 30 Ghatis duration and during the night, at the end of 2, 26, 22, 18, 14, 10 and 6 Ghatis. The rising sign should be calculated for the same latitude as is done for the Lagna.

पापावेक्षितमीक्षितं न च शुभैः पुत्रर्क्षमत्रस्थिता-
 न्यक्षाण्प्यध्यखिलाष्टवर्गजनितान्यूनानि पंचाश्वितः ।
 गोपूर्वास्समराशयः सुतगता जन्मोद्गुपो वाऽत्रगः
 स्याच्चेदोषचतुष्कमेतदुदितः सन्तत्यमावो दृढम् ॥ २९ ॥
 सन्तानप्रतिबन्धमाहुरुदरव्याधिं बुधा योषितो
 दोषः कथनचेदुभ्यौ यदि भवेद् दुर्देवतापीडनम् ।
 दोषेष्वेषु यदि त्रयं तदुभयं हेतुसुतासंभवे
 कार्यं तत्प्रतिसंविधानमुचितं संतानसंसिद्धये ॥ ३० ॥

Slokas 29, 30 — When (1) the 5th house is aspected by malefics alone ;

(2) the 5th house contains less than 25 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga ;

(3) the 5th house falls in an even sign (like Vrishabha, Kataka, Kanya, etc.,) and

(4) at the time of birth the Moon occupies an even sign ; there is no possibility of getting any issue for the native.

Of the four defects mentioned above, if there is one defect, the reason for no issues, is some uterine ailment to the woman ; if there are two defects, it is due to afflictions by a malefic deity ; if three, it is due to both the above causes. The necessary propitiatory rites should be performed for the respective defects in order to get an issue. If all the four defects are found in a horoscope, one will have no issue at all even after performing propitiatory rites.

पुत्रेशः पुत्रभावस्य समीपे लग्नपस्य वा ।
 यद्यादौ पुत्रजन्म स्थायौवनान्तेऽन्यथा स चेत् ॥ ३१ ॥

Sloka 31 — If the lord of the 5th *bhava* is situated very near (1) the 5th *bhava* or (2) the *bhava* occupied by the lord of the Lagna, the person will have issue in the early part of his married life. In other circumstances the issue will be at an advanced age.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Venus, the lord of the 5th house, is there itself and is at the same time in the 2nd house from Mercury (the lord of the Lagna).

केन्द्रस्थिते सुताधीशे प्रथमे मध्यमेऽन्तिमे ।
क्रमेण वयसो भागे पुत्रजन्म विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ ३२ ॥

Sloka 32 — When the lord of the 5th *bhava* occupies (1) a Kendra, (2) a Panaphara or (3) an Apoklima house, one will have an issue at an early, middle or later part of married life respectively.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Venus, the lord of the 5th *bhava*, is in a Panaphara house.

पुत्रेशाश्रितभे तदंशकगृहे मान्दथाश्रितक्षे तदी-
यांशक्षे च तथा त्रिकोणभवनेष्वेषां च बहक्षके ।
राशौ स्वाष्टकवर्गके च विचरन् जीवो भवेत् पुत्रदः
पुत्रेशोऽत्र विचिन्त्यतां हिमकरालुभास्त्र जीवादपि ॥ ३३ ॥

Sloka 33 — The transit of Jupiter through *rasis* having more *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga, indicates birth of children. The *rasis* are to be determined as follows :—

1. The *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 5th *bhava* from the Lagna ;
2. the Navamsa *rasi* of the above lord ;
3. the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 5th from the Moon ;
4. the Navamsa *rasi* of the above lord (item 3) ;
5. the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 5th from Jupiter ;
6. the Navamsa *rasi* of this lord (item 5) ;
7. the *rasi* occupied by Gulika ;
8. the Navamsa *rasi* of Gulika ;

and the 5th and 9th *rasis* from all the above eight *rasis*.

Notes : The rising times of Gulika from Sunday onwards are 26, 22, 18, 14, 10, 6 and 2 Ghatikas respectively after sunrise during the day and 10, 6, 2, 26, 22, 18 and 14 Ghatikas respectively after sunset during night of duration of a day or night

of 30 Ghatikas each and proportionately increase or decrease according to the variation in day (1 Ghatika = 24 minutes ; 30 Ghatikas = 12 hours). Degrees of Gulika should be found as for the Lagna.

प्रश्ने यदगुलिकाश्रितं भवति भं तस्माल्तिकोणोपगे-
ज्वात्मीयाष्टकवर्गेक्ष्विह फलाधिक्यं भवेद्यत्रभे ।
तत्प्राप्तौ धिषणार्कशीतमहसां यदा विलग्नांशका-
त्संप्राप्ते धिषणे त्रिकोणभवनं सन्तानजन्मादिशेत् ॥ ३४ ॥

Sloka 34—Find out the rising sign and the position of Gulika with its trines at the time of query. Whenever the Sun, the Moon or Jupiter whichever has the maximum number of *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas transits the above Gulika *rasi* or its trines, birth of a child takes place. In addition, birth of a child may happen when Jupiter transits the horary Lagna, its Navamsa *rasi* or its trines, which contains the maximum number of *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga (in the natal chart).

निजसुतपतिताक्षहते सुखभक्ते देवपूज्यगुणपिण्डे ।
शिष्टं दस्ताद्यं यतदुद्दस्थे पुत्रजन्म विबुधगुरौ ॥ ३५ ॥

Sloka 35—Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Jupiter by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 5th house from Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga, divide the product by 27 and find the remainder. Find out the asterism counted from Aswini. When Jupiter passes through that asterism, a child will be born.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Shodhyapinda of Jupiter 96×5 (*bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter before the reductions) = 480 divided by 27 leaves remainder 21, i.e., Uttarashadha.

सप्तहते सुखहृते गुरुगुद्धपिण्डे
शिष्टेऽश्चिमप्रभृतिके धिषणस्य चारः ।
सन्तानकृत् पुनरथो सुखभक्तशिष्ट
जीवांशकेऽधिकवले वसुभादिगण्यम् ॥ ३६ ॥

Sloka 36 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Jupiter by 7, divide the product by 27 and count the remainder from Aswini ; when Jupiter transits that asterism, a child is born. Again, if the Navamsa in which Jupiter stands is stronger than the *rasi* occupied by him, the remainder should be counted from Dhanishta to find the asterism for Jupiter's transit.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter's Shodhyapinda $96 \times 7 = 672$; divided by 27 leaves remainder 24. Jupiter is in Kanya but in Navamsa he is in Vrishabha. He is therefore stronger in *rasi*, than in Navamsa. The 24th asterism from Aswini, viz., Shatata should be taken.

वेदाहते त्रिदशपूजितशुद्धपिण्डे
रम्याहृतेऽजमुखराशिगणोऽवशिष्टः ।
तेष्वन्त्यराशिमुपयाति यदा विवस्वान्
मासेऽत्र पुत्रजननं प्रवदेन्नराणाम् ॥ ३७ ॥

Sloka 37 — Multiply the Shuddhapinda of Jupiter by 4 and divide the product by 12. When the Sun passes through the *rasi* represented by the remainder counted from Mesha, a son will be born.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter's Shodhyapinda $96 \times 4 = 384$; divided by 12 leaves remainder 0, i.e., 12, the Meena house. When the Sun passes through this house, birth of a son may be predicted.

सप्ताहते गुणचयेऽत्र सुखेन भक्ते
शिष्टस्य तस्य गणनं गुरुणाधिरूढात् ।
नक्षत्रतः प्रभृति तत्र यदन्त्यमृक्षं
तस्मिन् भवेदुडुनि नूनमपत्यजन्म ॥ ३८ ॥

Sloka 38 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Jupiter by 7 and divide the product by 27. The remainder should be counted from the asterism occupied by Jupiter. When Jupiter passes through that asterism, a son is born.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter's Shodhyapinda $96 \times 7 = 672$; divided by 27 leaves remainder 24. Reckoned from

Jupiter's asterism Hasta, the 24th is Aslesha which when transitted by Jupiter, birth of a child takes place.

शुद्धपिण्डं गुरोहत्वा नवभिर्माजयेत् प्रियैः ।
मेषादि गणयेच्छिष्टं लग्नसिद्धैर्ये सुतोद्भवे ॥ ३९ ॥

Sloka 39 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Jupiter by 9, divide the product by 12 and find the remainder. This, counted from Mesha house is the rising sign (Ascendant) of the son to be born.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter's Shodhyapinda $96 \times 9 = 864$; divided by 12 leaves remainder 0, i.e., 12. Reckoned from the Mesha house, the 12th is the Meena house which will be the rising sign of the new born son of the native.

स्त्रीजीवाष्टकवर्ग आर्यसुतमे पुंजीवकक्ष्याधिप-
स्थाक्षं चेत् पतिर्तं यदात्र तु चरेजीवस्तदा सन्ततिः ।
तत्कक्ष्येशनवांशतत्सुततपःसंस्थे रवी शीतगौ
मान्द्याक्रान्तगृहस्थितेऽथ गुलिकांशर्क्षत्रिकोणोदये ॥ ४० ॥

Sloka 40 — Find in which planet's Kakshya Jupiter is posited in the husband's horoscope. If this planet contributes a *bindu* in the 5th house from Jupiter in the wife's horoscope, a son will be born when Jupiter transits the said house. Also, from the husband's horoscope find out the Navamsa of the planet in whose Kakshya Jupiter is situated. A son will be born when :—

1. the Sun transits the above Navamsa sign or its trines in the husband's horoscope ;
2. the Moon transits the *rasi* occupied by Mandi in the wife's horoscope ; and
3. the rising sign is a Navamsa *rasi* or its trines of Gulika in the wife's horoscope.

जीवारूढमपांचमेशगतकक्ष्याधीश्वराक्रान्तमे
ज्योत्प्राप्तौ तनयस्य जन्म भवितेत्येतद्रहस्यं परम् ।
शिष्ठाक्षाण्यभियुज्य शोधनविधावाहत्य जीवात्मजे
शिष्ठाक्षैर्हरतु प्रियैरजमुखे शिष्टेऽत्रमासे तथा ॥ ४१ ॥

Sloka 41 — Note the *bhava* occupied by the lord of the 5th house from Jupiter. In that *bhava* find out which planet's Kakshya is occupied by this lord ; when Jupiter transits the house occupied by the above Kakshya lord, a son will be born. This is a very great secret.

In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga add up all the remaining *bindus* after the reductions and multiply this by the number of *bindus* remaining after the reductions in the 5th house from Jupiter and divide the product by 12. The remainder counted from the Mesha house shows the solar month for birth of a child.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope (1) Saturn, the lord of the 5th house from Jupiter is in Makara, (i.e., 8th house) in the Lagna's Kakshya (Mercury). Mercury occupies Kanya. Jupiter's transit over Kanya indicates birth of a son.

(2) Jupiter's Shodhyavashishta is 9. There is 1 *bindu* in the 5th house from Jupiter after the reductions. Therefore, $9 \times 1 = 9$; divided by 12 leaves remainder 9. Counted from Mesha it gives the solar month Dhanus.

हष्टस्थानगतत्वतोऽक्षपतनाजीवात्मजादिष्वयो
यद्वा पुत्रविधायियोगदतथा यः पुत्रदाता मतः ।
राशौ यत्र यदेशके सविहगो वीर्यान्वितेतद्वयो-
शन्द्रे तस्युपि पुत्रजन्म कथयेत्स्य त्रिकोणेऽथवा ॥ ४२ ॥

Sloka 42 — Find out the planet which is capable of giving a child, by using any one of the following three methods:—

- (1) by contribution of a *bindu* in the 5th house from Jupiter in the Ashtakavarga of Jupiter ;
- (2) by the favourable position of the child giving planet in the natal chart;
- (3) by the formation of the Yoga (संतानयोग) to have a child.

When the Moon transits the stronger of either the *rasi* or Navamsa of any of the above or its trines, birth of a child may take place.

स्त्रीणां जीवसुतस्थितैर्दुहितरो धर्मस्थिताक्षैः सुताः ।
पुंस्त्वे धर्मगतैः फलैर्दुहितरः पुत्रा गुरोः पुत्रगैः ।

एवं लग्नत इन्दुतश्च नवमापत्यस्थितैर्योषितां

पुत्रः पुत्र्यपि पुत्रिका च तनयः पुंसां च चिन्त्याः क्रमात् ॥ ४३ ॥

Sloka 43 — In the Ashtakavarga of Jupiter in a woman's horoscope, the number of daughters will be equal to the sum of *bindus* in the 5th house from (1) the Lagna, (2) the Moon or (3) Jupiter ; and, the number of sons will be equal to the sum of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Lagna, the Moon or Jupiter.

In the case of a male's horoscope the 5th house represents sons and the 9th house daughters.

मुतदुहितृजननकालादेशे गुरुशुद्धपिण्डगुणनविधौ ।

संख्यासदसत्त्वादि ज्ञाने ग्राह्याणि तत्तदक्षाणि ॥ ४४ ॥

Sloka 44 — In a woman's horoscope, the Shuddha-pinda of Jupiter should be multiplied by the *bindus* in the 9th house. The number of sons should be considered from the *bindus* in the 9th house and their welfare, characteristics, etc., from the planets donating them.

Daughters' birth, their number, characteristics, welfare, etc., should be considered from the *bindus* in the 5th house and the planets that contribute them.

वागीशात्मजभे यदक्षपतनान्निर्णयते सन्ततिः

सा स्यादस्य गृहांशयोर्जलवतश्चद्रे त्रिकोणं गते ।

तत्स्थृत्यंशवशात्विकोणभिदा ज्ञेयोऽु चाहत्यमा-

लोकैस्त्र्यंशगताः कला ननुजयैर्हत्वा भयाता घटी ॥ ४५ ॥

Sloka 45 — In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga find out the number of *bindus* in the 5th house from Jupiter, to ascertain number of issues. Out of these eliminate the *bindus* contributed by planets in debilitation, in inimical houses or inimical to Jupiter, etc. After eliminating thus, there may remain a certain number of *bindus*. This will be the number of children. Find the positions in the Zodiac of the donors of these *bindus*. Determine whether the *rasi* or the Navamsa *rasi* of the donor is strong and take into account the stronger of the two. The birth of a child may be expected when the Moon transits :—

1. that *rasi*, if the planet is in the first Drekana ;
2. the fifth *rasi*, if the planet is in the second Drekana ;
3. the ninth *rasi*, if the planet is in the third Drekana.

To determine the exact Nakshatra and the Ghatikas passed, etc., when the child is to be born, the following calculations are to be made. When the planet is in the first Drekana, take into consideration only the degrees and minutes and not the sign. Convert them into minutes. Multiply these minutes by 135 (मालोक) and divide the product by 1800 (ननुजय). Take the quotient. Eliminate one Pada (quarter) of the Nakshatra for each unit of 5 of the quotient. When the remainder is less than 5, multiply it by 3 to get the Ghatikas past in that Pada.

If the planet is in the second Drekana, subtract the sign and 10° and if the third Drekana, subtract the sign and 20° and take the remainder. Repeat the above operation.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope it is found from Jupiter's Ashtakavarga that Mars is one of the donors of the *bindus*. His position is $4^{\circ} - 7^{\circ} - 1'$ and therefore, is in the 1st Drekana of Simha and is in Mithuna Navamsa. He is stronger in *rasi*. Therefore, when the Moon transits Simha *rasi*, birth of a child may be expected. To find the actual Nakshatra and the time of birth (गतश्टटी) the following calculations are to be made :—

$$4^{\circ} - 7^{\circ} - 1'$$

$$4^{\circ} - 0^{\circ} - 0'$$

$$0^{\circ} - 7^{\circ} - 1' \text{ converted into minutes} = 421.$$

$$\frac{421 \times 135}{1800} = \frac{56835}{1800} = 31.575 \text{ quotient.}$$

For 30 (6 units of 5) the whole of Magha and 2 quarters of Purvaphalguni would have elapsed.

For the remainder, i.e., $1.575 \times 3 = 4.725$ Ghatikas in the 3rd quarter of Purvaphalguni.

∴ Total time elapsed in Ghatis in Purvaphalguni is $2 \times 15 + 4.725 = 34.725$.

= 34 Ghatis $4\frac{1}{2}$ Palas in Purvaphalguni in Simha.

If the last quarter of the verse is taken as (text variation) :—

“ मालोकैस्त्रयंशगता विभज्य ननतौर्लिप्ता ”

This means that the product obtained by multiplication may be divided by 600 (instead of 1800). In each case we get Ghatis elapsed from the commencement of the *rasi* and for every 60 Ghatis 1 Nakshatra should be counted.

$$\frac{421 \times 135}{600} = \frac{56835}{600} = 94\cdot725 \text{ Ghatis.}$$

That is $60 + 34$ Ghatis $43\frac{1}{2}$ Palas,
i.e., 1 Nakshatra + 34 Ghatis $43\frac{1}{2}$ Palas, in the 2nd Nakshatra (Purvaphalguni) in Simha.

एतेर्बहुप्रकारैश्च कल्पयेत्कालवित्तमः ।
बहुलक्षणसंयोगे तदा तस्मिन् समादिशेत् ॥ ४६ ॥

Sloka 46 — One learned in astrology should find out the number of children according to these various methods and predict children definitely, if other conditions are satisfied.

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. Jupiter associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* will not do much good to the *bhava* occupied by him.
2. If the conception takes place when the Sun is transiting a house containing the maximum number of *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga, the issue begotten will be a virtuous son.
3. If the Moon associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* is in the 6th or 8th house from Jupiter in his Ashtakavarga, the person will always be in debts even though born with a Rajayoga.
4. If Jupiter, in any sign having exalted Navamsa, is associated with 5 or more *bindus*, the person is blessed with plenty of wealth, lands, etc. ; but if the Moon is also in the 6th or 8th from Jupiter associated with 1 to 3 *bindus*, he will be poor and unlucky. In the above case, if the Moon associated with more than 3 *bindus* is in a Kendra (Kesari

Yoga) or Trikona to Jupiter, the person will have plenty of wealth, land and other comforts.

5. If Jupiter with 1 to 3 *bindus* is in his own house and in a Kendra or Trikona, the person will suffer great sorrow through loss of children and the like.
6. In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga, when the lord of the house occupied by Jupiter is exalted and associated with 5 or more *bindus*, the person will be a king of kings.
7. Jupiter having less than 3 *bindus* and having Navamsa in debilitation (Makara) and at the same time Saturn is in the 2nd house from the Lagna, the native will be a dullard.
8. (A) Venus in Jupiter's Kendra and at the same time Jupiter in the Lagna Kendra ; (B) Venus and Jupiter in opposition or in conjunction, make the person a king or equal to a king, provided Jupiter is associated with 4 or more *bindus*.
9. When the Lagna is occupied by its own lord who is weak in strength and is associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga and Jupiter is in the 6th or 8th therefrom, the person is very unlucky and slow-witted.
10. When the lord of the 8th house is in the 5th house and vice versa, and both the lords have no aspect or connection with Jupiter, the person will suffer persecution at the hands of his children and grandchildren.
11. The person will lose as many children as there are *bindus* in the 3rd or 5th house from Jupiter, if he is posited in the 6th, 8th or 12th house from the Lagna.
12. Jupiter in Dhanus or Meena and not in combust, with more than 5 *bindus* and having Vargas of male planets and associated with or aspected by a benefic, if a conception takes place when this sign

is rising, a virtuous and illustrious son will be born.

13. When the lord of the house occupied by the lord of the 5th house is in conjunction with or aspected by Jupiter, and that lord is associated with more than 4 *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga, a son will be born who will ennoble the family prestige. If, in the above Yoga, the same lord is in debilitation with 1 to 3 *bindus*, the son will be treacherous to his father.
14. If the lord of the 5th house has malefic connection, and Jupiter associated with 3 *bindus* is hemmed in between malefics (पापकर्त्तरि) a son who is evil-minded and a scourge to the family, will be born.
15. When Saturn passes through the house or its trines which in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga has the least number of *bindus*, the person may meet with afflictions provided that house is unaspected by Jupiter at birth.
16. The period of the Sun's transit through houses having the least number of *bindus* in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga is not good for auspicious ceremonies.
17. The lords of the 9th and 10th houses and Jupiter, if each of them is associated with 8 *bindus* in their respective Ashtakavargas, and the lords of the houses occupied by them are powerful, the person born will be exceptionally lucky and blessed with everything.
18. If the lord of the lagna is in the 2nd house or in the 9th house, and Jupiter in a Kendra (from the Lagna) with 5 *bindus*, the father of the native will be luckier than himself.
19. When the lord of the 9th house and Jupiter are in Kendras, or occupy their own houses, or their exaltation houses and both are associated with more than 5 *bindus* each, in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga, the person becomes a King or dispenser of justice.

20. In Jupiter's Ashtakavarga after the reductions and omitting the *bindus* contributed by malefics, find the sum of the *bindus* that remain. This will represent the number of children of the native.

Notes : This is another method of finding the number of children. In the Standard Horoscope out of the total of 9 *bindus* (after the reductions) 2 are contributed by malefics. Eliminating these 2 *bindus*, the remaining 7 *bindus* represent the number of children.

21. When malefics are in the 12th, 8th and 5th houses from Jupiter, the loss of wealth and children will occur.
22. When the 5th house is occupied or aspected by (1) the lord of the Lagna, (2) the lord of the house occupied by Jupiter, or (3) the lord of the 5th house itself, the native will have many children.

Notes : To find the time of death or afflictions to the children :—

1. In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter's Shodhyapinda 96×5 (*bindus* in the 5th house from him before the reductions) = 480 ; divided by 27 leaves remainder 21. Counted from Aswini this gives Uttarashadha when Saturn transits it or its trines the said effects may take place.
2. To find Jupiter's position :—
 96×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from Jupiter before the reductions) = 384 ; divided by 27 leaves remainder 6 which gives Ardra and its trines for Jupiter's transit.
3. To find the Sun's position :—
 96×5 (*bindus* in the 7th house from the Sun in Jupiter's Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 480 ; divided by 27 leaves remainder 21 which gives Uttarashadha for the Sun's transit.



CHAPTER XI

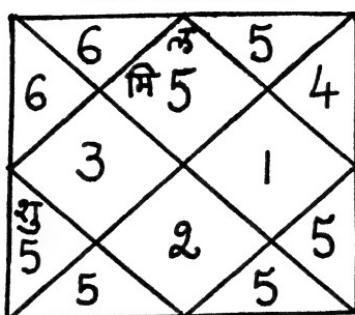
ASHTAKAVARGA OF VENUS

शुक्रस्याखिलभोगवस्त्रवनितापुण्यान्वपानाप्तयो
 भूषामौक्तिकपुष्टयः प्रियवधुलाभः सुहत्संगमः ।
 माध्यस्थं शुभपापयोर्जनपदग्रामान् विद्वेषिता
 स्थानप्रश्नरुजाः कफांबुविषभीँ सर्वापदां संगमः ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When Venus in her Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus* the results are as follows :—

- 8 *bindus* one gets all enjoyments, good dress, women, sweet-smelling flowers, varieties of eatables and drinks, etc. ;
- 7 " ornaments and precious stones ;
- 6 " meeting a beloved wife ;
- 5 " contact with friends ;
- 4 " mixed effects (good and bad) ;
- 3 " enmity with neighbours and village (town) people, tastelessness ;
- 2 " degradation, sickness ;
- 1 *bindu* fear from diseases through phlegm, water or poison ;
- 0 " all kinds of calamities.

Venus' Ashtakavarga



१ मध्यत्वं २ कफश्च निषमः

शौक्री रेखा जनयति नरं राज्यसन्मानवृद्धिं
 कन्यालाभं सुखवपुर्वं दीर्घमायुश्च धते * ।
 कैश्चित् क्रीडा भवति बहुधा ज्ञानमेकार्थसिद्धिं
 लक्ष्मीलाभं जनयति सुखं सौख्यसम्पत्तिवृद्धिम् ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When Venus transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in her Ashtakavarga, one's status and respect in Government service is enhanced and he gets a daughter, enjoys bodily comforts and longevity, takes active part in sports, acquires extensive knowledge, attains success in his aim, acquires wealth ; happiness and general welfare are on the increase.

विन्दुः कष्टं भवति हि रिपोर्वित्तनाशप्रदाता
 जायां पीडा कलहमतुलं भूमिनाशं च कष्टम् * ।
 बुद्धित्रयं व्ययमपि सदा पातनं वाजिभिर्वा
 मार्गे भङ्गं जनयति सदा सर्वकालं जनानाम् ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transitting a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, she (Venus) causes troubles, loss of wealth through enemies, affliction to wife, extreme quarrels, loss of landed property, misery, aberration of mind, frequent expenses, fall from a horse or obstacles during journeys (throughout the period) to the people.

बहक्षे भवने यदा भूगुसुतः स्वीयाष्टवर्गे चरेत्
 शश्याद्य शयनोपकारि सकलं संपादनीयं तदा ।
 संगीताभ्यसनं विवाहकरणं कामोपभोगाय यत्
 कर्तव्यं तदपि श्रिये पुनरपि क्षौमादिसंपादनम् ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — When Venus passes through a *bhava* containing the highest number of *bindus*, one should acquire bed and other necessaries pertaining to the bed chamber. Learning of music, performance of marriages, acts leading to sexual enjoyments should be commenced during that time for prosperity ; further, that would be the best period to purchase apparels of silk and the like.

ये शुक्राष्टकर्णके बहुफलाशके स्थिरे राशयः
 प्राक्पश्चादपि शोधनात् परिणयस्ताभ्यो दिशाभ्यः शुभः ।

स्वीये वेश्मनि मन्दिरे च शयनं पूर्णाक्षदिक्स्थे शुभं
दृश्यः स्यात्सचिवः फलाधिकहरितस्यां च पाणिग्रहः ॥५॥

Sloka 5 — In the Ashtakavarga of Venus, find out the cardinal direction according to Sthirachakra represented by the maximum number of *bindus*, before and after the reductions. Marriage in that direction brings prosperity. To have the bedroom in the direction denoted by the *rasi* (*bhava*) containing the maximum number of *bindus* before the reductions, in one's own house, is good for conjugal happiness ; it is good to see a minister and to get the marriage ceremony performed in that direction also.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Kataka and Simha both contain 6 *bindus* each. The direction represented is the South. After the reductions Kataka contains 5 *bindus* which also represents the South.

पराशरः—

भृगोरष्टकवर्गे च निक्षिप्याकाशचारिपु ।
त्रिकोणशोधनं कृत्वा पश्चादेकाधिपत्यताम् ॥
येषु येषु फलानि स्युर्भूयांसि किल तत्र तु ।
भूमि कलत्रं वित्तं च तदेशो निर्दिशेन्नृणाम् ॥

प्रश्नमार्गः—

शुक्राष्टवर्गे संशुद्धे भूचक्रे येषु राशिषु ।
अक्षाणि तद्विगुद्भूताप्यक्षाधिकयवशाच्छुभा ॥
शुक्रात्सममभाग्यपौ हिमकरलग्राच्च भाग्याधिपौ
एतैराश्रितमेषु शोधनविधौ शिष्ठाक्षसंख्याः ह्वियः ।
यद्वाऽस्तेश्वरतुंगनीचमविशुद्धाक्षैर्विवाहः समः
संख्याऽल्पास्तु मदेश्वरेऽतिविवले वीर्यान्विते भूयसी ॥६॥

Sloka 6 — The number of wives will be according to the number of *bindus* that remain after the reductions in the following houses :—

1. the house occupied by the lord of the 7th from Venus ;
2. the house occupied by the lord of the 9th from Venus ;

3. the house occupied by the lord of the 9th from the Moon ;
4. the house occupied by the lord of the 9th from the Lagna ;
5. the exaltation *rasi* of the lord of the 7th from the Lagna ;

and 6. the debilitation *rasi* of the lord of the 7th from the Lagna.

Out of these six, that which gives the maximum number should be taken when the lord of the 7th house from the Lagna is powerful and well-placed; the minimum number when the 7th lord is weak.

पराशरः—

भृगुदारेशयुक्तश्चे फलसंख्यालियो विदुः ।
 क्षेत्रस्त्रीग्रहणे साम्यं नृपस्य द्विगुणं तथा ॥
 शुक्राजामित्रतो लघिधरेशान्वितदिग्भवा ।
 दाराधिपस्थितं क्षेत्रं दाराजनमक्षं विदुः ॥
 तस्योच्चनीचराशौ वा केचिदिच्छन्ति तद्विदः ।
 तस्यांशकत्रिकोणे वा भार्याया जन्म संभवेत् ॥
 लग्नेन्द्रोभाग्यमं जन्म वदन्ति मुनिसत्तमाः ।
 उक्तप्रकारमार्गेण भार्याया जन्मलग्नभम् ॥
 तयोः समागमक्षं च कल्पयेत्तत्र बुद्धिमान् ।
 स्वक्षेत्रस्वोच्चगे वापि स्वमित्रक्षेत्रगतोऽपि वा ॥
 स्वमित्रांशगतो वापि वक्तव्यं दारलक्षणम् ।
 शुक्राजामित्रतो लघिलिकोणादेशादिकृ लियः ॥
 प्रोक्तराशिर्यदा दारा जन्मक्षं संततिस्तदा ।
 अनुक्तराशिर्जन्मक्षमस्ति चेत्रास्ति संततिः ॥

शुक्राष्टवर्गे तद्द्यूने पापाक्षबद्धुले सति ।
त्रिकोणाश्रितमान्दौ च भारीनाशो भवेन्मृणाम् ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — When the 7th house from Venus in her Ashtakavarga has more *bindus* contributed by malefics and if Gulika is in the 3rd or 11th house from Venus, death of wife may happen.

Notes : The 3rd and 11th houses from Venus are the same as the trine houses from her 7th house.

सूर्याद्यक्षयुते सितास्तभवने स्वीयाष्टवर्गे तद्-
श्वोद्भूता वनिता क्रमादसुसमा ज्ञेया मनोवल्लभा ।
सत्कर्मानुगुणा रतानुसरणे संतानसंपादिनी
पत्युः कामसुखप्रदाननिषुणा दासीसमा कर्मसु ॥८॥

Slока 8 — In the Ashtakavarga of Venus when the 7th house from her has a *bindu* contributed by the Sun and the Janma asterism of the wife is in Krittika triad, she will be very dear (to the husband) as his own soul.

If the *bindu* is that of the Moon and the Janma asterism is in Rohini triad, she will be very pleasing to his mind.

If that of Mars and the Janma asterism is in Mrigasiras triad, she will be very helpful to the husband in doing good deeds. The same effect is obtained in respect of Ketu for Aswini triad (कुजवत्केतोः).

If that of Mercury and the Janma asterism is in Aslesha triad, she will be obedient and agreeable to the husband's commands.

If that of Jupiter and the Janma asterism is in Punarvasu triad, she will be blessed with virtuous children.

If that of Venus and the Janma asterism is in Bharani triad, she will be capable of giving conjugal happiness to the husband.

If that of Saturn and the Janma asterism is in Pushya triad, she will be always ready to serve her husband like a slave. Similar effects are evident for Rahu in respect of Ardra triad (शनिवत्ताहोः).

Notes : It is impossible to have a *bindu* of Venus in the 7th house from her. Still the author has mentioned “पत्युः कामसुखप्रदाननिषुणा” for the effect of Venus. Therefore it is proper to consider the 7th house from the Lagna where a *bindu* from Venus may be possible and the wife can be born in Bharani triad. Hence the Lagna's 7th house also should be considered in the case of *bindus* of other planets. The lordship of asterisms is as followed in the Vimshottari Dasa system.

इन्द्रोरष्टकवर्गेऽक्षबहुलं व्यूहाष्टवर्गे तथा ।
भार्याजन्मशुर्मं सिताष्टकगणेऽप्यस्यास्तनाथाक्षयुक् ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — A wife having her Moon in (a) a house which has the maximum number of *bindus* in the Moon's Ashtakavarga of the husband ; or (b) a house which has the maximum number of *bindus* in the husband's Samudaya-ashtakavarga ; or (c) a house which has a *bindu* contributed by the lord of the 7th house from Venus in the husband's Ashtakavarga of Venus ; is very auspicious for the welfare of the husband.

Notes : Similarly, the wife's horoscope should be considered for the husband. In the Standard Horoscope Mars the lord of the 7th house from Venus, contributes a *bindu* in Tula, the wife's Janmarasi.

बहक्षाश्च ससौम्यलग्नमदपाः शुक्राष्टवर्गे गृहाः ।
ये चैषां च दिगुद्ध्वा हि शुभदा कन्या विवाहे नृणाम् ॥ १० ॥

Sloka 10 — Out of the houses which contain more *bindus* in the Ashtakavarga of Venus, any one occupied by :— (a) a benefic ; (b) the lord of the Lagna ; or (c) the lord of the 7th house, indicates the direction of the bride's place for a happy married life.

साष्टचिन्दुफलकोणकेन्द्रगे भार्गवे तु बलवाहनाधिपः ।
आयुरन्तमविनाशभोगवान् वित्तरत्नविभुरद्रिविन्दुके ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11 — When Venus associated with 8 *bindus* is posited in a Trikona or Kendra house, the person will be possessing mighty transport animals ; if with 7 *bindus* in the above case, he will be possessing much wealth and precious stones ; and will be enjoying all comforts throughout his life.

नीचास्तरिःफनिधनोपगते तु काव्ये
पूर्वोदितक्षितिपयोगविनाशनं स्यात् ।
शुक्रोऽल्पविन्दुयुतमन्दिरदिनिभागे
लीबश्यहेतुशयनीयगृहं प्रशस्तम् ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12 — The Rajayoga mentioned in Verse No. 11 is nullified when the said Venus is in her depression or occupies the 7th, 12th or 8th *bhava*. It is commendable to have the bed-chamber (in one's own house) in the direction indicated by the *rasi* (*bhava*) containing the least number of *bindus* in the Ashtakavarga of Venus, because it helps one to win over women and keep them in willing submission.

Notes : Only Jatakaparijata (from which this verse is taken) takes the *rasi* (*bhava*) of the least number of *bindus*, while Prasnamarga, Devakeralam, Parasara-hora, Phaladeepika and other works take the one having maximum *bindus* for the cardinal direction to locate the bedroom.

फलाधिक्यं भृगोर्यत्र तत्र भार्याजनिर्यदि ।
तस्यां वंशाभिवृद्धिः स्यादल्पे क्षीणार्थसंततिः ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — In the Ashtakavarga of Venus, the direction represented by the *rasi* (*bhava*) having the highest number of *bindus* should be the wife's Janmarasi, so as to ensure increase in progeny through her. If the *bindus* are less, wealth and progeny will be poor.

मन्दांशे मन्दसंयुक्ते मन्दक्षेत्रेऽथवा भृगौ ।
नीचांशे पापसंयुक्ते नीचस्त्रीभोगमिच्छति ॥ १४ ॥
मेदिनीतनयभागनिवासी मेदिनीभवसदालययुक्तः ।
मङ्गलेश्वणयुक्तः सितस्तदाऽत्यन्तसुन्दरपराङ्गनारतः ॥ १५ ॥

Slokas 14-15 — When Venus occupies the house of Saturn either in *rasi* or in Navamsa ; or is in conjunction with Saturn or any other malefic ; or is in debilitation Navamsa (Kanya), the person is desirous of having union with a despicable woman.

If Venus occupies the house of Mars either in *rasi* or Navamsa and is aspected by or associated with Mars, the person will be fond of beautiful women of other people.

पराशरः—

भौमांशकगते शुक्रे भौमक्षेत्रगतेऽपि वा ।
भौमेन युतद्येश्च परस्तीभोगमिन्छति ॥

दारागारे मन्दभौमशे कुजांशे मन्दाराभ्यां वीक्षिते यस्य पुंसः ।
स्यात्तद्वारा जारिणी चंचला वा वेश्या दासी स्वामिसंतोषनिघ्नी ॥१६॥

जामित्रे मन्दभौमशे तदीशे मन्दभौमगे ।
वेश्या वा जारिणी वापि तस्य भार्या न संशयः ॥१७॥

पापारुदांशगे चन्द्रे जामित्रे व्ययेऽपि वा ।
पापग्रहान्विते शुक्रे स्त्रीहेतोः शुचमावहेत् ॥१८॥

Slokas 16-18 — When the Navamsa of the 7th house falls in the house of Saturn or Mars and (a) the 7th house is aspected by them, or (b) the lord of the 7th house occupies the *rasi* of Saturn or Mars, the wife of such a person will have a lover, or she will be a strumpet, prostitute, servant or destroyer of the husband's happiness.

When the Moon, having Navamsa in the *rasi* of a malefic planet is either in the 7th or the 12th house ; and Venus is associated with a malefic planet, the person comes to grief through a woman.

शुक्रांशकसमाना स्त्री वर्णरूपगुणान्विता ।
भवेच्छशाङ्कतुल्या वा दारेशस्य गुणान्विता ॥१९॥

Sloka 19 — The complexion, appearance and the characteristics of a wife will be according to (1) the lord of the Navamsa occupied by Venus ; or (2) the lord of the Navamsa occupied by the Moon ; and her virtues will be according to the lord of the 7th house.

पराशरः—

सपापभागगे विधौ व्ययेऽङ्गनालयेऽपि चेत्
सपापभार्गेऽङ्गनानिमित्ततः शुचां पदम् ।
सितांशकप्रमाणिकाः लियो भवन्ति सदुणाः
भवेच्चारांशसंमिताः स्वनाथतुल्यसदुणाः ॥

शुक्रान्मन्दे त्रिकोणस्थे नेष्ट जीवे सुखप्रदम् ॥२०॥

तेषां बलाब्रलत्वेन भार्याया लक्षणं वदेत् ।
एवमादिफलं ज्ञात्वा निर्दिशेच्छुक्रवर्गतः ॥२१॥

Slokas 20-21 — If Saturn is in the 5th or the 9th house from Venus, the married life is not happy ; but Jupiter in the same position from Venus bestows happiness. One should observe the virtues of the wife from the strength or weakness of these planets.

Having considered the primary effects from the above, one should predict further from the Ashtakavarga of Venus.

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. Venus with 5 or 6 *bindus* in a Kendra or Trikona, bestows a happy and prosperous family life and conjugal bliss. If this Venus is aspected by Mars, the wives will be from noble families.
2. When Venus is in the Lagna, 4th or 10th *bhava* associated with 5 *bindus* and has an aspect from a benefic, the person will possess fine vehicles.
In the above Yoga, if Venus is in the house of Mars, there will be immense wealth and many kinds of vehicles.
3. When Venus is in a Kendra (except the 7th *bhava*) or Trikona from the Lagna, associated with 5 or more *bindus* and is not aspected by Mars, the person will marry early in life.
4. When Venus with 5 *bindus* is in her debilitation *rasi* or Navamsa, and is connected with Mars (by association or aspect), the person will undergo great difficulties to get married.
5. Venus in a Trikona and the 2nd house from the Lagna occupied or aspected by malefics will create many obstacles for marriage.
6. If the lord of the sign occupied by Venus is in a Kendra or Trikona from the Lagna and associated with 5 *bindus* in the Ashtakavarga of Venus, the person will possess wealth, lands, vehicles and good fortune.
7. If the lord of the house occupied by Venus is in the 6th or 8th house from Venus and is in trine to the

Lagna, the person will ill-treat his wife and become a pauper in course of time.

8. When the lords of 7th and 5th houses are in trine to each other and Mars is in the 7th house from the Lagna, the person will be abandoned by his wife.
9. When Mars or Saturn is in the 7th *bhava*, and the lord of the 7th *bhava* has Navamsa in the house of Saturn or Mars ; or has an aspect from them, the wife of the native will be immoral.
10. When Venus, associated with 4 *bindus*, is in her debilitation *rasi* or Navamsa and has an aspect from Mars, there will be scandal about his wife.
11. When Venus, with 1 to 3 *bindus* in Saturn's *rasi* or Navamsa, has an aspect from Mars, the person will become the husband of an adulteress.
12. When Venus with 5 *bindus* is in the house of Mars or his Navamsa and is (also) aspected by Mars, the person will be going after other people's wives (*cf.* item No. 1 above).
13. Mars in the 6th house, the Moon in the 7th house and Venus in the 12th house (from the Lagna) and any one of these having an aspect or conjunction with Saturn or Rahu, the person will have union with a widow.
14. The Moon in the 7th, the lord of the 7th having connection with Rahu, and Venus in exaltation *rasi*, the person will have union with an old woman.
15. When Venus associated with more than 3 *bindus* has exaltation Navamsa and an aspect from Mars, the person will be always lascivious.
16. When Venus with 2 or 3 *bindus* is in the 6th, 7th, 8th or 12th house and the lord of the 7th house is in debilitation, the person will be co-habiting with a base woman.
17. When Venus in the 6th, 8th or 12th house with 2 or 3 *bindus* is in conjunction with or aspected by Saturn, the person will co-habit with a blind woman.

18. When the lord of the 9th is in the 7th house and the lord of the 7th is in Jupiter's house and malefics occupy the 7th house, the person will have union with a woman of defective limb.
Same is the case when a malefic is in the 9th house, the lord of the 9th is in the 7th house and another malefic is in the 2nd house.
19. When Saturn or Mars occupies the 2nd or the 7th house from the Lagna and Venus is in the 12th, the person will marry a second time even when the first wife is alive.
20. When the lord of the house occupied by the Kalatradhipa (lord of 7th) is in Kataka sign and is associated or aspected by malefics, the person will have two wives.
21. When Venus is in debilitation or is in combust, with no benefic aspect, and the lord of the 7th house is hemmed in between malefics (पापकर्तरि) he will have three wives.
Lord of the 7th in the 9th house, a malefic in the 2nd and Venus in a common (उभय) sign, indicate two wives.
22. The number of wives will be as many as there are planets in the 7th or 2nd house. This should be considered only when the 2nd house is occupied by a malefic.
23. When the 7th house is a house of Saturn or Mars and when Venus is aspected by Mars and if malefics occupy the 2nd house, the person's marriage will be by use of force.
24. When the lord of the Navamsa *rasi* of the Moon is between the lords of the 1st and the 7th houses and also aspects his own house, the marriage is by use of force.
25. When the lord of the house occupied by the lord of the 7th is in the 6th or 8th house from the 7th house (Kalatrasthana), or if he (that lord) is in debilitation, in an inimical house or in combust, there is no chance of an issue.

26. When Jupiter in transit passes through the trine houses of Venus or the lord of the 7th, marriage takes place.
27. When Venus is in the 7th *bhava*, and the lord of the 7th is aspected by Mars, the marriage takes place after great effort.
28. Marriage of persons born in Uttarayana (उत्तरायण) takes place when the Sun comes to the Navamsa *rasi* of Jupiter or its trine *rasis* and he (the Sun) is aspected by Jupiter at that time.
29. Marriage of persons born in Dakshinayana (दक्षिणायन) takes place when the Sun comes to the Navamsa *rasi* of Venus or its trines and he (the Sun) is aspected by Jupiter at that time.
30. Marriage may take place when the Sun is in the Navamsa *rasi* of the lord of the Lagna, aspected by Jupiter at that time.
31. If the wife is from the direction represented by the *rasi* (*bhava*), which is without a *bindu* of Venus in the Lagnashtakavarga of the husband, the result of such marriage is sickness and great sorrow.
If on the other hand, the wife is from the direction of the *rasi*, which has more *bindus* in the Lagnashtakavarga of the husband, the union brings great happiness, fame, long life and good children.

शुक्रास्ताक्षहते पृथक्सुखहते तच्छोद्धयपिण्डे शुन-
 देस्तार्थं गणयेत् शिष्टमुडु यत्त्रागतं तद्वरौ ।
 रम्यासे पुनरत्र शिष्टमजतः संगम्ययो राशि-
 स्याधीशस्य दशादिषूपयमनं तद्राशिगे वा गुरौ ॥ २२ ॥

Sloka 22 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Venus by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 7th house from her. Divide the product by 27 and find the remainder. Count that much from Aswini and when Jupiter passes through that asterism represented by the remainder, marriage may take place.

Divide the same product by 12 and find the remainder and determine the *rasi* from Mesha. When Jupiter passes through that house or during the Dasa or Antara of the lord of that house, marriage may take place.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Venus' Shodhyapinda 148×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from her before the reductions) = 592, divided by 27 gives remainder 25. Counted from Aswini this gives Purvabhadrapada. When Jupiter transits this asterism marriage may take place.

The product 592 divided by 12 leaves remainder 4 which represents the Kataka house (counted from Mesha). Jupiter's transit over that house or the Dasa and Antara of the lord thereof, i.e., the Moon, will bring about the aforesaid results.

लग्नात्कामपकारकौ शुभकरौ वीर्याधिके सप्तमे
पत्या साक्षुपैति मृत्युमब्ला पापैरयुक्तेक्षिते ।
कामाच्छिद्रदशापहारसमये शुक्राध्यवर्गोदिते
राशौ भानुसुते कलत्रमरणं जीवे तदंशान्विते ॥ २३ ॥

Sloka 23 — When the lord of the 7th *bhava* and its Karaka are both benefics and occupy the 7th *bhava* from the Lagna ; and also, if this 7th *bhava* is full of strength and is unaspected by or unassociated with malefic planets, the wife and the husband die simultaneously.

The death of the wife takes place during the Dasa or Antara (main or sub-period) of a Chhidra (चिद्र — vulnerable) planet pertaining to the 7th *bhava*; when Saturn passes through the *bhava* which according to the Ashtaka-varga of Venus is fatal for the wife and, also, when Jupiter occupies the same Navamsa as that of Saturn (during transit).

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—

Venus' Shodhyapinda 148×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from her before the reductions) = 592 divided by 12 gives remainder 4 which represents the Kataka house (counted from Mesha). When Saturn passes through it and at the same time Jupiter transits Kataka Navamsa in any *rasi*, the death of the wife may take place.

The following seven planets are Chhidra planets :—

- 1 the lord of the 8th *bhava* ;
- 2 the planet occupying the 8th *bhava* ;
- 3 the planet that aspects the 8th *bhava* ;
- 4 the lord of the 22nd Drekana (Khara) from the Lagna ;
- 5 the planet in conjunction with the lord of the 8th *bhava* ;
- 6 the lord of the 64th Navamsa from that occupied by the Moon ;
- 7 the Adhishatru of the lord of the 8th *bhava*.

Death may take place in the Dasa of that planet which is the strongest of them.

Shodhyapinda calculations for Venus :—

In the Standard Horoscope Venus' Shodhyapinda 148×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from her before the reductions) = 592 divided by 27 leaves remainder 25. Counted from Aswini this gives Purvabhadrapada. When Saturn transits Purvabhadrapada or its trines the death of the wife may take place.

To find Jupiter's position :—

148×4 (*bindus* in the 7th house from Jupiter in Venus' Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 592 divided by 27 leaves remainder 25 which gives Purvabhadrapada or its trines for Jupiter's transit.

To find the Sun's position :—

148×1 (*bindu* in the 7th house from the Sun in Venus' Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 148 divided by 27 leaves remainder 13 which gives Hasta or its trines for the Sun's transit.



CHAPTER XII

ASHTAKAVARGA OF SATURN

सौरेर्गमपुरादिकाधिपतितां दासीखरोष्टप्तयः
 पूजा चोरनिषादसैन्यपतिभिर्धान्यौधलाभांगमः ।
 नार्तिनार्थिक्सौख्यता सुतवध्मृत्यार्थविध्वंसनं
 अन्योद्गेगरुजाः परा मलिनता भार्यादिसर्वक्षयः ॥१॥

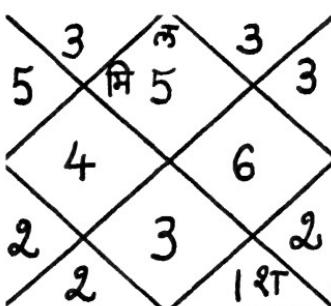
Sloka 1 — When Saturn in his Ashtakavarga transits *bhavas* containing 8 to 0 *bindus*, the results are as follows —

- 8 *bindus* one becomes the head of a village, town or becomes a Royal chamberlain ;
- 7 „ one gets female slaves, asses, camels ;
- 6 „ one gets respect from leaders of thieves and forest tribes ;
- 5 „ one gets huge quantities of agricultural produce ;
- 4 „ moderate happiness and misery ;
- 3 „ loss of wealth, servants, women and happiness ;
- 2 „ imprisonment, anxiety or sickness ;
- 1 *bindu* uncouth in all actions ;
- 0 „ loss of everything.

Additional results given by other authors for the above —

- 2 *bindus* poverty ;
- 1 *bindu* sickness ;
- 0 „ possibility of death.

Saturn's Ashtakavarga



सौरी रेखा जनयति फलं मृत्युहेत्वर्थसम्पत्
कार्ये प्राप्तिं नृपतिसचिवं साधुसम्पर्कदात्री * ।
भूमिप्राप्तिं कितवजयिता स्लानदानाच्चेषु
मिष्टानं स्याच्चृपतिवरदं धान्यसस्येषु बृद्धिः ॥ २ ॥

Sloka 2 — When Saturn transits a Kakshya having a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga he confers wealth by way of legacy, success in undertakings through a minister of a king, contacts with virtuous people, land, victory against cheats, interest in sacred and religious duties (स्लान, दान and अचन) sweetmeats, boon from a King and increase in agricultural produce.

बिन्दुः कष्टं नृपतिभयदो बन्धुपीडाविवृद्धयै
धातो शस्त्रैर्विषमपतितैर्विंत्संहारकर्ता * ।
चित्तोद्गेगो भवति बहुधा भूमिनाशः कलिर्वा
बुद्धिप्रश्नो भवति च सदा वाहने हानिरेव ॥ ३ ॥

Sloka 3 — While transitting a Kakshya void of a *bindu*, he causes misery, fear from a King, increase of troubles from or to relatives, accidental wounds from weapons, loss of money, mental agitation in diverse ways, loss of land or quarrels, distortion of mind and loss in travel.

शनैश्चरस्थितस्थानादृष्टम् मृतिरुच्यते ।
शनेरष्टकवर्गं च स्वस्यायुष्यं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — The 8th house from Saturn is called the house of death. One should find out one's own longevity from the Ashtakavarga of Saturn.

स्वस्मिन्बष्टकवर्गे बहुफले राशौ चरत्यर्कजे
दासादिग्रहणं कृषिश्च फलदा चाक्षाधिकायां दिशि ।
कार्यं स्यात्कृषिरात्मधाम्नि शुभदा चण्डालदासस्थिति-
स्त्रोच्छिष्ठमलादिकत्यजनमत्रापाद्यमेधो गृहम् ॥५॥

Sloka 5 — When Saturn transits a *rasi* (*bhava*) containing the highest number of *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga, acquisition of servants, agricultural work, etc., will prove fruitful. Agriculture on a small scale, quarters for untouchables and other servants, places for refuse, privy, dungcakes, firewood, etc., should be located in one's residence in the direction indicated by the *rasi* (*bhava*) having highest number of *bindus*.

मन्दस्याष्टकवर्गे यो राशिः स्वल्पकाक्ष उदयोऽस्य
प्रतिदिनमपि विपदे स्यात्तत्र गतोऽर्कस्तथैव मृतये वा ॥६॥

Sloka 6 — Find which *bhava* has the minimum number of *bindus* in the Ashtakavarga of Saturn. Some sort of trouble will be happening daily at the time when that *bhava* (*rasi*) rises. Also when the Sun transits that house, the whole period (one month) will cause danger or death.

Notes :—In the Standard Horoscope Makara has only 1 *bindu*.

सपूलाष्टकवर्गे च यत्र नास्ति फलं गृहे ।
तत्र नास्ति फलं तस्य यदा याति शनैश्चरः ॥७॥
तद्दहे रविचन्द्रौ चेत् दशाछिद्रे मृतिं वदेत् ।
दशाछिद्रसमायोगे मृत्युरेव न संशयः ॥८॥

Sloka 7, 8 — Find out a *bhava* having no *bindu* in the Ashtakavarga of Saturn. When Saturn transits that house, no (good) results promised by the *bhava* will happen.

If the Sun and the Moon along with Saturn transit the said house and if the Dasa or Apahara of a Maraka

planet is in progress, death may take place. If the Dasa and Apahara are both bad, death is the result without doubt.

पराशर :—

मन्दाष्टवर्गराशीनां हीनराशौ क्षयो भवेत् ।
तद्रूहे भास्करे मन्दे तस्मिन् काले मृति वदेत् ॥

शंभुहोराप्रकाश :—

प्रयांति वियदब्दके सति दशायरिषे भृशं
तदा मरणनिश्चयं निगदितं त्विदं नो मृषा ।
त्रिकोणभवने ततोऽपि सति दुष्पाकोदये
प्रयांति मरणं पुमानपि च रक्षकश्चेच्छिवः ॥
मार्तण्डपुत्राष्टकवर्गमध्ये यद्यद्रूहे शून्यफलं भवेच्च ।
तत्तद्भमध्ये रविजेऽथ सूर्ये तदा शरीरामयपीडनं स्यात् ॥

लग्नात् मन्दान्तमथो फलानामैक्यं शनेर्लग्नमुपान्त्यमेव ।
तद्योगतुल्ये शरदीह काले व्याधिं मृति वा परदेशयानम् ॥ ९ ॥
धनक्षयं तत्प्रतितुल्यवर्षे तद्योगयोगाब्दसमे तु कष्टम् ।
सामर्थ्यहीनग्रहपाककाले प्राप्ते तदा निश्चयतो मृतिः स्यात् ॥ १० ॥

Slokas 9, 10 — Find the total of *bindus* from the Lagna to Saturn (inclusive of both the houses); and from Saturn to the Lagna. In the years represented by these totals and also in the year of the sum of these two totals, one gets bodily afflictions or death or goes to a foreign country. In the same years also, one suffers from loss of wealth or untold miseries and if during any one of these three years, the Dasa or Apahara of a weak (or Maraka) planet is in progress, death is sure to happen.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—

- (1) *bindus* from the Lagna to Saturn 5, 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 3,
 $1 = 25$;
- (2) *bindus* from Saturn to the Lagna 1, 2, 6, 3, 3, 5 = 20 ;

(3) the total of the above two items, i.e., $25 + 20 = 45$.

फलदीपिका :—

लग्नादिमन्दांतफलैक्यसंख्यावर्षे विपत्तिस्तु तथा ७क्षेपुत्रात् ।
यावद्विलग्नान्तफलानि तस्मिन्नाशो हि तद्योगसमानवर्षे ॥

पराशर :—

लग्नात्प्रभृतिमन्दान्तं फलान्येकत्र कारयेत् ।
लग्नादिफलतुल्याब्दे व्याधिवैरं समादिशेत् ॥
मन्दादिलग्नपर्यन्तं फलान्येकत्र संयुतम् ।
मन्दादिफलतुल्याब्दे व्याधिं तस्य समादिशेत् ॥
तयोर्योगसमान्दे तु मृत्युयोगः प्रचक्षते ।

प्रश्नमार्ग :—

लग्नादिलग्नचरमाक्षसमानसंख्ये मन्दादिलग्नचरमाक्षयुतेश्च तुल्ये ।
एतद्वयान्वयसमानवयोर्विभागे व्याध्यादिदुःखमशुभे समये मृतिर्वा ॥

कोणस्य शून्यतरराशिगते तु मन्दे

जातस्य मृत्युफलमाशु धनक्षयो वा ।
एकद्विलोकयुगविन्दुयुते च केन्द्रे
मुक्तः स्वतुङ्गभवने रविजेऽल्पमायुः ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11 — When Saturn passes through a *bhava* which is void of a *bindu* in his Ashtakavarga the person born under this Yoga will meet with death or incur loss of wealth. If Saturn is in a Kendra associated with 1, 2, 3 or 4 *bindus* and this house happens to be his exaltation sign, any child born will be short-lived.

षट्पञ्चविन्दुसहिते तनुगे बलाढ्ये
जन्मादिदुःखविपुलं धननाशमेति ।
मन्दे शरादिफलनीचसप्तनभावे
जातश्चिरायुरतिशोभनवर्गकेन्द्रौ ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12 — When Saturn possessed of strength and associated with 6 or 5 *bindus* is in the 1st *bhava*, the per-

son concerned experiences much sorrow even from birth and will undergo loss of wealth. If he is in his debilitation or inimical house and is associated with 5 or more *bindus*, the person will have long life provided the Moon is in an auspicious Varga (Ref. Chap. IV-Verse 17).

मूढारिनीचगृहे शरवेदविन्दौ
दास्युष्टवित्तसहितास्तनये तनुस्थे ।
सौरेष्टविन्दुगणिते पुरमन्ततन्त्र-
ग्रामाधिपास्तु गिरिविन्दुगृहे धनाद्यः ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — When Saturn, in combust, in an inimical house or in debilitation, is associated with 5 or 4 *bindus* and occupies the 5th or 1st *bhava*, a native will have female slaves, camels and wealth. If such Saturn is associated with 8 *bindus*, the native will be the head of towns, well-versed in the administration and diplomacy ; if the number of *bindus* is 7, the person born will be very wealthy.

Notes : Saturn cannot be associated with 8 *bindus* as he does not contribute a *bindu* in the house occupied by him. Therefore 7 *bindus* will be the maximum. (Read 6 *bindus* where 7 are mentioned and 7 *bindus* where 8 are mentioned).

शन्यष्टवर्गे तदितास्तराशी विशोध्य शून्यौ यदि दुर्मृतिः स्यात् ।
शन्यप्रदेशे सुहृदक्षयुक्तौ तौ चेत्सुहृद्गर्गयुतो म्रियेत ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — After both the reductions, if the houses occupied by Saturn and the 7th from that are both devoid of *bindus*, the native will meet with an accidental or unnatural death in a deserted place.

If both the above houses have *bindus* and the donors of these *bindus* are in friendly and other good houses, death will take place amidst his relatives and friends.

Devakeralam and other works —

- When Saturn is in the Lagna with no *bindu* the result is death or loss of property or great sickness.
- If Saturn is in debilitation, in the Lagna or in an inimical house with more than 4 *bindus* and is aspected by a benefic, the person will have a long life.

3. When Saturn is associated with 4 or 5 *bindus* and occupies debilitation, inimical house or is in combust, the person will be riding on horses, elephants, camels and other conveyances and will be rich.
4. When Saturn debilitated in Navamsa occupies the Lagna or the 5th house associated with more than 4 *bindus*, the person will be poor and suffering from diseases in neck such as Goitre, Laryngitis, etc.
5. Saturn in the Lagna or the 4th house, with 3 or 4 *bindus*, will make a person short-lived if the said Saturn is not in exaltation or in his own house.
6. Saturn in a Kendra or Trikona occupying his own house in *rasi* and Navamsa associated with 1 to 3 *bindus*, makes a person earn wealth by various means.
7. When Saturn as the lord of the 9th and 10th houses is in the 3rd, 6th or 11th house, associated with 3 *bindus*, the person becomes a King or equal to a King. (This can happen only in Vrishabha Lagna).
8. When Saturn is in his own house with 4 *bindus* and that happens to be the 2nd house (Makara Lagna) or the 12th house (Kumbha Lagna) and other malefics are in Trikona to the Lagna, the person will be a beggar throughout his life.
9. When the lord of the 8th house from the Lagna or Saturn, is in an inimical house or in combust and without any benefic aspect, the person will be a life-long beggar.
10. When there is a benefic in the 8th house from the Lagna or from Saturn ; and the lord of that house is powerful, the native will enjoy full happiness throughout his life.
11. Saturn and the Moon in the Lagna associated with more than 4 *bindus* bring great poverty. But, if they are in other Kendras, the person becomes a King or one equal to a King.

12. When Saturn is in Mesha, Mars in Makara each with 4 *bindus* (in Saturn's Ashtakavarga) and the lord of the 8th house is weak, the person is poor and afflicted with Gout or Rheumatism.
13. When Mars in debilitation with 1 *bindu* (in Saturn's Ashtakavarga) is conjoint with or aspected by Saturn, the person will be sickly and sorrowful sometimes, and at other times prosperous and happy.
14. When Mars as the lord of the Lagna and the 8th house is in the 9th house with Saturn and is associated or aspected by the Sun, the person will be fickle-minded and short-lived. (This happens only in Mesha Lagna).
15. When the lords of the 4th, 8th and 12th houses have association with or aspect from Saturn and the Moon is in the 6th, 8th or the 12th house, the person will be short-lived.
16. The death takes place in a foreign place when Saturn is associated with 1 to 3 *bindus* in any *bhava*.
17. When malefics are in the 10th house, Saturn and Rahu in the 9th and the lord of the 10th house from the 10th is Venus, the person will go on a pilgrimage and will have a bath in the holy Ganges (This can happen only in Mesha and Vrischika Lagnas).
18. When Saturn with 2 or 3 *bindus* is in the 2nd house and is aspected or conjoined with the lord of the 2nd house, the person will go on a pilgrimage to the sacred rivers.
19. When Saturn with 3 *bindus* is in the 10th house conjoined with the lord of the 10th, the person will be living in a foreign place.
20. When Saturn is in the 2nd house and the lord of the 2nd house is weak, the person will commit heinous and sinful deeds and will meet with an ignoble end, even when there is a Rajayoga.

मन्दाष्टवर्गादथ रिष्योगे दुष्टानि वर्णाणि विचारयन्ति ।
पूर्वोक्तसंशोधनतो हि शुद्धं पिण्डं सुधीमान्विलिखेत्पृथक्स्थम् ॥१५॥

Sloka 15 — The causes of loss, misfortune, etc., and unfavourable years should be considered from the Ashtakavarga of Saturn. The Shuddhapinda arrived at after the reductions and multiplications as done previously, should be considered by the intelligent people for finding the results attributable to Saturn.

मन्दादष्टमराशिगाक्षनिहते पिण्डेऽस्य साराहृते
शिष्टे दस्तमुखे स्थितेऽर्कतनये मृत्युत्रिकोणेऽस्य वा ।
जीवाकाश्चितराशिगाक्षनिहते मन्दस्य पिण्डे पृथक्
द्रव्यामे खलु शिष्टराश्युपगते जीवे रवौ वा मृतिः ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Saturn by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 8th house from Saturn and divide the product by 27. Find the asterism represented by the remainder counted from Aswini. When Saturn transits that asterism or its trines, death of the native may take place.

Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Saturn by (1) the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the house occupied by Jupiter and (2) by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the house occupied by the Sun. Divide these two products by 12 and find the remainders. Count that much from Mesha house. The first remainder shows the house occupied by Jupiter and the second, the house occupied by the Sun (solar month) when death of the native may happen.

Notes : 1. In the Standard Horoscope Saturn's Shodhyapinda 153×5 (*bindus* in the 8th house from him before the reductions) = 765 divided by 27 leaves remainder 9. Counted from Aswini this gives Aslesha. When Saturn transits Aslesha or its trines the death of the native may take place.

2. 153×2 (*bindus* in the house occupied by Jupiter in Saturn's Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 306 divided by

12 leaves remainder 6, i.e., Kanya house (counted from Mesha) which when transitted by Jupiter, death of the native may take place.

3. 153×4 (*bindus* in the house occupied by the Sun in Saturn's Ashtakavarga before the reductions) = 612 divided by 12 leaves 0 remainder, i.e., Meena house which when transitted by the Sun, death of the native may take place.

All the above three conditions have to be satisfied, i.e., Saturn, Jupiter and the Sun should pass simultaneously through the respective positions as above, at the time of the native's death.

सप्तमे गुणसंबये सुखहृते मन्दस्य यच्छिष्यते
दस्तावे गणनेऽस्य जातमुद्भु यत्तस्थेऽर्कपुत्रे मृतिः ।
मन्दाधिष्ठितमन्दिराक्षगुणिते पिण्डे तु साराहृते
शिष्टस्य प्रथमावशिष्टमिलनप्राप्नोऽमन्देऽथवा ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda of Saturn —

(1) by the number 7 ; (2) by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the house occupied by Saturn.

Divide the respective products by 27 and find the remainders. Add these two remainders together and subtract 27, if the total exceeds 27.

Find out the asterisms represented by the above three remainders counted from Aswini. When Saturn transits any one of them, the death of the native may take place.
Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—1. Saturn's Shodhyapinda $153 \times 7 = 1071$ divided by 27 leaves remainder 18. Counted from Aswini this gives Jyeshta.

2. 153×1 (*bindu* in the house occupied by Saturn before the reductions) = 153 divided by 27 leaves remainder 18, i.e., Jyeshta.

3. The remainders $18 + 18 = 36$ minus 27 = 9, i.e., Aslesha.

जातकादेशमार्गः—

मन्दाष्टवगोदितशुद्धपिण्डे स्वस्याष्टमस्थैश्च कलैर्विनिघ्ने ।
स्वराशिसंस्थैरुत सप्तभिर्वा साराप्तशिष्टे मृतिमन्दभं स्यात् ॥

विलग्नशनिमध्यगानि च फलानि संताडये
 अग्नैर्भविहृतानि शेषमितभे खले याति चेत् ।
 तदा धनसुखक्षतिं तदनु चांगभादष्टम-
 स्थितैविंगुणयेद्रूपं भपरिशेषभस्थे शनौ ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — Multiply the sum of the *bindus* from the Lagna to Saturn (both inclusive) by the number 7 and divide the product by 27. The remainder shows the asterism (from Aswini) which when transitted by Saturn brings loss of wealth and happiness.

Also, transit over the asterism indicated by the remainder arrived by multiplying the Shuddhapinda of Saturn by the number of *bindus* in the 8th house from the Lagna and divided by 27, gives the same effects.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—

The sum of the *bindus* from the Lagna to Saturn is 25 (5, 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 3, 1). The product is $25 \times 7 = 175$ divided by 27, leaves the remainder 13. Counted from Aswini this gives Hasta which when transitted by Saturn brings loss of wealth and happiness.

2. Saturn's Shodhyapinda 153×1 (*bindu* in the 8th house from the Lagna before the reductions) = 153 divided by 27 leaves remainder 18. Counted from Aswini this gives Jyeshta.

फलदीपिका :—

अष्टमस्थफलैर्लग्नात्पिण्डं हत्वा सुखैर्भजेत् ।
 फलमायुविजानीयात्पागद्वेलां प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
 शोध्यपिण्डं शनेलग्नाद्वत्वा रन्बफलैः सुखैः ।
 हत्वावशेषभं याते मन्दे जीवेऽपि वा मृतिः॥

पराशार :—

त्रिकोणैकाधिपत्यक्षेशोधनं विरचय्य च ॥
 पिण्डं संस्थाप्य गुणयेष्वादष्टमगौः फलैः ।
 सप्तविंशतिद्वच्छेषं मृत्युकालं वदेद्वधः ॥

१. प्राश्विद्वेलां

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

लग्नस्थिते हिमकरे यदि वा मदस्थे
 केमद्रुमो भवति जीवदृशा विहीने ।
 अत्यल्पविन्दु सहिसा यदि खेचरेन्द्राः
 केमद्रयोगफलदा विवलाश्च सर्वे ॥ १ ॥

Sloka 1 — When the Moon is in the 1st or 7th *bhava* and is not aspected by Jupiter, a Kemadruma Yoga (poverty Yoga) is formed. Similarly when planets are associated with few *bindus* in their Bhinnashtakavargas and are without strength, effects like poverty Yoga are noticed.

रवेदेवार्चनास्थानं शशाङ्काजलसंश्रयः ।
भौमान्महानसं स्थानं शुक्रस्य शयनालयम् ॥ २ ॥
मन्दस्य चोत्करस्थानं श्रेष्ठं बहुक्षराशिगम् ॥ ३ ॥

Slokas 2, 3 — It is auspicious to choose the cardinal directions in one's own house represented by the *bhavas* (*rasis*) having the maximum number of *bindus* in the respective Bhinnashtakavargas of the planets for the following:—

1. Location of worship from the Sun;
 2. " " water from the Moon ;
 3. " " kitchen from Mars;
 4. " " study-room from Mercury (बुधात्मियास्थानं);
 5. " " Khajana, (Self-deposit) from Jupiter (गुरोर्बिन्तस्थानं) ;
 6. " " bedroom and Zanana from Venus ;
 7. " " refuse, lavatory, fuel, etc., from Saturn.

शीर्षाऽस्य सूर्य इह कंठहृदिदुरारः
पृष्ठोदरेऽध्रिकरवित्कटिजंघजीवः ।
मुष्कोल्मुष्कासित आर्किरपानकस्फ-
गेते निजे विदघते किल दोषपीडां ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — When the Sun is in an unfavourable position he causes afflictions to the head and face due to impurities in bile; the Moon in a similar position afflicts the heart and neck due to phlegm; Mars afflicts the back and the belly portions due to blood disorders; Mercury, the joints of the limbs such as arms and legs, nervous affliction due to excess of bile, phlegm and wind; Jupiter affects the loins and shanks due to excess of phlegm; Venus, the thighs, private parts and scrotum due to excess of bile and phlegm and Saturn affects the buttocks and anal parts due to wind troubles.

भौमानं तनुतः कुजात्तनुलयं योगे फलानां तथा
 तनुलयं शरदीह कष्टमनिशं शस्त्रानलोत्यं भयम् ।
 मन्दाङ्गारभयोः फलैक्यमिते सौम्योज्जिते शस्त्रभी-
 मन्दारैक्यमिते फले क्षतिभयं राहोः सुखानां क्षतिः ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — (1) Add the *bindus* from the Lagna to Mars (both houses inclusive) and from Mars to the Lagna, in Mars' Ashtakavarga. In the years represented by these totals, there will be incessant miseries and danger from weapon and fire.

(2) Add the *bindus* from Saturn to Mars and vice versa (both houses inclusive) in Mars' Ashtakavarga. In the years represented by these totals there will be danger from weapons, when the Lagna is not occupied by a benefic.

(3) Add the *bindus* from Saturn to Mars and vice versa (both houses inclusive), in Saturn's Ashtakavarga. In these years there will be danger from bruises, etc.

(4) Repeat the same process from Rahu to Saturn (in Saturn's Ashtakavarga). In these years there will be loss of happiness.

Notes : Results in respect of items 3 and 4 above should be watched.

शुभखचरफलैक्यात्प्राप्तवर्गे नितान्तं
 धनतनयसुखानां भाजनं स्थान्मनुष्यः
 धरणितनयवर्गे बिन्दुसंज्ञातयोगे
 तनुलयमिह वर्षे पापगे मृत्युभीतिः ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 : Add up the *bindus* from the Lagna to the house occupied by a benefic planet (both houses inclusive), and also from that house to the Lagna (in their respective Ashtakavargas). In the years represented by these totals one may get wealth, children, other comforts, etc.

In the Ashtakavarga of Mars, the year, counted from the Lagna to Mars, brings apprehensions of death, if Mars is posited in a *rasi* of a malefic planet in the natal chart.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope (Mars) : Total up the *bindus* from the house occupied by Mars to the Lagna (both inclusive, i.e., 6, 4, 1, 5, 1, 3, 3, 5, 2, 2, 3 = 35). Similarly, add up the *bindus* from the Lagna to the house occupied by Mars (both inclusive, i.e., 3, 4, 6 = 13). In the years represented by these totals there will be danger from weapons, etc., and also in the year (35 + 13) 48.

THE SUN : From the Lagna to the Sun = 19 }
From the Sun to the Lagna = 38 } and 57.

SATURN : The Lagna to Saturn = 25 }
Saturn to the Lagna = 20 } and 45.

In the years represented by the totals of *bindus* for the benefic planets, the native may get wealth, children, other comforts, etc.

THE MOON : The Lagna to the Moon = 19 }
The Moon to the Lagna = 38 } and 57.

MERCURY : The Lagna to Mercury = 21 }
Mercury to the Lagna = 42 } and 63.

JUPITER : The Lagna to Jupiter = 24 }
Jupiter to the Lagna = 43 } and 67.

VENUS : The Lagna to Venus = 25 }
Venus to the Lagna = 37 } and 62.

तत्त्वारकमाविन्दुगुणितं शोध्यावशिष्टं फलं
विशत्या सह समभिश्च विहृतं तच्छेषताराशनौ ।
तातस्तज्जननी सहोदरजनो बन्धुः सुतः स्त्री स्वयं
तच्छुल्या विलयं प्रयान्ति विषुलधीनाशहेतुश्च वा ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — Find the Shodhyavashishta in the Ashtakavarga of any planet. Multiply this figure by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the Karaka *bhava* of the respective planet reckoned from the house occupied by the planet. Divide the product by 27 and find the asterism (counted from Aswini) corresponding to the remainder. When Saturn transits this asterism, the death of the person indicated by this Karaka planet may happen. If the Karaka is the Sun, the father dies or a person of the like status; if the Moon, the mother or a person of the like status; if Mars, a brother; if Mercury, a relative; if Jupiter, a son; if Venus, wife and if Saturn, the native himself. When due to other strong Yogas death of the person is not to occur there will be great loss of wealth and property during this period.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope multiply the Shodhyavashishta figure for the Sun 16×4 (the number of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun before the reductions in the Sun's Ashtakavarga) = 64. Dividing by 27, the remainder is 10, indicating Magha. The father's death may take place when Saturn transits this asterism or there will be great loss of wealth, etc. To find the time of the mother's death, multiply the Shodhyavashishta figure for the Moon by the number of *bindus* in the 4th house from the Moon before the reductions in the Moon's Ashtakavarga and find the asterism. In the same way, the time of death of other relations is calculated from the Ashtakavargas of the other Karaka planets (Refer Notes under verse 38, Chap. IV).

पित्रादिकारकविहङ्गमशुद्धपिण्डं पित्रादिभावगत्कृत्सनफलैर्निहत्य ।
सत्राहते विश्वति शिष्ठभर्मर्कपुत्रे पित्रादिमृत्युसमयः किल तत्र वाच्यः ॥८॥

Sloka 8 — In order to find the time of death of the father, the mother and other relatives, multiply the Shodhyapinda of the Karaka planet (as referred in the previous verse) by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the relevant *bhava* reckoned from the position of the Karaka planet and divide the product by 27. Saturn's transit through the asterism represented by the remainder counted

from Aswini, brings about the death of the respective person.

Notes : In the previous verse, Shodhyavashishta is taken into consideration, while in this verse Shodhyapinda is multiplied.

In the Standard Horoscope multiply the Shodhyapinda of the Sun 204×4 (the number of *bindus* in the 9th house from the Sun before the reductions in the Sun's Ashtakavarga) = 816. Dividing by 27 the remainder is 6, i.e., Ardra.

राहुयुक्तगुरुराशिगे गुरौ तत्त्विकोणमपि रिष्टकारकम् ।
अल्पमृत्युरिपुनायकयोगश्चेण शनौ मरणयोगसंभवः ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — When Rahu is in either Dhanus or Meena (in the natal chart) and Jupiter transits that *rasi* or its trines, that period will bring misfortune to the person, or if Rahu and Jupiter are in conjunction in a natal chart and when Jupiter transits that *rasi* or its trines, that period will bring misfortune to the person.

When Jupiter transits the asterism occupied by the lord of the 6th house (or its trines), there is fear of death. When the same asterism (or its trines) is transitted by Saturn death may occur.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mars the lord of the 6th house is in Magha. The transit of Jupiter or Saturn over it brings the said results.

मृत्युपद्वादशांशत्रिकोणेऽसुरो मृत्युनाथत्रिकोणस्थसूर्ये मृतिः ।
अर्कलिप्ताहतो राहुलिप्तागणश्चकलिप्तायुक्तो रविमृत्युदः ॥ १०
भौममार्तण्डलिप्ताहतिः कारयेच्चकलिप्ताहताल्लभयुक्तो रविः ।
याति यस्मिस्तदा तत्त्विकोणेऽपि वा क्लेशमाहुः क्षयं मासि धीमान्
वदेत् ॥ ११ ॥

Slokas 10, 11 — When Rahu transits the trine *rasis* with reference to the Dwadasamsa *rasi* of the lord of the 8th house, and the Sun transits the trine *rasis* of the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 8th house at the same time, death may occur.

Convert the Sun's longitude into minutes and multiply that figure by Rahu's longitude in minutes. Divide the pro-

duct by the minutes in the Chakra (21,600). The dividend converted into signs, degrees and minutes and added to the Sun's position, gives *rasi* position which when transited by the Sun, brings about the death of the native or it may happen when the Sun transits the trine *rasis* of the same.

Convert Mars' longitude into minutes and multiply that by the Sun's longitude in minutes. Divide the product by the minutes in the Chakra. The dividend converted into signs, degrees and minutes and added to the Sun's position, gives *rasi* position (or its trines) which when transitted by the Sun brings distress or suffering and weakness.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the lord of the 8th house is Saturn and he is in Makara $16^{\circ}11'$. His Dwadasamsa *rasi* is Kataka. When Rahu transits Kataka, Vrischika or Meena and at the same time the Sun transits Makara, Vrishabha or Kanya, the death of the native may take place.

The Sun's longitude $4^{\circ}29'40'' = 8980'$

Rahu's longitude $0^{\circ} 6'20'' = 380'$

The product is $8980 \times 380 = 34,12,400$.

Dividing by 21,600 ; $\frac{34,12,400}{21,600} = 158' = 0^{\circ}2'38''$

Adding to the Sun's longitude, $4^{\circ}29'40''$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0^{\circ} 2'38'' \\ \hline 5^{\circ} 2'18'' \end{array}$$

i.e., Kanya, Makara or Vrishabha.

Mars' longitude $4^{\circ} 7' 1'' = 7,621'$

The Sun's longitude $4^{\circ}29'40'' = 8,980'$

Product = $7621 \times 8980 = 6,84,36,580$

Divided by 21,600 ; $\frac{6,84,36,580}{21,600} = 3,168' = 1^{\circ}22'48''$

The Sun's longitude

$$\begin{array}{r} 4^{\circ}29'40'' \\ \hline 6^{\circ}22'28'' \end{array}$$

i.e., Tula, Kumbha or Mithuna.

बलभद्रः—

अर्कस्फुटकलाः स्थाप्या राहोः स्फुटकलादताः ।

चक्रलिप्तादृताल्लब्धं योजयेन्द्रास्करे स्फुटे ॥

तादृशे भास्करे यस्मिन् तस्मिन्मासे मृतिं वदेत् ।
तत्रिकोणगते वापि निधनं तत्र निर्दिशेत् ॥

अष्टमेश्वत्रिकोणे विशुः स्थायश्च योगमिन्दौ तथा तन्नवांशेऽपि वा *
तत्त्विकोणे प्रयाते मृतिं निर्दिशेन्निश्चयात्त्वल्परेखोद्दत्ते वासरे ॥१२॥

Sloka 12 — When the Moon in her course comes in trine to the lord of the 8th house or to the Navamsa *rasi* occupied by the lord of the 8th, death should be predicted as a certainty, if on that day the sum of the *bindus* associated with the planets in the *bhavas* occupied by them (in their Bhinnashtakavargas) is very little.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Saturn, the lord of the 8th house is in Makara *rasi* and Vrishabha Navamsa. When the Moon transits, the trine *rasis* of Makara or Vrishabha, death may take place if the sum of the *bindus* is very little on that day.

जन्मलग्नेन्दुगा नन्दभागा क्रमादेष्टयंशराशौ प्रयाते तनौ ।
मृत्युजन्मांगनीचोदये शून्यगे दुष्टपाकोदये देहमुक्तिमवेत् ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — (1) When the *rasi* representing the 64th Navamsa, reckoned from the Lagna or the Moon, is rising; or (2) the 7th house *rasi* from the 8th *bhava* (i.e., the 2nd house *rasi*) is rising; or (3) the 7th house *rasi* from the Lagna is rising; one departs from this world if any one of these rising signs is devoid of *bindus* (has the least number of *bindus*) in the Lagnashtakavarga and the Dasa during that time is that of an adverse planet.

Notes : The 64th Navamsa *rasi* will be the 4th *bhava* from the indicator's Navamsa *rasi*.

In the Standard Horoscope Longitude of the Lagna is $2^{\circ} 4' 37''$
Longitude of the Moon is $6^{\circ} 13' 34''$

One Navamsa = $3^{\circ} 20'$

63 Navamsas = $3^{\circ} 20' \times 63 = 210^{\circ} = 7$ signs which added to :—
the Lagna = $9^{\circ} 4' 37''$; Navamsa *rasi* of which is Kumbha;
the Moon = $1^{\circ} 13' 34''$; Navamsa *rasi* of which is Vrishabha.

Longitude of the 8th house $9^{\circ} 2' 41''$; its 7th will be $3^{\circ} 2' 41''$
i.e., Kataka *rasi*.

Longitude of the Lagna $2^{\circ} 4' 37''$; its 7th house will be $8^{\circ} 4' 37''$
i.e., Dhanu *rasi*.

Therefore, when out of Kumbha, Vrishabha, Kataka or Dhanus, the one which is devoid of *bindus* in the Lagnashatkavarga (having the least number of *bindus*) rises, death of the native may take place.

अष्टमाधिपतिर्नीचे चन्द्रे षष्ठाष्टमेऽपि वा ।
लग्नाष्टमेऽरिसंस्थस्य तन्मासे मरणं वदेत् ॥ १४ ॥

Sloka 14 — (1) If the lord of the 8th house from the Lagna is in debilitation; or (2) the Moon is in the 6th or 8th house from the lord of the 8th; or (3) an inimical planet is in the 8th house from the Lagna, death may take place when the Sun transits any of the above *rasis*.

प्रमाणगुलिकानीतिस्तद्वशान्मन्दजीवयोः ।
मूर्येन्द्रोश्च स्थितिमृत्यौ शास्त्रोक्ताथ निगद्यते ॥ १५ ॥
जातस्याद्विसष्टहृहो गतनिशामांदिः प्रमाणाद्वये
रात्रौ प्राग्दिनमांदिरेव न परं तद्राशिनाथालये ।
मन्दोऽमृष्य नवांशपाश्रितगृहे मृत्युप्रदायी गुरु-
र्भानुद्वादशभागपाश्रितगृहे त्रिंशांशपक्षे शशी ॥ १६ ॥

Slokas 15, 16 — A method, to find the position of Pramana (authorised) Gulika and therefrom the positions of Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun and the Moon at the time of death, is given in other Shastras which is given below.

For a person born in the day time, find the position of Gulika of the previous night and add 6 signs (180°) to that. For a birth during night, take the position of Gulika of that day (before sunset). This is the Pramana Gulika.

Death may take place when (a) Saturn comes to the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the Pramana Gulika *rasi*; (b) Jupiter comes to the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the Navamsa *rasi* of the Pramana Gulika; (c) the Sun comes to the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the Dwadasamsa *rasi* of the Pramana Gulika; and (d) the Moon comes to the *rasi* occupied by the lord of the Trimsamsa degree of the Pramana Gulika.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the birth is on Monday night. The position of Pramana Gulika will be as for that day with the necessary diurnal correction. It is at 22 Gh. 4 Pal. and the rising sign at that time is 9°-6'-6". The Pramana Gulika occupies :—

- (a) the *rasi* Makara and its lord Saturn is in Makara ;
- (b) the Navamsa Kumbha and its lord Saturn is in Makara ;
- (c) the Dwadasamsa Meena and its lord Jupiter is in Kanya ; and
- (d) the Trimsamsa of Mercury and its lord is in Kanya.

Therefore when Saturn is in Makara, Jupiter in Makara, the Sun in Kanya and the Moon in Kanya, the death of the native may take place.

मन्दजीवार्कचन्द्राणां प्रोक्तेष्वेतेषु राशिषु ।
मृतिदा स्वाष्टवर्गेषु हीनाक्षभवनस्थितिः ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — Out of the many *rasis* obtained by the various methods to find the positions of Saturn, Jupiter, the Sun and the Moon, find out which of them contain the least number of *bindus* in their individual Ashtakavargas. When the respective planets transit those *rasis* death of the native may take place.

आत्मासूखदादर्थरिःफत्रिकोणेष्वत्यल्पाक्षे मन्दिरे स्वाष्टवर्गे ।
न्यूनालोके चाखिलानां ग्रहाणां संचारः स्यान्वृत्युदोऽनर्थदो वा ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — When the planets transit *rasis*: (1) which are in the 2nd, 12th, 5th or 9th *bhava* from the Lagna (natal chart) or the Prasna-Lagna (question time Lagna) ; (2) which contain the least number of *bindus* in their Bhinn-Ashtakavargas ; and (3) which have the least aspect from the respective planets, death of the person may take place; if not, some misfortune.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the 2nd, 12th, 5th and 9th *bbavas* are Kataka, Vrishabha, Tula and Kumbha. Taking Saturn for example, there are 3, 3, 2 and 2 *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga in the above four *bbavas*. Kumbha has the least aspect from Saturn. Therefore death may take place when Saturn comes to Kumbha. In the same manner the other planets also should be considered.

मन्देनास्य हगाणरन्धतपनांशेशैर्युतेऽके पृथ-
 ग्राशिर्योऽस्य तदस्तभस्य यदि वा प्राप्ते त्रिकोणं क्रमात् ।
 चन्द्रे तीक्ष्णकरे गुरौ रविसुते योगांशभस्थेषु वा ।
 मुत्युस्तेष्वथ तैर्निजांशगुणितैः संवाद ईक्ष्यस्त्विह ॥ १९ ॥
 द्वेषा न्यस्य विहंगमस्फुटमजायातांशसंख्याहते
 तत्रैकत्र कलीकृतादितरतस्तत्रांशका स्याद्यतः ।
 निश्चायातकलाभिरानखहृतालिपाः समायोजये-
 तत्रायातगृहे भवेत्स मरणे शुद्धेऽथवा चक्रतः ॥ २० ॥

Slokas 19, 20 — Death may take place when (1) the Moon comes (a) in trine to the Yoga Sphuta rasi corresponding to the sum of the longitudes of the Sun and Saturn (expunging 12 if necessary) or (b) in trine to the 7th rasi from the Yoga Sphuta rasi or (c) to the Navamsa rasi of the Yoga Sphuta; and (2) the Sun comes (a) in trine to the Yoga Sphuta rasi corresponding to the sum of the longitudes of the Sun and the lord of Drekana occupied by Saturn or (b) in trine to the 7th house of the Yoga Sphuta rasi or (c) to the Navamsa rasi of the Yoga Sphuta; and (3) Jupiter comes (a) in trine to the Yoga Sphuta rasi corresponding to the sum of the longitudes of the Sun and the lord of the Navamsa of Saturn or (b) in trine to the 7th house of the Yoga Sphuta rasi or (c) to the Navamsa of the Yoga Sphuta; and (4) Saturn comes (a) in trine to the Yoga Sphuta rasi corresponding to the sum of the longitudes of the Sun and the lord of the Dwadasamsa of Saturn or (b) in trine to the 7th house of the Yoga Sphuta rasi or (c) to the Navamsa of the Yoga Sphuta. Death will be certain when these conditions agree with the positions arrived by the Navamsa multiplication method given below:—

Write down the longitude of the planet (in *rasi*, degrees and minutes) at birth in two places. Multiply the first by the number of Navamsas elapsed from Mesha (each *rasi* contains 9 Navamsas) up to the Navamsa occupied by the planet and convert the minutes, degrees, etc., to

degrees and *rasis*, expunging cycles of 12. Bring down the longitude in the second place into minutes and multiply that by the number of minutes elapsed in the Navamsa occupied by the planet. Divide this product by 200 (minutes in one Navamsa) and convert the quotient which is in minutes into degrees and *rasis*. Add this to the first product. When the planet passes through the *rasi* and position thus obtained or through the position obtained by deducting this from 12 *rasis*, death may take place. In this manner the positions of all the planets at the time of death should be calculated from their respective longitudes. It is this method which is mentioned in the previous verse as निजशगुणितैः।

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope (1) for the Moon :—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Long. of the Sun} & 4^{\circ}29'40'' \\ \text{Long. of Saturn} & 9^{\circ}16'11'' \\ \hline & 2^{\circ}15'51'' \end{array}$$

This gives Mithuna and its trines or Dhanus and its trines or Kumbha (Navamsa).

(2) for the Sun :—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Long. of the Sun} & 4^{\circ}29'40'' \\ \text{Long. of lord of Drek. of Sat. i.e., Venus} & 6^{\circ}15'37'' \\ \hline & 11^{\circ}15'17'' \end{array}$$

This gives Meena and its trines or Kanya and its trines or Vrischika (Navamsa).

(3) for Jupiter same position as for the Sun.

(4) for Saturn Meena trine or Kanya trine or Tula (Navamsa).

NAVAMSA MULTIPLICATION METHOD.

The Sun

Long. $4^{\circ}29'40''$ Number of Navamsas elapsed 44 ;

Number of minutes in unexpired Navamsa 180.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4^{\circ}29'40'' & 4^{\circ}29'40'' \times \frac{180}{200} = \frac{8980 \times 180}{200} = 8082' \\ \times 44 & & \\ \hline 3^{\circ}15'20'' & & \\ 4^{\circ}14'42'' & & = 4^{\circ}14'42'' \end{array}$$

$8^{\circ}0'2'$ which gives Dhanus or Kataka (defect from 12 *rasis*). The arrived results for the Moon and other planets are the

Moon — Mithuna or Makara ; Jupiter — Kumbha or Vrishabha ;
Saturn — Kataka or Dhanus.

अष्टवर्गेण ये शुद्धास्ते शुद्धाः सर्वकर्मसु ।
अतोऽष्टवर्गसंशुद्धिरन्वेष्या सर्वकर्मसु ॥ २१ ॥
तावद् गोचरमन्वेष्यं यावत् प्राप्यतेऽष्टकम् ।
अष्टवर्गे तु सम्प्राप्ते गोचरं विफलं भवेत् ॥ २२ ॥

Slokas 21, 22 — Bhavas which are auspicious (by having more than 28 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga or more than 4 *bindus* in the Bhinnashtakavarga of a planet) are good for all functions. Hence one should select such *bhavas*. The auspicious *bhavas* from the Moon's position may be availed of when no auspicious Ashtakavarga *bhavas* are available and the moment an Ashtakavarga *bhava* is available the Moon's Gochara *bhava* is not effective.

Notes : This shows that for all auspicious functions the strength of a *bhava* should be judged by the Ashtakavarga alone, irrespective of Gochara position from the Moon (favourable or unfavourable).

नारदः—

गोचरं वेघजं चाष्टवर्गं रूपजं वलम् ।
यथोत्तरं बलाधिकं स्थूलं गोचरमार्गजम् ॥

लघुजातकः—

विफलं गोचरगणितं ह्यष्टवर्गेण निर्दिशेत्पुंसाम् * ।
रेखाधिकये शुभं विद्विकेनैव शोभनं प्रायः ॥

राजमार्तण्डः—

अष्टवर्गविशुद्धेषु गुरुशीतांशुभानुषु ।
व्रतोदाहौ च कर्तव्यौ गोचरेण कदापि न ॥
अष्टवर्गेण ये शुद्धास्ते शुद्धाः सर्वकर्मसु ।
सूक्ष्माष्टवर्गसंशुद्धिः स्थूला शुद्धिस्तु गोचरे ॥
अभावतो गोचरशोभनानां शुद्धिं वदेद्वागुरिष्टवर्गात् ।
वैधव्यकन्याक्षयहेतुयोगे जीवाष्टवर्गस्य वदेत्तु शुद्धिम् ॥

Elsewhere :—

यथोदये चन्द्रमसः प्रकाशो दिग्जनानां मुखकैरवस्य ।
तथा षष्ठवर्गग्रहलग्नशुद्धौ कार्यस्य पुंसां भवतीह सिद्धिः ॥

एवं हि कथितो भिन्नाष्टकवर्गोऽथ कथ्यते ।
विन्यासः समुदायाष्टवर्गस्य च तथा फलम् ॥ २३ ॥

Sloka 23 — Having explained the Bhinnashtakavargas and their effects, the method of computing and reading the Samudayashtakavarga is now explained.



CHAPTER XIV

SAMUDAYASHTAKAVARGA

**ततः समालिख्यभगोलचक्रं समस्तविन्दुस्थितराशिकोष्टम् ।
रव्यादिकानामजपूर्वकाणां विन्दूपगस्थानफलं वदामि ॥ १ ॥**

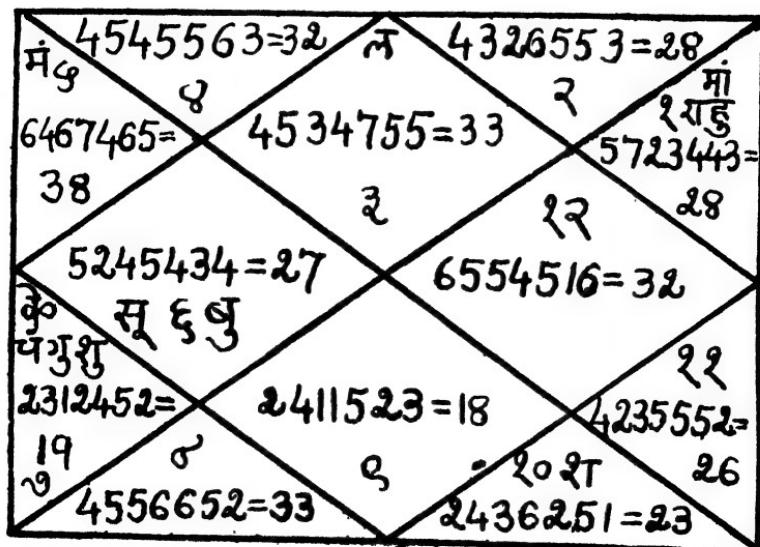
Sloka 1 — Again draw up a diagram of the horoscope showing the aggregate number of *bindus* in the several *bhavas*, indicated by Mesha and other *rasi* in the Ashtaka-vargas of the Sun and other planets. I shall now explain the effects of the *bindus* contained in the several *bhavas*.

| <i>Bhavas</i> re-presented by | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. | Samudaya A. V. |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| Mesha | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| Vrishabha | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 28 |
| Mithuna | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 33 |
| Kataka | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 32 |
| Simha | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 38 |
| Kanya | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 27 |
| Tula | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| Vrischika | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 33 |
| Dhanus | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| Makara | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 23 |
| Kumbha | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 26 |
| Meena | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 32 |
| Total:- | 48 | 49 | 39 | 54 | 56 | 52 | 39 | 337 |

Notes : The aggregate of the *bindus* in each of the *bhavas* contributed by the 7 planets and the Lagna in all the 7 *Bhinnashtakavargas*, is known as the *Samudayashtakavarga* (समुदाया-ष्टकवर्ग). The table above shows the figures of *bindus* in the 12 *bbavas* for the *Samudayashtakavarga* of the Standard Horoscope. The *Samudayashtakavarga* is also known as *Sarvashtakavarga* (सर्वष्टकवर्ग), *Vyuhashtakavarga* (व्यूहाष्टकवर्ग), *Akhilashtakavarga* (अखिलाष्टकवर्ग), *Pindashtakavarga* (पिण्डाष्टकवर्ग), *Mahashtakavarga* (महाष्टकवर्ग) and *Sakalashtakavarga* (सकलाष्टकवर्ग).

The *bindus* mentioned in the second column represent the Sun's Ashtakavarga figures contained in the 12 *bbavas* Mesha, Vrishabha, etc. Similarly, the *bindus* in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc. columns represent the Moon's, Mars', Mercury's, etc., Ashtakavarga figures contained in the 12 *bbavas*, Mesha, Vrishabha, etc. The figures in the last column represent the Samudayashtakavarga in the same way.

Chalita or Bhava Kundali:-



In the above diagram each house contains 7 different figures and their total. The first set of figures in all the 12 *bhavas* is the Bhinnashtakavarga of the Sun. The second set the Moon's, the third set Mars', etc., and the last and the 7th set represents Saturn's Bhinnashtakavarga.

The total of the figures in each *bbava* is the Samudaya *bindus* for that *bbava*. The planets are placed in their respective *bbavas*. Thus, the Bhinnashtakavargas, the Samudayashtakavarga and the *bbava* positions of the planets can be studied from one diagram.

| | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Bhinnashtakavarga strength:- | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Samudayashtakavarga strength:- | 27 | 19 | 38 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 23 |

3 3 3 3 2 3 4 5 3 5 7 2 2 3 5 2 2 5 2 2 2 3 7 1

बालो बलिष्ठो लवणाङ्गमत्सरो रागी मुरारिः शिखरीन्द्रगाथया ।

4 5 3 5 2 3 4 4 4 6 7 2 3 1 5 2 6 6 1 2 5 5 7 3

भौमो गणेन्द्रो लघुभावतोऽसुरो गोकर्णरक्ता तु पुराणमैथिली ॥२॥

2 2 1 2 3 4 2 4 2 4 7 3 2 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 3 6 3

रुद्रः परं गहरमैवस्थलो रागी बली भास्वरगीर्भगाचलः ।

3 2 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 6 1 5 3 5 5 2 6 1 2 2 6 7 1

गौरो विवस्वान्बलवद्विवक्षया शूली मम प्रीतिकरोऽत्र तीर्थकृत् ॥३॥

Slokas 2, 3 — The number of *bindus* donated in the 12 *bhavas* by the seven planets and the Lagna in the Samudayashtakavarga beginning with the Sun are as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------|---|--|-------|
| 1. The Sun | - | 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 7, 2 | = 43 |
| 2. The Moon | - | 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 2, 3, 7, 1 | = 36 |
| 3. Mars* | - | 4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 7, 2 | = 49 |
| 4. Mercury | - | 3, 1, 5, 2, 6, 6, 1, 2, 5, 5, 7, 3 | = 46 |
| 5. Jupiter @ | - | 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 7, 3 | = 36 |
| 6. Venus | - | 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 6, 3 | = 40 |
| 7. Saturn | - | 3, 2, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 1 | = 42 |
| 8. The Lagna | - | 5, 3, 5, 5, 2, 6, 1, 2, 2, 6, 7, 1 | = 45 |
| | | 24, 22, 29, 26, 25, 34, 19, 26, 26, 36, 54, 16 | = 337 |

* The figures for Mars according to Varahamihira will be

4, 5, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 7, 2.

@ The figures for Jupiter according to Varahamihira will be

2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 7, 4.

In order to find the Samudaya figures in each *bbava* without recourse to summing up their individual Ashtakavarga figures the above mnemonic verses are used.

Each half of the line of the verse refers to the number of *bindus* contributed by each of the 8 donors (the Sun, the Moon, etc., and the Lagna being the last) in order. To insert the proper figure in each *bbava*, the figure represented by the consonant is put down.

For example “बालो बलिष्ठो लवणाङ्गमत्सरो” is for the Sun. Beginning with the *bhava* occupied by the Sun, put 3 (बा) in that *bhava* and 3 (लो) in the 2nd *bhava* from the Sun and 3 (ले) in the 3rd *bhava*, etc. Adding up these 8 figures given by the 7 planets and the Lagna in each *bhava*, the aggregate in each *bhava* is obtained. The sum of all the totals in the 12 *bhavas* will be 337 (सालोल) which is the same as given in Chap. II Verse No. 17. These figures in each *bhava* can be compared with those arrived at by adding *bindus* in the several Ashtakavargas as shown under Verse No. 1. (The readers should note that the figures of the above mnemonic verses represent the number of *bindus* donated and not the order of places as given in the mnemonic verses in Chap. II).

| <i>Bhavas</i> re-presented by:- | Sun | Moon | Mars | Merc. | Jupi. | Venus | Sat. | Lagna | Total |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Mesh | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 28 |
| Vrishabha | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| Mithuna | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 33 |
| Kataka | 7 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| Simha | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 38 |
| Kanya | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| Tula | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 19 |
| Vrischika | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 33 |
| Dhanus | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Makara | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 23 |
| Kumbha | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 26 |
| Meena | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 32 |
| Total | 43 | 36 | 49 | 46 | 36 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 337 |

सूर्यादिलग्रान्तसमेतराशेरारभ्य भद्रादशके निदध्यात् ।
बालो बलिष्ठाक्षरसंख्यकाक्षणीत्यष्टवर्गः समुदायनामा ॥ ४ ॥

Sloka 4 — Insert in the 12 *bhavas* the *bindus* represented by the consonants of the verse “बालो बलिष्ठो,” for the Sun, “राशि etc.”, for the Moon, etc., etc., beginning with the *bhava* occupied by the respective planet and the Lagna. The aggregate of these figures in each *bhava* is the Samudayashtakavarga total of that *bhava*. (The grand total of the figures in all the *bhavas* is 337).

ये तुङ्गरशिस्वसुहृदहस्या ये कोणकेन्द्रोपचयस्थिताश्च ।
ये सौम्यवर्गादिबलोपयातास्ते नाशदा लाघवविन्दुकाश्चेत् ॥ ५ ॥

Sloka 5 — Planets in exaltation, their own, a friend's house, in a Trikona, a Kendra (1st, 4th, 7th or 10th house) or an Upachaya house or powerful by position in benefic Vargas are not effective, if they are associated with less number of *bindus* (in the Samudayashtakavarga).

ये चावसानरिपुरन्प्रतुरङ्गभागाः
ये नीचपापरिपुरुषेचरवर्गयुक्ताः ।
ये मान्दिराशिपतिना सह बाधकाश्च
ते सर्वमुख्यफलदास्त्वधिविन्दुकाश्चेत् ॥ ६ ॥

Sloka 6 — Planets, in the 12th, 6th, 8th or 7th house; or in debilitation, in Vargas of malefic and inimical planets ; or associated with the lord of the house occupied by Gulika, are obstructors (of good results). Those, associated with more *bindus* are capable of giving all important good results.

यद्द्वावे चाखिलानां ग्रहाणां रेखायोगोऽष्टाश्चिसंख्याधिकं यत् * ।
तत्तद्वावानां फलं सौम्यसंज्ञं न्युनं कर्त्तुं प्रोक्तमाचार्यवर्णैः ॥ ७ ॥

Sloka 7 — Great teachers of Astrology say that *bhavas* containing more than 28 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga are auspicious. Those, having less than 28 *bindus* produce bad effects.

जातकाभरण :—

इत्येकवेटस्य हि संप्रदिष्टा रेखायुतिश्चाविलखेटेरेखाः * ।
अष्टद्विसंख्यास्तु समास्तोऽपि यथाधिकोनाः सदसत्फलास्ताः ॥
एकत्र भावे बहवो यदानीमुक्ताङ्गाश्चारवशाद् वजन्ति ।
पुण्णन्ति तत्त्वावफलानि सम्यक् तत्कारकात्तनुपूर्वभावे ॥ ८ ॥

Sloka 8 — When a *bhava* is transitted by many planets simultaneously and if that *bhava* contains the greater number of *bindus*, these planets multiply the good effects of that *bhava*. The nature of the effects will be according to the *bhava* position of this house from the houses occupied by the transitting planets at birth and their Karakatva.

यत्राष्टवर्गेऽधिकविन्दवः स्युस्तत्र स्थितो गोचरतो ग्रहेन्द्रैः ।
तद्वत्कर्लं प्राह शुभं व्ययारिन्वस्थितो वाऽपि शुभं विधत्ते ॥ ९ ॥

Sloka 9 — When planets in their transit pass through *bhavas*, containing more *bindus* in Samudayashtakavarga they produce good effects even when, these *bhavas* happen to be the 12th, 6th or 8th from the Lagna.

यस्मिन् राशिफलं हीनं तेन रोगचिकित्सितम् ।
कुर्याद्वर्णं च तत्सर्वं क्षिप्रमेव विनश्यति ॥ १० ॥

Sloka 10 — When a *bhava* (*rasi*) containing the least number of *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga is rising, one should consult (Doctors) and take treatment for ailments; that will be the best time to incur debts because the same can be squared up soon.

त्रिंशङ्गयो येऽधिकाक्षा अपि शरकृतितो राशयो ये तदूनाः
श्रेष्ठा मध्याश्च कष्टाः क्रमशः इति मता गृह्णतां श्रेष्ठराशिः ।
सर्वास्विष्टक्रियासु त्यजतु च गमनादेषु कार्येषु कष्टान्
सम्बन्धे संपदापत्सति युवतिनृणां श्रेष्ठकष्टजानाम् ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11 — *Bhavas* containing 30 or more *bindus* give very good effects; those having 25 to 30 *bindus* are middling; while *bhavas* having less than 25 *bindus* produce bad effects. *Bhavas* containing 30 or more *bindus* should be

chosen for all beneficial undertakings. *Bhavas* having less than 25 *bindus* should be avoided for travel, etc. In the matter of wedlock between bride and bridegroom if both have 30 or more *bindus* in their respective Janmarasis, the union will be prosperous; if both have less than 25 *bindus*, the union will be unhappy.

पराशरः—

मेषादिभानां सकलाष्टवर्गं उत्पन्नरेखागणमेवकुर्गत् ॥

धृत्यादि तत्वांतमितं कनिष्ठं त्रिशावसानं किल मध्यवीर्याः ॥

त्रिशाधिकं तत्त्वमवीर्यदाः स्युः शरीरसौख्यार्थयशोविशेषाः ॥

स्वस्वाष्टवर्गं यदि वेदहीनाः छ्नेशाय सौख्याय च वेदपुष्टाः ॥

जातकपारिजातः—

आपञ्चविंशतिफलान्यफलानि सत्यमात्रिशादक्षमहितानि च मध्यमानि ।

त्रिशत्पराणि सुखवित्त्यशस्कराणि तद्वावृद्धिफलदानि च सामुदाये ॥

फलदीपिका :—

त्रिशाधिकफला ये स्यू राशयस्ते शुभप्रदाः ।

पञ्चविंशत्परं मध्यं कष्टं तस्मादधः फलम् ॥

होरासारः—

नगाधिकफला ये स्यू राशयस्ते शुभप्रदाः ।

तत्त्वादिखगुणान्ताक्षा राशयो मध्यमा मताः ॥

अतिक्षीणफला ये स्यू राशयस्तेऽधमाः स्मृताः ।

श्रेष्ठराशिषु सर्वाणि शुभकार्याणि कारयेत् ॥

विद्यामाधचीयम् :—

त्रिशाधिकाक्षसाहितानि शुभानि पञ्चविंशोनकान्यशुभदान्यथ मध्यगानि ।

मध्यानि शस्तभवने शुभकर्म कार्यं कष्टेषु वज्र्यमस्तिलं शुभकर्म भेषु ॥

तत्त्वमाकृतिरंकाक्षि छन्दस्तत्वं चतुर्ख्यः

एकोनविंशत् छन्दांसि नवाक्षी षट्त्रयस्तथा ।

वेदेष्वो नृपाश्रेभ्यो येऽल्पाधिकफला नृणां

भावा लग्नादयस्तेषां हानिं वा पुष्टिमादिशेत् ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12—A minimum number of *bindus* has been prescribed for each of the 12 *bhavas* beginning with the

Lagna. If the *bindus* are less than the standard fixed, the *bhavas* do not prosper, and conversely, if the *bindus* are more, they prosper. The *bindus* are as follows :—

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------|----|
| The Lagna | 25 | 7th house | 19 |
| 2nd house | 22 | 8th „ | 24 |
| 3rd „ | 29 | 9th „ | 29 |
| 4th „ | 24 | 10th „ | 36 |
| 5th „ | 25 | 11th „ | 54 |
| 6th „ | 34 | 12th „ | 16 |

If the Lagna has more than 25 *bindus*, the person's bearing, body, general appearance and other things connected with the Lagna are good.

Notes : At the time of the great dissolution(महाप्रलय) all the planets are at or near the beginning of Mesha and the 12 *bbavas* beginning with the Lagna contain 24, 22, 29, 26, 25, 34, 19, 26, 26, 36, 54 and 16 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga chart. But in the verse the Lagna is given 25, the 4th *bbava* 24, the 8th, 24 and the 9th, 29. A possible explanation for these variations appears as follows :—

According to the Sankhya Darshana (संख्यदर्शन) the five gross elements (पञ्चभूताः)-earth, water, fire, air and ether ; the five subtle elements (पञ्चतन्मात्र)- smell, taste, form, touch and sound ; the five organs of perception(ज्ञानेन्द्रिय)- eye, ear, nose, tongue and skin ; the five organs of action (कर्मेन्द्रिय)- voice, hands, feet and organs of excretion and generation ; the mind (मनस्), intellect (बुद्धि), egoism (अहंकार) and primal nature (प्रकृति) are the 24 eternal *tattvas*. Evolution begins when these are aspected by Purusha, the 25th *tattva*.

Since birth is an evolution in the process of attaining the higher goal variously called Moksha, Nirvana, salvation, etc., the Lagna representing the birth is allotted 25 *bindus* equal to the 25 *tattvas*. This makes it equal to the 5th house, i.e., the house of Purva Punya and further Karma is necessary (for forward progress). The progress towards perfection depends on one's penance (तप्स) and luck (or divine grace) represented by the 9th *bbava* and also on moral courage and prowess indicated by the 3rd *bbava*. These *bbavas* therefore have been strengthened with 29 *bindus* each. The 10th house, i.e., the house of action (Karma) is also well strengthened with 36 *bindus*. The hindrances to the spiritual progress are

(1) the family and material wealth (2nd *bbava*), (2) the relations and property (4th house) and (3) love and passion (7th house). Attachment to these, ties one down to this material world. Hence the figures in respect of these *bbavas* are kept on a lower scale. The 6th *bbava* is the 9th from the Karma *bbava* and 10th from the 9th *bbava* which indicates success in undertakings. This *bbava* is therefore strengthened with 34 *bindus*. Finally, the 11th house (house of gain) is well fortified with 54 *bindus* showing acquisition of great merit, more spiritual than material and the 12th house is given the minimum as it represents loss, expenses, etc.

पापैर्नान्वितवीक्षिते स्वकथिताक्षाधिक्रययुक्ते सुखे
रिक्ष्ये वा निजरूपसंचितधनं लभ्येत नैवान्यथा ।
एवं चेदशमं स्वकर्मसमुपात्तार्थेन भोगादिकं
लाभे प्रोक्तगुणे प्रयत्नरहितो वित्तागमः संभवेत् ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — If the 4th house has more than 24 *bindus* and is not aspected or occupied by malefics, or if the 2nd house is free from aspect or occupation by malefics and has more than 22 *bindus*; in either of these conditions, the person will inherit the ancestral property.

Conversely, if these two *bbavas* are aspected or occupied by malefics and *bindus* are less than 24 and 22 respectively, the person will not inherit the ancestral property.

When the 10th *bbava* has more than 36 *bindus* and has no connection with malefics, the person will lead a happy life with wealth earned by his own efforts.

When the 11th *bbava* has 54 *bindus* and has no connection with malefics, wealth accrues to him without any effort.

भाग्ये वा तनुभेऽय वोदितगुणे लभ्येत नूनं निधिः
पश्चाल्प्रगताक्षसंख्यवयसः स्याज्जातकोक्तं शुभम् ।
लाभादूनफले व्यये च धनवान् निःस्वो भवेदन्यथा
लाभः कर्मसुखात् फलेऽधिकफले यत्नोचितो नान्यथा ॥१४॥

Sloka 14 — When the Lagna has more than 25 *bindus* or the 9th house has more than 29 *bindus* and each has no connection with malefics, the person will acquire hidden

wealth. (Treasure and in modern days money through lottery, sweepstakes, competitions, etc.).

The good effects mentioned above will be noticeable after the age represented by the number of *bindus* in the Lagna.

When the 12th house has *bindus* less than the 11th house, the person becomes wealthy; conversely, when the 12th *bhava* has more *bindus* than the 11th, he becomes poor. If the 11th house has more *bindus* than the 10th, the gain will be equal to or more than the effort put in; if the *bindus* are less, the income is not up to the amount of effort put in.

निजोक्तसंख्याक्षयुताः शुभेर्युक्ताश्च दृष्टा न च पापखेटैः ।

भावा नृणां पुष्टमा भवेयुर्ब्रह्मस्युरस्माद्विपरीतरूपाः ॥ १५ ॥

Sloka 15 — *Bhavas* prosper when they have the prescribed (or more) number of *bindus* and are aspected or occupied by their respective lords or by benefics and have no association or aspect from malefics. Conversely, when any *bhava* has less *bindus* than the prescribed number and has an aspect from or occupation by malefics and is not connected with benefics, the effects of that *bhava* are quite the reverse.

श्रीमानर्थविलग्नबन्धुनवमव्योमायगाक्षान्वये

वित्तायादधिके व्ययाधिके इतश्चोने समे स्यात्समः ।

तीर्थेने व्ययमृत्युष्टुभवनस्थाक्षान्वयेस्याद्यया-

दायस्याधिकताधिके खलु ततो भूयानिहायाद्ययः ॥ १६ ॥

Sloka 16 — In the Samudayashtakavarga add up the *bindus* in the Lagna, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th houses from the Lagna; if this total is more than 164 (वित्ताय), the person will be prosperous having income more than the expense. If it is less than 164, his income is less than the expense, and if it be equal to 164, income and expenditure will be equal.

Find the total of the *bindus* in the 6th, 8th and 12th *bhavas*. If this total is less than 76 (तीर्थे), one has income greater than expenditure; if the total is greater than 76,

less income and more expenditure; if equal to 76, both equal.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— 1st-23 ; 2nd-32 ; 4th-27 ; 9th-26 ; 10th-32 ; and 11th 28 = 178 ; and 6th-33 ; 8th-23 ; and 12th 28 = 84.

लग्नाम्बवात्मजकामधर्मगगनस्थाक्षाणि संयोजये-
दन्तर्भाग इहायमत्र फलबाहुल्ये मनस्तुष्टता ।
विद्याज्ञानसुकर्मदाननिरतिशान्यस्थिताक्षान्वयो
भागोऽन्योऽत्र फलेऽधिके सति मनःपीडा च दंभादिकम् ॥ १७ ॥

Sloka 17 — Find the sum of the *bindus* in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th and 10th houses. These *bhavas* represent the inner-self of the person. If this sum is greater than the outer-self (the sum of the remaining 6 *bhavas*) the person will have contentment, learning, knowledge; and will be doing good deeds and charities. Conversely, the person will have worries and will be deceitful.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— 1st 33 ; 4th 27 ; 5th 19 ; 7th 18 ; 9th 26 and 10th 32 = 155 ; and 2nd 32 ; 3rd 38 ; 6th 33 ; 8th 23 ; 11th 28 and 12th 28 = 182

लग्नाद्यूक्षचतुर्खिकोणभवनं बन्धवाहृयं सेवकं
तद्वत्पोषकघातकाहृयमीष्वक्षाणि संयोजयेत् ।
आधिक्यं खलु पोषकस्य यदि चेद्वन्तुर्धनी स्यादयं
दारिण्यं यदि पोषकादधिकता स्याद्वातकस्य ध्रुवम् ॥ १८ ॥

Sloka 18 — The sum of *bindus* in the Lagna, 5th and 9th houses is known as Bandhu; that of 2nd, 6th and 10th houses as Sevaka; that of 3rd, 7th and 11th houses as Poshaka and that of 4th, 8th and 12th houses as Ghataka. If Poshaka figure is greater than Ghataka figure, the person will be wealthy. Conversely, if Ghataka figure is greater than Poshaka figure, the person will be poor.

Notes : Intensity of richness and poverty depends upon the disparity of Poshaka and Ghataka figures. If Bandhu figure is greater than that of Sevaka, the person has independant means of living and good relations. When Sevaka figure is in excess of

Bandhu figure the person has to serve (i.e., he may have a superior over him in whatever capacity he works).

In the Standard Horoscope :—

Bandhu :—1st 33 , 5th 19 , 9th 26 = 78

Sevaka :—2nd 32 , 6th 33 , 10th 32 = 97

Poshaka :—3rd 38 ; 7th 18 , 11th 28 = 84

Ghataka :—4th 27 , 8th 23 , 12th 28 = 78

**प्रादक्षिण्यादिभानां सकलफलयुतिं दिवचतुष्क्रमेण
कृत्वा तद्वागतो यः समधिकफलतः शोभनं हानिमल्यात् ।
सौम्याः स्वोच्चस्वगेहोदितखचरयुते दिविभागे स्वकार्यं
वित्तेशाशासु विचं मृतिपतिगतदिभागे देहनाशः ॥ १९ ॥**

Sloka 19 — Find out the four units in order of the four directions:—

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| The East: | 1st, | 12th, | 11th | <i>bhavas.</i> |
| The South: | 10th, | 9th, | 8th | " |
| The West: | 7th, | 6th, | 5th | " |
| The North: | 4th, | 3rd, | 2nd | " |

When there are more *bindus* in a unit, the effects as shown in the direction will be good (favourable). When there are less *bindus*, the effects will be bad (adverse).

If the direction represented by the unit containing the maximum number of *bindus* has planets also in those *bhavas* in exaltation, own house, etc., there will be complete success in undertakings (started) in that direction.

There will be acquisition of wealth from the direction indicated by the lord of the 2nd house. Death will take place in the direction indicated by the lord of the 8th house.

जातकपारिजात :—

कियादिराशित्रितयोपयाता भवन्ति पूर्वोदिचतुर्दिशश्च ।

फलाधिकं यदिशि तथ्यदेशो धनादिवृद्धिं समुपैति जातः ॥

होरासार :—

अधिके शोभनं विद्याच्छुभयुक्ते विशेषतः ।

सर्वेषु हीनभागेषु तद्वागं वर्जयेत्सदा ॥

वित्तेश्वरस्य दिग्भागे वित्तमाप्नोति निश्चितम् ।
 रन्त्रेश्वरस्य दिग्भागे देहस्तत्र विनश्यति ॥
गोष्ठं क्षेत्रं कृषिं वापि श्रेष्ठराशौ स्थितं शुभम् ।
क्षीणराशौ स्थितं द्रव्यं तद्दद्वयं नाशतां ब्रजेत् ॥ २० ॥

Sloka 20 — It will be auspicious to have a cow-house, land, agricultural operations, etc., in the direction indicated by the best *bhava* (containing the highest number of *bindus*). Wealth (money, etc.,) deposited in the direction of the *bhava* indicated by the least number of *bindus*, will be lost soon.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the cardinal directions for prosperity are (1) the North (*Brihat-jataka*) ; (2) the South (*Prasnamarga*).

यावद्विन्दुर्लग्नस्तावदीयमंख्यातीते वत्सरे राजयानम् ।
 वित्तं पुत्रं चातिविद्यामुपैति जातः सम्पद्योगशाली नरश्चेत् ॥ २१ ॥

Sloka 21 — A person will get a royal vehicle, wealth, son, great knowledge, etc., after attaining the age represented by the number of *bindus* in the Lagna. The above effect will be visible only when (in the natal chart) there are combinations (Yogas) capable of giving these results and not otherwise.

Notes : If the number of *bindus* in the Lagna and the 11th house are identical and each above 30, then, at or after the age represented by that figure, the person will be the recipient of some special honours from the King, and will acquire considerable wealth, etc.

रिकाधीशे मन्दगेहोदयस्ये होरारन्तरस्वामिनौ दुर्बलौ च ।
 लग्ने यावद्विन्दुमंख्यास्तदीया जातस्यायुर्वत्सराः सम्भवन्ति ॥२२॥

Sloka 22 — When the lord of the 12th house is in the Lagna in Makara or Kumbha *rasi* and the lords of the 1st and 8th houses are weak, the person will live as many years as there are *bindus* in the Lagna.

Notes : The above seems to be correct only in Makara Lagna for, in Kumbha, Saturn will be in his Moolatrikona.

यानाधीशे लग्ने वाहनस्थे लग्नाधीशे तदग्रहोपेतराश्योः ।
त्रिंशत्संख्याबिन्दवः सत्रयश्चेजजाता राजश्रीनिदाना नरेशाः ॥२३॥

Sloka 23 — When the lord of the Lagna is in the 4th house and the lord of the 4th is in the Lagna and if there are more than 33 *bindus* in each of these houses, the persons will have kingly wealth and be lords of men.

होराबन्धुप्राप्तिभावत्रयेषु त्रिंशत्सानाधिक्यविन्दूपगेषु ।
जातस्तेजःश्रीघुत्वं च राज्यं चत्वारिंशद्वित्सरादूर्ध्वमेति ॥ २४ ॥

Sloka 24 — When there are more than 30 *bindus* in each of the 3 *bhavas*, viz., 1st, 4th and 11th, the person will prosper after his 40th year and will have personality, abundant wealth and kingdom.

यत्पञ्चविंशतिमुखाख्विदशान्तसंख्या
बन्धुस्थितानवमराशिक्यविन्दवश्च ।
यद्यष्टकेन सह विंशतिवत्सराणा-
मन्ते परे शरदि वा नरवाहनाद्यः ॥ २५ ॥

Sloka 25 — If the number of *bindus* in each of the *bhavas* beginning with the 4th and ending with the 9th is between 25 to 33 (त्रिदशाः — Gods), the person will be carried in palanquin borne by men, i.e., will be as rich as Kubera, after completing 28 years of age.

Notes : Kubera is नरवाहनाद्यः and lord of the 9 treasures.

देवाचार्ये वाहनस्थे स्वतुङ्गे चत्वारिंशद्विन्दुसंख्यासमेते ।
मेषागारे लग्ने वासरेशे जातो राजा लक्ष्मसंख्याश्वनाथः ॥ २६ ॥

Sloka 26 — When Jupiter, in exaltation with 40 *bindus*, is in the 4th *bhava* and the Sun is in Mesha in the Lagna, the person will be a king with a command over one lakh horses (cavalry).

चत्वारिंशद्विन्दुयुक्ते विलग्ने चापे जीवे भार्गवे मीनराशौ ।
स्वोच्चे भौमे कुंभगे भानुपुत्रे जातः सर्वश्रीधरः सार्वभौमः ॥ २७ ॥

Sloka 27 — When the Lagna has 40 *bindus* and Jupiter is in Dhanus, Venus in Meena, Mars in Makara and Saturn

in Kumbha, the person will be an emperor blessed with good fortune of every kind.

दशमभवनरेखाभ्योऽधिकं लाभमानं
भवति यदि विहीनं स्याद्वय्याख्यं ततोऽपि * ।
अधिकतरविलम्बं भोगसंपत्तिभोक्ता
विनिमयवशतस्तदैपरीत्यं जनस्य ॥ २८ ॥

Sloka 28 — In the Samudayashtakavarga, if the number of *bindus* in the 11th house is more than that in the 10th house and the number of *bindus* in the 12th house is less than that in the 10th house and if the figure in the Lagna exceeds the figure in the 12th house, the person born will enjoy life and wealth. When it is otherwise, the native will be poor (*cf.* verse No. 25).

जातकपारिजात :—

मानसिथतालाभगृहे बहुत्वे लाभालघुत्वे यादि रिःफराशौ ।
रिःफोपयातादधिके विलम्बे जातः सुखी वित्तयशोबलाख्यः ॥

फलदीपिका :—

मध्यात्कलाधिकं लाभे लाभात्क्षीणतरे व्यये ।
यस्य व्ययाधिके लम्बे भोगवानर्थवान्भवेत् ॥

सिद्धसेने :—

मध्यात्कलाधिको लाभो मध्यात्क्षीणफलो व्ययः * ।
यस्य रेखाधिकं लम्बं भोगवानर्थवान्भवेत् ॥

श्रीमता तु विचिन्त्या स्वोच्छेत्रत्रिकोणसंस्थानाम् ।
बाहुल्यादपि समुदायाष्टकवर्गे व्ययात्कलाधिक्ये ॥ २९ ॥
लाभगृहस्य च सुनभापूर्व्यैर्गैर्धनामियोगाच्च ।
अथ सुखदुःखे ज्ञेये गुरुभृगुरविजन्मनां बलाबलतः ॥ ३० ॥

Slokas 29-30 : The prosperity of a person should be judged from the excess of the number of planets occupying their exaltation, own or Trikona houses ; from the excess of the number of *bindus* in the eleventh *bhava* over that of the twelfth in the Samudayashtakavarga ; from the Sunabha¹

¹When (one or more) planets other than the Sun occupy the 2nd house from the Moon, the Yoga is called Sunabha.

and other Yogas and also from other Dhana (wealth-giving) Yogas. One's happiness and misery should be gleaned through the strength and weakness of Jupiter, Venus, and the Sun at the time of birth.

यो राशिः फणिनाश्रितोऽत्रगफलैः संख्यासमे वत्सरे
 नृणां पश्चगदंशनं गरलभुक्तिर्वाहिपेऽनिष्टगे ।
 वर्षे भौमगतालयस्थितफलैस्तुल्ये तु शत्रक्षति-
 मन्दाक्रान्तफलैः समानवयसि स्यु रोगशोकादयः ॥ ३१ ॥

Sloka 31 : If Rahu is in the 6th, 8th or the 12th house in the natal chart, a person may suffer from snake-bite or food-poison at the age represented by the number of *bindus* in the house (occupied by him). This is all the more probable, if Rahu transits the above *bhava* at that time.

There may be injury by weapons at the age indicated by the number of *bindus* in the house occupied by Mars.

At the age indicated by the number of *bindus* in the house occupied by Saturn, there will be sickness, sorrow, etc.

पुत्रार्थादिसमागमं समवयस्यक्षैः सुरेड्याश्रितै-
 रुद्धाहो वनितानुभूतिरसुराचार्याश्रिताक्षैः समे ।
 विद्याभ्यासमतिप्रकर्षविबुधश्चाधा बुधाश्चाब्दके
 यद्यल्लक्षणमस्ति तत्तदुपलब्धेरेव कालोद्यथम् ॥ ३२ ॥

Sloka 32 : At the age represented by the number of *bindus* in the house occupied by Jupiter, one may expect a child, wealth, etc.

In the case of Venus, one may expect marriage or marital happiness at the corresponding age. In the case of Mercury learning of science, intellectual expansion and praise from scholars may be expected at the age corresponding to the number of *bindus* in the *bhava* occupied by him. In this way, the Samudayashtakavarga shows the period at which the effects due to the Karakatva of the planet will be experienced by the native.

All the above results (as referred in this and the previous verse) are to be predicted only when, there are indications according to the horoscope.

मीनेन्द्रालयवृथिकप्रभृतिकं खण्डत्रयं कल्पये –
दायेऽशाधिकतादिभे तु वयसस्त्रयंशे विदध्यात्सुखम् ।
मध्ये मध्यवयस्यथान्तिमवयस्त्रयंशे उन्त्यखण्डे हि सा
हीनाक्षस्तु वयस्त्रिभाग इह योज्ञ व्याधिदुःखोद्भवः ॥ ३३ ॥

Sloka 33 : Add the number of *bindus* in the 4 *bhavas* represented by :—

1. Meena to Mithuna
2. Kataka to Tula
3. Vrischika to Kumbha

These represent the 3 stages in a man's life. If the 1st portion contains more *bindus* than the remaining two, the person's first stage of life will be happy. If the middle portion contains more *bindus* than the remaining two portions, the middle stage of life will be happy and if the last portion has the maximum, the last stage will be happy.

Whichever portion has the least number of *bindus*, that stage of life will bring in sickness and sorrow.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—

Meena to Mithuna :—32, 28, 28 and 33 = 121 (1st Khanda)

Kataka to Tula :—32, 38, 27 and 19 = 116 (2nd Khanda)

Vrischika to Kumbha :—33, 18, 23 and 26 = 100 (3rd Khanda).

जातकपारिज्ञातः—

खण्डत्रयं शाफरकर्कटकीटकाद्यं तत्तचतुष्टयगृहोपगविन्दुयुक्तम् ।

आद्यञ्च मध्यमवसानमिति प्रयुक्तं कैचिद्व्ययादिकामेह प्रवदान्ते लोके ॥

पराशारः—

मीनाद्यं मिथुनांतकं प्रथमकं प्रोक्तं वयः प्राक्तैः ।

कर्काद्यं वणिजान्तकं तस्मिन्नासंज्ञं च मध्यं बुधः ॥

कुमांतं स्थविराहयं च बहुभिर्यत्तस्फलैः संयुतं ।
 तत्सौख्यार्थविशेषकं बलयुते नैतद्विशेषाच्छुभम् ॥
 खण्डत्रयं विनिक्षिप्य दशानयनवत्तथा ।
 पापग्रहसमारूढं खण्डं क्लेशकरं स्मृतम् ॥
 सौम्यैर्जुंष्टं शुभं शेयं मिश्रैमिश्रफलं वदेत् ।
 खण्डत्रयफलं शात्वा दशाफलमुदीरयेत् ॥

होरासारः—

खण्डत्रयं पृथक् स्थाप्यमन्यत् किन्तु निरीक्षयेत् ।
 वयोऽनुरूपकर्मादि तेनैवैव विनिर्दिशेत् ॥

जातकचन्द्रिका :—

यत्र खण्डेऽधिका रेखा शुभदा तत्र कीर्तिं ।
 यत्र हीना न सा भद्रा देवशालप्रभापणात् ॥

**विन्दुं त्यक्त्वा रिफःरन्त्रोपयातं शिष्टं खण्डं केचिदिच्छन्ति सन्तः ।
 तुल्यस्वल्पाधिक्यविन्दुक्रमेण मिश्रं दुःखं सम्पदः स्युर्नराणाम् ॥ ३४ ॥**

Sloka 34 : Omit the *bindus* in the 12th and 8th houses altogether. And total the number of *bindus* in the remaining *bhavas* (*rasis*) as before.

If the sums of *bindus* in the three units are equal to one another, the effect on the life of a person will be mixed. If the total of *bindus* in one unit is less than the other two, the person will have miseries during that period of life.

If the total of *bindus* in any one unit is greater than the other two, the life of the person will be prosperous during that portion of life.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope, omitting the *bindus* in the 8th and 12th *bbavas* the totals are (1) 1st Khanda (32, 28, 33) = 93 ; (2) 2nd Khanda (32, 38, 27, 19) = 116 ; and (3) 3rd Khanda (33, 18, 26) = 77. The total 286 divided by 3 gives 95 average for each Khanda.

सौम्याक्रान्तं यदि सुखकरं मिश्रदं मिश्रयोगे
 खण्डं पापद्युचरसहितं क्लेशयोगाकरं स्यात् ।
 विन्दुस्वल्पो यदि गदमनस्तापवान् पापवादी
 विन्दाधिक्ये वयसि विपुलश्रीसमेतः प्रजातः ॥ ३५ ॥

Sloka 35 : When the benefic planets are posited in a unit, that portion of life will be happy. When there are both malefic and benefic planets in a unit, the effect on life during that unit's portion will be mixed depending upon the strength, etc., of such planets. The period of that unit which contains malefic planets only will be unhappy and full of troubles.

When there are less *bindus* in a unit, there will be sickness, torment and the person will talk bad things. In the unit where there are many *bindus*, the person will enjoy abundant wealth during that period of life.

केन्द्रस्थाक्षं पण्फरगतमापोक्लिमगतं च युक्त्वापि ।
तेषामधिकालपत्त्वात्प्रथमादि वयः शुभाशुभं इयम् ॥ ३६ ॥

Sloka 36 : Find the sum of *bindus* in :—

1. Kendras (1st, 4th, 7th and 10th *bhavas*) ;
2. Panapharas (2nd, 5th 8th and 11th *bhavas*) ;
3. Apoklimas (3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th *bhavas*).

If the Kendras contain the maximum *bindus*, the first stage of life will be happy. If Panapharas have the maximum *bindus*, the middle stage and if Apoklimas have the maximum *bindus*, the final stage of life will be happy.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope (1) 1st Khanda (Kendras — 33, 27, 18, 32) = 110 ; (2) 2nd Khanda (Panapharas — 32, 19, 23, 28) = 102 ; and (3) 3rd Khanda (Apoklimas — 38, 33, 26, 28) = 125.

जातकादेशमार्गः :—

अथ पूर्वमध्यमान्त्यावस्थासु शुभाशुभत्वमवगम्यम् ॥
केन्द्रादिभेषु सदस्योगवशादृष्टवर्गजफलानाम् ।
समुदायजन्मनामपि भूमाल्पतया वलोत्कटत्वाच्च ॥

Devakeralam and other works :—

The *bhavas* are divided into 3 sections, known as Khandas, (units, etc.) of 4 *bhavas* each. According to some, they are from :—

1. Mesha to Kataka ; Simha to Vrischika and Dhanus to Meena ;
2. " " " " " " less *bindus* in the 8th and 12th *bhavas* :

-
3. Meena to Mithuna, Kataka to Tula and Vrischika to Kumbha ;
 4. Lagna to the 4th *bhava*, 5th to the 8th *bhava* and 9th to the 12th *bhava* ;
 5. 12th to the 3rd *bhava*, 4th to the 7th *bhava* and 8th to the 11th *bhava* ;
 6. Kendra houses, Panaphara houses, and Apoklima houses.

But the majority of the Acharyas follow the third method, i.e., Meena to Mithuna, etc. When the total of the *bindus* in the first Khanda is the maximum, there will be happiness in the first part of life. When the second Khanda has the maximum *bindus*, the middle part of life will be the happiest. When the third Khanda has the maximum, the last part of life is the happiest. Whichever Khanda contains the maximum *bindus* and is occupied by benefic planets in that part, that portion of life will be the best and the happiest. If the *bindus* are middling and both malefics and benefics are in those *bhavas*, the effect is a mixed type. When the number of *bindus* is the least in a Khanda and a greater number of malefics are there, that portion of life will be the most unhappy, causing much misery, etc.

That Khanda which has the least number of *bindus* and has malefics in debilitation or in inimical houses, in that part of the life one may undergo royal displeasure such as conviction, imprisonment, loss of wealth, migration to a foreign place perforce, etc. That Khanda having more *bindus* with benefic planets occupying exaltation, own houses and friendly houses, in that portion of life, brings the native all kinds of comforts, happiness, etc.

1. When the third Khanda is greater than the second Khanda and the second is greater than the first Khanda, it is called Kahala Yoga (काहल्योग). Happiness, prosperity, etc., go on increasing as age advances.

2. When the second Khanda is greater than the third and first Khandas, it is called Maddhala Yoga (मद्धल्योग). One is fond of music, fun, entertainments and gets happiness and prosperity in the middle part of life.

3. When all the 3 Khandas are more or less equal to one another, it is called Bheri Yoga (भेरियोग) or Sarvanga Yoga (सर्वांगयोग). One gets all comforts throughout life.

4. When the second Khanda is less than the first and third Khandas, it is called Damara Yoga (डामरयोग). One gets happiness and prosperity in the first and last portions of life.

5. When the first Khanda is the greatest, second Khanda is the least and third Khanda is in between, it is called Veena Yoga (वीणायोग).

6. When the first Khanda is the highest, and the third Khanda is the least, it is called Airavata Yoga (ऐरावतयोग).

7. When the first Khanda is the smallest and the second and third Khandas are equal to one another, it is called Vasi Yoga (वासियोग).

भावं विलोक्य सदसत्पलदायकं तु तद्राशिसंभवफलैश्च तदुक्तपिंडम् * ।
निघ्नं भभक्तपरिशेषकमेप्रयाति सौरिस्तदा भवति भावफलस्य नाशः ॥ ३७ ॥

पूर्वेरुक्तं सौरिनिक्षत्रकाले गिष्ठं राशौ विश्वनाथस्तमाह ।

पिंडेरेखा ताडिते भावशेषे राशौ तस्मिन्याति सौरिः समायाम् ॥ ३८ ॥

Slokas 37,38 — To find the good or bad effects of a particular *bhava* at a particular period take the Shodhyapinda of the Samudayashtakavarga *bindus*. Multiply it by the corresponding figure for that particular *bhava* and divide the product by 27 to find the remainder.

When Saturn passes through the asterism indicated by the remainder (counted from Aswini), there will be destruction of the effects of that *bhava*.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—1st *bhava* :—Shodhyapinda of Samudayashtakavarga 324×33 . (*bindus* in the 1st house) = 10692 divided by 27 leaves remainder O. Revati, Aslesha and Jyeshta are the asterisms for Saturn's transit to cause the destruction of the effects of that *bhava*.

10692 divided by 12 leaves balance 0. Meena, Kataka and Vrischika are the *rasis* for Saturn's transit to give the same results. Similar is the case for the 6th *bhava* because the *bindus* contained in it are 33.

Similar calculations should be made for the remaining *bhavas* to find the Nakshatras and the *rasis* for Saturn's transit. The Shodhyapinda of Samudayashtakavarga is 324 which is divisible by 27 and 12. So the arrived at asterisms and *rasis* are the same for all the *bhavas* in this particular example.

Samudayashtakavarga — Trikona and Ekadhipatyā Shodhana of *bindus* :—

| ल | म | सू | बु | च | गु | | श | | | | | | Planets |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|---|
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | | <i>Bhavas</i> represented by <i>rasis</i> |
| 33 | 32 | 38 | 27 | 19 | 33 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 28 | | <i>Bindus</i> |
| 9 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | | Mandala reduction (12) * |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | | Trikona Shodhana |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | Ekadhipatyā Shodhana |

शोध्यावशिष्ट = 25 ; राशिपिण्ड = 174 ; ग्रहपिण्ड = 150 ; शोध्यपिण्ड = 324 ;

यस्यां तत्तद्भावहार्नि च विद्यात्याहुर्वर्ते वाथवा तत्रिकोपो *।
कृत्वा बिंदुभ्यस्तु कालं सुधीमान् तस्माद्वाच्यः प्राप्तिकालः शुभत्वे ॥ ३९ ॥

Sloka 39 — The same product when divided by 12 and the remainder counted from Mesha gives the *rasi* and its trines, which when transitted by Saturn spoils the effects of the *bhava* under consideration. Repeat the same process with the Shodhyapinda of *rekhas* (malefic points) and find out the asterisms and the *rasis* as before. When Saturn transits them good effects promised by that *bhava* are experienced.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—1st *bbava* : Shodhyapinda of Samudayashtakavarga of *rekhas* 239×23 (*rekhas* in the 1st house) = 5497 ; divided by 27 leaves remainder 16. Vishakha,

* Refer Chap. xv Verse Nos. 24, 25.

Purvabhadrapada and Punarvasu are the asterisms for Saturn's transit to give good results as promised by the *bhava*.

5497 divided by 12 leaves remainder 1. Mesha, Simha and Dhanus are the *rasis* for Saturn's transit to give the same results. Similar is the case for the 6th *bhava* (23 *rekhas*).

In the same manner calculations should be made for the remaining *bbavas* to find the Nakshatras and the *rasis* for Saturn's transit for good effects.

मृत्युभावेशमात्कोणनिघं फलं मृत्युं सूर्यशेषक्षयुक्ते रवौ ।
तत्रिकोणेऽथवा रिष्टमासं वदेत्तात्मातुर्गृहाद्येऽथवा कल्पयेत् ॥ ४० ॥

Sloka 40 — Find the product of the number of *bindus* after the Trikonashodhana in the *bbava* occupied by the lord of the 8th *bbava* and the number of *bindus* in the 8th *bbava* before the reductions and divide the product by 12. The remainder counted from Mesha *bbava* (*rasi* or its trines) and the solar month corresponding to that, causes afflictions to the native.

Similarly, for parents and other relations, one should take the respective *bbavas* and their 8th houses.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— For one's own death :—8 (the number of *bindus* in the *bbava* occupied by the lord of the 8th house, in the Samudayashtakavarga after Trikonashodhana) x 23 the number of *bindus* in the 8th house = 184 divided by 12 leaves balance 4. Kataka (Vrischika and Meena) are the *rasis* for the Sun's transit at the time of the death of the native.

For the father :— The 9th house from the Lagna represents the father's house. The lord of the 8th house from the 9th house will be the 4th *bbava* lord from the Lagna. The number of *bindus* remaining in the *bbava* (after Trikonashodhana) occupied by the lord of the 4th house multiplied by the number of *bindus* in the 4th house (before the reductions) and the product divided by 12, will give the required month for the death of the father.

Kumbha is the *bbava* representing the father's house. Its 8th house is Kanya which is occupied by its own lord.

0 (the number of *bindus* remaining after Trikonashodhana) x 27. ∴ product 27 divided by 12 leaves 3, i.e., Mithuna (Tula and Kumbha).

For the mother :— Kanya is the *bbava* representing the mother's house. Its 8th house is Mesha. Its lord Mars is in the Simha house.

0 (the number of *bindus* remaining after Trikonashodhana) x 28.
 ∴ product 28 divided by 12 leaves 4, i.e., Kataka (Vrischika and Meena).

मन्दान्मन्दाष्टमाधीशर्पर्यन्तं यः फलोच्चयः ।
 तेन संगुणयेद्वीमानष्टमस्थफलानि वै ॥ ४१ ॥
 द्वादशांकहृताच्छेषं यत्तद्राशिगते रवौ ।
 मृत्युं तत्र विजानीयात्तत्रिकोणमथापि वा ॥ ४२ ॥
 एवमेव विजानीयात्पितृमातृगृहादिषु ।
 लग्नादष्टमपाद्वापि सर्वमेतद्विचारयेत् ॥ ४३ ॥

Slokas 41-43 — Find the sum of *bindus* from the house occupied by Saturn to the house occupied by the lord of the 8th house from Saturn (both inclusive). Multiply this total by the number of *bindus* in the 8th house from Saturn and divide the product by 12. The remainder counted from Mesha house shows the solar month of death of the native. It may happen even when the Sun transits its trines. In this manner, one can find out the probable solar months from the respective Karaka houses when the deaths of father, mother, etc., may take place.

The Lagna and its 8th house for one's self and the house occupied by the Sun and its 8th house for the father, etc., may be taken and the respective months calculated.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope to find the month of death of the native :—

Saturn is in Makara and the 8th house from that is Simha. Its lord the Sun is in Kanya (in *bbava*). The sum of *bindus* will be 23, 26, 32, 28, 28, 33, 32, 38, 27 = 267 x 38 (*bindus* in the 8th house from Saturn); Product 10146, divided by 12 leaves remainder 6, i.e., Kanya or its trines.

This multiplication can be simplified by casting out as many twelves as possible from each *rasi* figure and then summing up.

Same calculation :— 11, 2, 8, 4, 4, 9, 8, 2, 3 = 51×2 (38 — 36)
= 102 divided by 12 leaves remainder 6.

To find the month of death of the father :—

The 9th house from the Lagna is Pitrusthana which is Kumbha. The 8th house from this is Kanya and its lord Mercury is in Kanya. Counting (casting out 12s) Kumbha to Kanya (both inclusive) 2, 8, 4, 4, 9, 8, 2, 3 = 40. The *bindus* in the 8th house from Kumbha are 3 (27—24). Therefore $40 \times 3 = 120$, divided by 12 leaves remainder 0. When the Sun transits Meena or its trines the father's death may happen.

To find the month of death of the mother :—

Kanya the 4th house from the Lagna is the mother's house. The lord of the 8th house from that, i.e., Mars is in Simha *rasi*. Counting from Kanya to Simha 73 (casting out 12s) $\times 4$ (28-24) = 292, divided by 12 leaves balance 4. When the Sun transits Kataka or its trines, death of the mother may take place.

Similar calculations for the months of death for other relations may be made from the positions of the respective Karakas.

सूर्यजालग्रमृत्युश्चरातं च तत्पिंडकं ताडितं मृत्युमानेन च ।

सूर्यशेषर्क्षणे भास्करे नाशनं तत्त्विकोणेऽथ वा स्याद्विधिः सर्वतः ॥ ४४ ॥

Sloka 44 — The sum of the *bindus* from Saturn to the house occupied by the lord of the 8th house should be found out. Multiply it by the number of *bindus* in the 8th house and divide the product by 12. The remainder shows the solar month counted from Mesha house (or its trines) for affliction to the native.

Notes : Similarly the solar month of death for the father can be calculated from the 9th house.

In the Standard Horoscope Saturn occupies Makara, the 8th house from the Lagna is Makara and its lord Saturn is posited there. Therefore the number of *bindus* are 4 (28-24) \times 4 (28-24). Their product 16 divided by 12 leaves remainder 4. Kataka, Vrischika and Meena are the months for the death of the native. Similarly, one can calculate for the father and the other relations.

लग्नादिशन्यन्तरगतं तुरङ्गेः संगुण्य ताराहृत लघ्ययाते ।

रव्यादिपापे यदि कोणगे वा रोगादिपीडा विषुला नराणाम् ॥ ४५ ॥

मन्दादि लग्नान्तफलं च तद्वलभान्तमारादुदयात्कुजान्तम् ।
शुभैक्षयसंख्यागततरकायां शुभग्रहे सौख्यफलं वदन्ति ॥ ४६ ॥

Slokas 45, 46 — Multiply by 7, the total of *bindus* from the Lagna to the house occupied by Saturn (both inclusive) and divide the product by 27 and find the remainder. When the asterism indicated by the remainder (counted from Aswini) is transitted by any one of the malefics, the native suffers from diseases, miseries, etc. If at the same time other malefics transit the trine asterisms of the arrived one, the evil effects will be on a larger scale.

Similar will be the effects in respect of transit of malefic planets through the asterism arrived from the sum of *bindus* from Saturn to the Lagna (both inclusive); and in respect of Mars to the Lagna and the Lagna to Mars (both inclusive).

In the case of a benefic planet, count the number of *bindus* from the house occupied by the planet to the Lagna and vice versa. Make similar calculations. When a benefic planet transits one of these two asterisms, good results may be expected. (If at the same time other benefics also transit the trine asterisms of the arrived ones, the good effects will be on a larger scale).

Notes : Some are of the opinion that when the arrived at asterism is transitted by a malefic and if that malefic is posited in either the 5th or 9th house from the Lagna in the natal chart, the evil effects will be on a large scale.

लग्नात्प्रभृति मन्दान्तमेकीकृत्य फलानि वै ।
सप्तभिर्गुणयेत्पश्चात्सप्तविंशहृतात्फलम् ॥ ४७ ॥
तत्समानगते वर्षे दुःखं वा रोगमाप्नुयात् ।
एवं मन्दादि लग्नान्तं भौमराहोस्तथा फलम् ॥ ४८ ॥
शुभग्रहाणां संयोगसमानाब्दे शुभं भवेत् ।
पुत्रवित्तसुखादीनि लभते नात्र संशयः ॥ ४९ ॥

Slokas 47-49 — Find the sum of *bindus* in the Samudayash-takavarga from the Lagna to the house occupied by Saturn

(both inclusive). Multiply this by 7 and divide the product by 27. At the age represented by the quotient, a person suffers from disease or misery. Similarly, find out the quotient for the figures from Saturn to the Lagna. Repeat the same process for Mars and Rahu.

In the same manner find out the years represented by the quotients for the benefic planets separately. In those years one may expect without doubt, issue, wealth, happiness, etc.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope : The Lagna to Saturn :—The sum of *bindus* (33, 32, 38, 27, 19, 33, 18, 23) = $223 \times 7 = 1561$; divided by 27, quotient is 57 and the remainder is 22. When any malefic planet passes through Sravana or during the 57th year of life, the native may suffer evil results.

Saturn to the Lagna :—The sum of *bindus* (23, 26, 32, 28, 28, 33) = $170 \times 7 = 1190$; divided by 27, quotient is 44 and remainder is 2. Bharani and 44th year of life.

The Lagna to the Sun :— $130 \times 7 = 910$; divided by 27, quotient 33 and remainder 19. Moola and 33rd year of life.

The Sun to the Lagna :— $267 \times 7 = 1869$; divided by 27, quotient 69 and remainder 6. Ardra and 69th year of life.

The Lagna to Mars :— $103 \times 7 = 721$; divided by 27, quotient 26 and remainder 19. Moola and 26th year of life.

Mars to the Lagna :— $305 \times 7 = 2135$; divided by 27, quotient 79 and remainder 2. Bharani and 79th year of life.

The Lagna to Rahu :— $309 \times 7 = 2163$; divided by 27, quotient 80 and remainder 3. Krittika and 80th year of life.

Rahu to the Lagna :— $89 \times 7 = 623$; divided by 27, quotient 23 and remainder 2. Bharani and 23rd year of life.

The Lagna to the Moon :—The sum of *bindus* (33, 32, 38, 27, 19) = $149 \times 7 = 1043$; divided by 27, quotient is 38 and the remainder is 17. When any benefic planet passes through Anuradha or during the 38th year of life the native may get issue, wealth, happiness, etc.

The Moon to the Lagna :— $240 \times 7 = 1680$; divided by 27, quotient 62 and remainder 6. Ardra and 62nd year of life.

For Jupiter and Venus the same years and asterisms as for the Moon.

The Lagna to Mercury :— Same as for the Sun, i.e., Moola and 33rd year of life.

Mercury to the Lagna :— Same as for the Sun, i.e., Ardra and 69th year of life

When there are indications of good and bad results in the same year or during the transit over the same asterism by benefics and malefics, the effects will be of mixed nature, the nett result being that of the most powerful planet.

Jataka-parijata says that after the multiplications and divisions, remainder should be taken into consideration. When a particular planet passes through that asterism, good or bad results accrue, while Phaladeepika takes the quotient for the same product and says that similar results will follow in the running year of life of the native as represented by the quotient.

प्रश्नमार्ग :—

लग्नादारभ्य सूर्योत्तमजगतभवनान्ताक्षमेकत्र युक्त्वा
सुधे तस्मिन् सुखासे गतवति फलतुल्यान्दके रोगशोकाः ।
मन्दादालममेवं क्षितिसुतगतभाद्वाविलम्बं विलग्ना—
दामौमां चेति कृत्वा विधिमशुभमतीवादिशेषोदितान्दे ॥

मौमाच्च लग्नपर्यन्तमेकीकृत्य तु बिन्दवः ।
पूर्ववद्गुणितं कृत्वा वर्षमेव प्रकल्पयेत् ॥५०॥
तद्वर्षे पापसंयुक्ते व्याधिमृत्युभयं भवेत् ।
वर्षेषु हीनभागेषु तद्भावं वर्जयेत्तदा ॥५१॥

Slokas 50, 51 — Total up the *bindus* from the house occupied by Mars to the Lagna (both inclusive). Calculate as before and find out the year (represented by the quotient). In that year, there will be apprehensions of diseases or death, if Mars is associated with a malefic planet in the natal chart. One should avoid that *bhava* (for all auspicious ceremonies) during the closing months of that year.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mars to the Lagna— $305 \times 7 = 2135$; divided by 27, gives 79th year of life. At that age the native will suffer from diseases.

सप्तदायाष्टकवर्गे जन्मानि लग्नेऽथवा तदष्टमतः ।
अधिकसमाल्यफले स्युर्दीर्घसमाल्यायुषः क्रमान्मनुजाः ॥५२॥

Sloka 52 — In the Samudayashtakavarga table note the number of *bindus* in the Lagna and the 8th *bhava*. Similarly, in the Chandralagna (the *bhava* occupied by the Moon) and its 8th *bhava*. If the number of *bindus* in the respective Lagna is greater than the *bindus* in the corresponding 8th *bhava*, the person will be long-lived. If the number of *bindus* in both the *bhavas* are equal, a middle life. If the Lagna *bhava* has less *bindus* than its corresponding 8th *bhava*, the person is short-lived.

लग्नादृष्टमराशौ चन्द्राद्वा लग्नोऽथवा पुंसाम् ।
मरणं न्यूनफले वा राशौ पिण्डाष्टकवर्गेषु ॥ ५३ ॥

Sloka 53 — The death of the native may take place when the rising sign is :—(a) the 8th *rasi* from the Lagna, or (b) the 8th *rasi* counted from the Moon, or (c) the *rasi* (*bbava*) containing the least number of *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the 8th *rasi* from, (a) the Lagna is Makara ; (b) the Moon is Vrishabha ; and (c) *rasi* containing the least number of *bindus* is Dhanus.

सर्वग्रहाणां रेखैक्यं कुर्यादिष्टदिने ततः *।
फलं शुभाशुभं ब्रुयात् तत्प्रकारोऽभिधीयते ॥ ५४ ॥
सर्वग्रहाणां रेखैक्यं शक्ततुल्यं भवेद्यदा *।
तदा त्रिवर्गहानिः स्यात्तिथितुल्ये महाऽपदः ॥ ५५ ॥
भूपतुल्ये भूपमयं नाशः सप्तदशे स्मृतः *।
अष्टादशे तु रेखैक्ये धनहानिश्च जायते ॥ ५६ ॥
कुमतिर्बन्धुयीडा स्यात्तथा चैकोनविंशतौ *।
रेखैक्ये नखतुल्ये तु व्ययश्च कलहः स्मृतः ॥ ५७ ॥
एकविंशतिसंरब्धैक्ये हृदि दुःखं ग्रजायते *।
परामवस्त्वफलता दैन्यं चाहृतिसंरब्धके ॥ ५८ ॥
त्रयोविंशतिमिते प्रोक्ता हानिर्धर्मार्थयोरपि *।
अक्षमाद्वन्द्वन्हानिः स्यात्तुविंशतिमिते तथा ॥ ५९ ॥

करस्थितस्य द्रव्यस्य हानिः स्यात्पंचविंशके *।
 षड्बिंशके तु कलहः समता घिष्यसंख्यके ॥ ६० ॥
 पिण्डे द्रव्यागमश्चैकोनत्रिशे जनपुज्यता *।
 त्रिंशन्मिते राजपूजा सुकृतं सुखसंयुतम् ॥ ६१ ॥
 एकत्रिंशन्मिते द्रव्यं सन्मानं च विशेषतः *।
 दंततुल्यैः सर्वसिद्धिर्भालाभोऽमरैः समैः ॥ ६२ ॥
 चतुरधिकत्रिंशश्च रेखाभिरभिसंस्थिता *।
 सर्वसंपत्तिसिद्धिः स्यात्सर्वार्थानामतः परम् ॥ ६३ ॥
 रसशररेखा यावत्फलमुक्तं त्वष्टवर्गजं मुनिभिः *।
 दिनजं फलं विचार्य त्वनेन विधिना शुभाशुभं पुंसाम् ॥ ६४ ॥
 दशाफलस्य ज्ञानाय तथा दिनफलस्य च *।
 श्रोत्को महाष्टको वर्गः शास्त्राच्च ब्रह्मयामलात् ॥ ६५ ॥
 स्वक्षोऽब्दोपचयस्थाने फलमेतदुदाहृतम् ।
 पूर्वोक्तेनैव मार्गेण स्वाष्टवर्गः शुभो यदि ॥ ६६ ॥
 फलानि द्विगुणान्यत्र दद्युः खेटा न चान्यथा ।
 एवं द्वादशमूर्यादि स्वे स्वे स्थाने दशाफलम् ॥ ६७ ॥

Slokas 54-67 — On any desired day find the positions of the planets in the Zodiac. From the Bhinnashtakavargas of the natal chart find the number of *bindus* in each *bhava* occupied by the 7 planets on the day in question or on the day of Nirayana solar ingress and find the total of the *bindus* associated with all the 7 planets. The day-to-day or the monthly effects will be as follows according to the number of *bindus* obtained :—(14) detriment to Dharma (duty), wealth and happiness (त्रिवर्गहानिः); (15) great misfortune; (16) royal (Government) displeasure; (17) loss (destruction of everything); (18) loss of wealth; (19) distress due to perverted ideas and through relations; (20) expense and quarrel; (21) great mental anguish; (22) humiliation, failure in undertakings and pitiable condition (दैन्यं); (23) detriment to Dharma (duty) and

wealth ; (24) unexpected loss of money ; (25) loss of ready cash (rolling stock); (26) quarrel; (27) balanced state in all matters ; (28) inflow of wealth ; (29) respect from public (30) royal recognition, virtuous deeds and happiness ; (31) wealth ; (32) special gifts and honours ; (33) attainment of everything and great profits ; (34 to 56) attainment of all kinds of prosperity, wealth, etc., the magnitude increasing proportionately according to the number of *bindus*.

Thus, the day-to-day prosperity or otherwise has been mentioned by the sages. This important Ashtakavarga method has been taught by God Shiva in the Brahmayamala to understand the effects of the Dasas and the day-to-day results.

Whatever effects are given in the foregoing verses according to the Ashtakavarga *bindus*, they will be two-fold when the planets are in their exaltation, own house or Upachaya houses and proportionately reduced if they are otherwise.

In this manner the effects of all the 12 *bhavas* should be judged.

Notes : Parasara gives the monthly or day-to-day effects beginning from the total of 7 *bindus* up to 40 *bindus* in detail and from 40 up to 56 collectively.

He has prescribed some propitiatory rites to be performed to ward off the evil effects.

Some of the commentators such as those of Manasagari, Parasara, Jataka-Chandrika, etc., have applied the above results as the yearly effects, considering the Lagna as the first year; 2nd house, the second year; 3rd house, the third year; and so on. Again the cycles of 12 years are to be taken, i.e., the Lagna will represent 13th, 25th, 37th, 49th, 61st, etc., years of life.

पराशारः—

संक्रमदिने ग्रहाणामष्टकवर्गेषु चारवशात् * ।
रेखैक्याच्छुभमशुभं मासफलं तद्वादिनफलं च ॥
रेखाभिः सप्तभियुक्ते मासे मृत्युर्णां भवेत् * ।
सुवर्णं विशतिपलं दद्याद् द्वौ तिलपर्वतौ ॥

वसुभिर्जीतिहीनः स शीघ्रं मृत्युवशो नरः * ।
 असत्कलविनाशाय दद्यात्कर्पूरजां तुलाम् ॥
 रेखाभिर्नवभिः सर्पनिष्ठयते मनुजो ध्रुवम् * ।
 अश्वैश्वतुर्भिः संयुक्तं रथं दद्याच्छुभासये ॥
 रेखाभिर्दशभिः शस्त्रात्प्राणांस्त्यजति मानवः * ।
 दद्याच्छुभफल्लावाप्तै कवचं वज्रसंयुतम् ॥
 रुद्रैः प्राप्याभिशापं च प्राणैर्मुक्तो भवेन्नरः * ।
 दिक्पलैः स्वर्णघटितां प्रदद्यात्प्रतिमां विधोः ॥
 आदित्यैर्जलदोषेण मानवस्य मृतिं वदेत् * ।
 भूमिं दद्याद् ब्राह्मणाय पश्चाच्छुभफलं भवेत् ॥
 त्रयोदशमितैर्व्याघ्रान्मानवो मृत्युमान्तुयात् * ।
 विष्णोर्हिंरण्यगर्भस्य दानं कुर्याच्छुभासये ॥
 अचिराजीवितं जह्याच्छक्रैः कालेन भक्षितः * ।
 वराहप्रतिमां दद्यात्कनकेन विनिर्मिताम् ॥
 राजो भयं तिथिमितैस्तत्र इस्ती प्रदीपते * ।
 रिष्टभूपैः कल्पतरोः प्रतिमां च निवेदयेत् ॥
 क्रडपिचंद्रैव्याधिभयं गुडधेनुं निवेदयेत् * ।
 कलहोऽष्टेदुभिर्दद्याद्रत्नगोभूहरण्यकम् ॥
 देशत्यागोऽकचंद्रैः स्याच्छांति कुर्याद्विधानतः * ।
 विशत्या बुद्धिनाशः स्यात्कुर्याहृक्षमितं जपम् ॥
 भूमिपक्षै रोगपीडा दद्याद्वान्यस्य पर्वतम् * ।
 यमाश्विभिर्वन्धुपीडा दद्यादादर्शकं बुधः ॥
 रामपक्षयुते मासे नानाकलेशान्प्रपद्यते * ।
 सौवर्णी प्रतिमां दद्यादवेः सप्तपलैः क्रमात् ॥
 वेदाश्विभिर्वन्धुहीनो दद्याद्वोदानकं दश * ।
 शराश्विभी रोगभीतिर्जपहोमादि कारयेत् ॥
 क्रहुपक्षैर्बुद्धिहीनः पूज्या वागीश्वरी तथा * ।
 धनक्षयः स्यान्नक्षत्रैः श्रीसूक्तं तत्र संजपेत् ॥
 वसुपक्षे युते मासे न लाभो हानिखेचरैः * ।
 सूर्यहोमश्च विधिना कर्तव्यः शुभकांक्षिभिः * ।
 एकोनविंशता चापि चिंताव्याकुलितो भवेत् * ।
 घृतवस्त्रसुवर्णानि तत्र दद्याद्विक्षणः ॥

त्रिंशता धनधान्याप्तिरिति जातकनिर्णयः * ।
 भूवह्निभिर्महोश्चोगः सुद्वद्वर्गसमन्वितः ॥
 नेत्राभिभिर्महोत्साहो पुत्रसंपद्गणाग्निभिः ॥
 सहमवस्थानाभश्च चतुर्खिशत्समन्विते * ।
 पंचरामैभवेद्धीमान्यदृत्रिंशत्सुतविच्छदा ॥
 सप्तत्रिंशद्वन्द्वस्थासिरष्टत्रिंशत्सुखार्थदा * ।
 द्रव्यरत्नासिरेकोनचत्वारिंशति विद्यते ॥
 धनवान्कीर्तिमांशैव चत्वारिंशति वर्द्धते * ।
 अत ऊर्ध्वं यशोऽर्थासिः पुण्यश्रीष्ठपवीयते ॥

जातकसारदीप :-

अथ वा जन्मकाले च येषु राशिषु संस्थिताः * ।
 तत्रस्थरेखासाकल्यफलं वाच्यं शुभाशुभम् ॥
 नाशः सप्तेन्दुभिस्त्वथादशभिर्धनसंक्षयः * ।
 नंदेन्दुभिः कुबुद्धिखं बन्धुपीडा च जायते ॥
 विशत्या वर्यथकलहः कुनेत्रैहृदिदुःखिता * ।
 नेत्रेनेत्रैभवेतां वै सदा दैन्यपराभवौ ॥
 धर्मार्थहानिख्यमैः सिद्धेऽर्धनहतिभवेत् * ।
 पंचनेत्रैहस्तगतं धनं नाशयति क्षणात् ॥
 उत्कृत्या क्लेशमाप्नोति समता सप्तनेत्रैः * ।
 अष्टाविंशतिभिर्द्रव्यलाभसौख्यं लभेत च ॥
 नन्दाक्षिभिर्धनासिः स्यात्सुखं पूजां च विन्दति ।
 त्रिंशता माननिमत्रासिरत ऊर्ध्वं शुभाधिकम् ॥

जातकचन्द्रिका :-

नाशस्तु सप्तेन्दुभिरष्टभूमिर्धनक्षयश्चाङ्गधराभिरत्र ।
 बन्धुप्रपीडा कलहव्ययी च त्रिंशनिमताभिर्विधुवाहुभिश्च ॥
 स्वशातिदुःखं द्विभुजैस्तु दैन्यं पराभवशत्वमिह प्रदिष्टम् ।
 त्रिवर्गहानिख्यभुजैर्धनार्तिश्चतुभुजैः पञ्चभुजैस्तथा स्यात् ॥
 कलिस्तु षड्वाहुभिरद्रिदोर्भिः साम्यं धनासिर्गजवाहुभिश्च ।
 पूज्यो नरश्चाङ्गभुजैस्तु लोके त्रिंशनिमताभिः स्वकृतश्च मानम् ॥
 द्रव्यं सुतासिर्विधुरामसंख्यादिर्गमसंख्यैस्तु मुखं नरणाम् ।
 वेदाग्निरामाग्निभिरत्र संपदेकैकवृद्धया तु समस्तसंपत् ॥

मानसागरी :—

मरणं चतुर्दशभिः सक्रौः पञ्चदशाभिर्वा ।
 षोडशभिरङ्गपीडा भवति शरीरे महाव्याधिः ॥
 सप्तदशाभिर्दुःखमष्टादशाभिर्धनक्षयः प्रोक्तः ।
 बान्धवपीडा वही भवति तथैकोनविंशत्या ।
 व्ययकलहौ विंशतिर्भिर्गदो दुःखं तथैकविंशत्या ।
 कुमतिर्दीविंशतिर्भिर्देन्यं च पराभवो त्रिफलम् ॥
 नूनं त्रिवर्गहानिर्भवति नराणां त्रिविंशतिर्भिर्नित्यम् ।
 द्रव्यक्षयस्त्वकस्माद्विशातिर्भिरधिकाभिः ॥
 करतलगतमपि च धनं नश्यति नराणां पञ्चविंशतिभिः ।
 षट्विंशतिभिः क्लेशः समता स्यात्सप्तविंशतिभिः ॥
 अष्टाधिकविंशत्या द्रव्यागमनं यथासुखं भवति ।
 एकोनत्रिविंशतिर्भिलोकेषु नरः पूज्यतामेति ॥
 मानं सुकृतव्यासिलिंशत्या । नास्ति सदेहमानम् ।
 सुकृतिं सौख्यं नृणामेकाभिरधिकाभिः स्यात् ॥
 राज्यादिफलप्राप्तिः कथिता शरकृतिं यावत् ॥

Devakeralam and other works :—

1. If there are more than 30 *bindus* in the Lagna, 9th, 10th and 11th houses, the person is born a king and remains so till his death or he will have all the powers and comforts equal to a king.
2. One will be poor, irate or sickly according as the number of *bindus* is less than 25 in the Lagna, 9th, 10th and 11th houses. Mixed results if the number of *bindus* are more than 30 in some and less than 25 in other *bhavas*.
3. When the number of the *bindus* in the Lagna, 9th, 10th and 11th houses is between 19 to 22 and malefics are in Trikona houses, the person will be very poor and a beggar.
4. When the Lagna has less than 30 *bindus* and the 3rd house has more than 30 *bindus*, the person will wield royal authority in Parliament.
5. When the Lagna, Chandralagna, 10th and 11th houses have more than 30 *bindus* each and the Lagna

is aspected by Jupiter, the person becomes a king or a minister.

6. If there are more than 30 *bindus* in the 2nd, 9th, 10th and 11th houses, he becomes a ruler of many states.
7. If the Lagna has more than 30 *bindus* and there are planets in the 9th and 10th houses, he will lead a comfortable and happy life. In the above case, he will be the chief in his family if the Lagna contains the maximum *bindus*.
8. When there are more than 30 *bindus* in the 4th house and benefics occupy and aspect that house, the person will have conveyances carried by men. (Palanquin, etc.).
9. When Saturn associated with 30 *bindus* aspects the 4th house and the lord of that house is in a Kendra from the Lagna, the person will have horses for his conveyances.
10. When the Moon is in the 3rd *bhava* aspected by the Sun, and Mars aspects the 8th *bhava*, the person will be afflicted by bodily sores. If there are malefics in the 3rd house with middling *bindus* (between 25 to 30), the person suffers from disorder of watery humours or suffers fatigue from travel, etc.
11. When the Moon is in combust (New Moon) and the lord of the Chandralagna is associated with few *bindus* (i.e., less than 25), and has an aspect too from Saturn, the person is possessed of and afflicted by evil spirits.
12. The Samudayashtakavarga *bindu* strength of a *bhava* will be ineffective if the benefic planets are in debilitation or in combust or malefics are in benefic Vargas.
13. A Vargottama planet in any *bhava* with 30 or more *bindus* advances the happiness of that *Bhava* to the greatest extent.
14. When the lord of the Lagna is in the 4th house with more than 30 *bindus*, the person will be a feudatory king, prosperous and happy.
15. The cardinal direction represented by the *bhava*

- occupied by the lord of the Lagna will be the place of living and earning, of the person. Luck may come from the direction of the lord of the 8th house also.
16. In the Samudayashtakavarga note the *bindus* in all the *bhavas*. If one *bhava* has the minimum *bindus* (e.g., 18) and in the next house there are maximum *bindus* (e.g., 36), the person experiences sudden rises in life. Conversely, if one *bhava* has the maximum *bindus* (e.g., 36) and in the next house there are minimum *bindus* (e.g., 18), the person born experiences sudden falls in life. When the difference between the maximum and the minimum *bindus* is very little, the life of the person is very steady and progressive as age advances. The reverse are the results if the disparity between the maximum and the minimum *bindus* is very high.
17. Find the number of *bindus* in the house occupied by the Moon. The mother may suffer sickness or die after that age (represented by the *bindus*) of the native.
18. When Saturn passes through the 12th, 1st and 2nd houses from the Moon, he gives bad results to the native. If the said houses contain more than 30 *bindus* each, the person suffers less troubles, miseries, etc., and he obtains good results on a very large scale depending upon the number of *bindus* in the said houses. If those 3 houses contain less than 25 *bindus* each, the person suffers miseries, etc., on a very large scale. If they contain mixed number of *bindus*, there are mixed results. When one of them contains very few *bindus* as compared to the remaining two, the person suffers heavily during the transit of Saturn through that house. If one of the 3 said houses contains more *bindus* than the other two, the transit of Saturn through that house will give good results. In the same way Saturn's transits through the 4th and 8th houses from the Moon may be judged. (The transit of Saturn through the 12th, 1st and 2nd houses from the Moon is known as Sadesati (साडेसति), Panoti (पनोति), i.e., $7\frac{1}{2}$ years of Saturn).

CHAPTER XV

AYUS AND DASAS

अथात्रायुः प्रवक्ष्येऽहमष्टवर्गसमुद्भवम् ॥
 दिनद्वयं विरेखायां रेखायां सार्धवासरम् ॥ १ ॥
 दिनमेकं द्विरेखायां त्रिरेखायां दिनार्धकम् ॥
 वेदतुल्यासु रेखासु सार्धसप्तदिनं स्मृतम् ॥ २ ॥
 द्विवर्षं पञ्चरेखासु षड्रेखासु चतुःसमाः ॥
 षड्वर्षं सप्तरेखासु वस्त्रोऽष्टासु वत्सराः ॥ ३ ॥
 एवं यदागतायुः स्यात् सर्वखेटसमुद्भवम् ॥
 तदर्थं स्फुटमायुः स्यादष्टवर्गभवं नृणाम् ॥ ४ ॥

Slokas 1-4 — Parasara said, "Now I shall tell you the system of finding Ashtakavarga Ayus. In a planet's Ashtakavarga —

| A | house | having | no | <i>bindu</i> , | gives | Years | Months | Days |
|---|-------|--------|----|----------------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| " | " | " | 1 | " | " | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| " | " | " | 2 | <i>bindus</i> | " | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| " | " | " | 3 | " | " | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| " | " | " | 4 | " | " | 0 | 0 | ½ |
| " | " | " | 5 | " | " | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| " | " | " | 6 | " | " | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| " | " | " | 7 | " | " | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| " | " | " | 8 | " | " | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Examine the *bindus* in all the 12 *bhavas* separately. The Ayus obtained from the Ashtakavarga of each planet is summed up and reduced to one half. This is the nett Ayus contributed by that planet. Similarly, Ayus contributed by the 7 planets and the Lagna is separately worked out and totalled up. The grand total will be the Ayus for the native.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— The Ayus obtained from the Sun's Ashtakavarga :—

| Bhavas | Bindus | Years | Months | Days |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| Lagna | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 2nd | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 3rd | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 6th | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 7th | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8th | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 9th | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| 10th | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 11th | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 12th | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| | | 12 | 1 | 10½ |

The Ayus derived from the Sun's Ashtakavarga is (12 years, 1 month 10½ days divided by 2) = 6 years, 0 months, 20½ days.

The Ayus obtained from the Ashtakavargas of all the planets and the Lagna reduced to one half :—

| Planets | Years | Months | Days |
|----------|-------|--------|------|
| The Sun | 6 | 0 | 20½ |
| The Moon | 7 | 0 | 12½ |
| Mars | 4 | 0 | 10½ |
| Mercury | 12 | 0 | 9 |
| Jupiter | 10 | 0 | 15½ |
| Venus | 10 | 0 | 5½ |
| Saturn | 4 | 0 | 7½ |
| Lagna | 5 | 0 | 23½ |
| | 58 | 3 | 4 |

Total Ayus contributed by all the planets and the Lagna is 58 years, 3 months and 4 days. The Ayus obtained by this method and also by those under verses 7, 9 and 13, have to be increased or decreased by multiples of 27 years so as to agree with those calculated by other systems (Dasa, Yoga, etc.).

रेखायां वत्सरो ज्ञेयः सार्धसप्तदिनं समे ॥ ५ ॥

अष्टवर्गे ग्रहायुः स्यादिनपादांशबिन्दुषु ॥ ६ ॥

एवं यदागतायुः स्यात्तदर्थमायुरुच्यते ॥ ६ ॥

Slokas 5, 6 — Find the excess of bindus over rekhas or vice versa.

If one *bindu* is in excess the Ayus is 1 year ;
 „ two *bindus* are in excess „ „ 2 years;
 If one *rekha* is in excess „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ day;
 „ two *rekhas* are in excess „ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ day;
 When *bindus* and *rekhas* are equal $7\frac{1}{2}$ days.

In this way Ayus is calculated for the figures in each *bhava* in the respective Ashtakavargas of all the planets and the Lagna. Reduce the Ayus so arrived by one-half. This will represent the total Ayus of longevity taken together.

Notes : This system is the same as that mentioned in the previous verses.

शोध्यादिगुणनं कृत्वा पिण्डं संस्थाप्य यत्नतः ।
 अष्टमस्थफलैर्हत्वा सप्तविंशतिभाजितम् ॥ ७ ॥
 शतादूर्ध्वं तु तत्पिण्डं शतमेव त्यजेदतः ।
 आयुः पिण्डं तु जानीयात् प्राप्वद्वेलं तु कल्पयेत् ॥ ८ ॥

Slokas 7, 8 — After obtaining the Shodhyapindas of the 7 planets, multiply each one by the number of *bindus* (before the reductions) in the 8th house from the Lagna in their respective Ashtakavargas. Divide these products individually by 27. The quotients represent Ayus in years (months etc.). Their sum (reduced by 100 if the total exceeds it) is known as the Ayuspinda.

Notes: In the Standard Horoscope :—

The Sun ; 204 (Shodhyapinda of the Sun) \times 2 (number of *bindus* in the 8th house from the Lagna before the reductions

$$\text{in the Sun's Ashtakavarga}) = \frac{408}{27} = 15\frac{1}{9} \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{The Moon} ; 94 \times 4 = \frac{376}{27} = 13\frac{25}{27} \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{Mars} ; 153 \times 3 = \frac{459}{27} = 17 \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{Mercury} ; 170 \times 6 = \frac{1020}{27} = 37\frac{7}{9} \text{ years.}$$

$$\text{Jupiter} ; 96 \times 2 = \frac{192}{27} = 7\frac{1}{9} \text{ years.}$$

Venus; $148 \times 5 = \frac{740}{27} = 27\frac{11}{27}$ years.

Saturn; $153 \times 1 = \frac{153}{27} = 5\frac{2}{3}$ years.

Total years 124 less 100 years = 24 Nakshatra years.

To convert them into solar years $\frac{24 \times 324}{365} = \frac{7776}{365}$
 $= 21$ yrs. - 3 mths. - 19 days - 39 Ghs.

तद्राशिखेटगुणकैक्यफलानि हृत्वा त्रिंशभ्दिरब्दचयमासदिनादिकाः स्युः ।

तद्द्वादशाधिकसमा यदि राशिमानैराहृत्य तत्समतयाऽनुहरेतदायुः ॥९॥

उच्चं गतस्य द्विगुणं तदीयं नीचं गतस्यात्तगतस्य चार्द्धम् ।

अतोऽन्तराले त्वनुपातमायुरारस्य वक्ते द्विगुणीकृतं स्यात् ॥ १० ॥

Slokas 9, 10 — Add together the Rasipinda and Grahapinda figures to get the Shodhyapinda for all the 7 planets separately. Divide these figures by 30 to get years (months, etc.). If the years are in excess of 12, deduct as many cycles of 12 years as possible (keeping 12 and figures less than 12 as they are). The sum of all these figures, gives the period of life given by the various planets subject to modifications.

- (1) Double the Ayus for the planet in exaltation;
- (2) Reduce to one half the Ayus for the planet in debilitation or in combust;
- (3) In respect of a planet in an intermediate position (between his exaltation and debilitation) calculate the proportional period;
- (4) When Mars is retrograde, double the Ayus obtained.

मूलत्रिकोणनिजमित्रगृहोपगानां तुङ्गादिवर्गशुभयोगनिरीक्षितानाम् ।

उक्तप्रकारगणितागतमायुरेव पापारिक्षासहितस्य विपातमायुः ॥ ११ ॥

Sloka 11 — In respect of planets in Moolatrikona, own house, a friendly house or in benefic Vargas such as exaltation, conjunction with benefic planets or in aspect from benefics, the Ayus figure has to be modified as before.

When they are in the Vargas of malefic or inimical planets, the Ayus undergoes corresponding reductions.

रविमुख्यनभोगदत्तसंख्याः परमायुः शरदस्तु मानवानाम् ।
सविलप्रसमाश्च केचिदहुरुभूलत्सप्तैति तुल्यमायुः ॥ १२ ॥

Sloka 12 — The maximum period of life for human beings is obtained by adding together the years given (after the necessary modifications) by the Sun and other planets. Some great teachers (like Parasara) are of the opinion that this has to be increased by the Ayus contributed by the Lagna (deduced from the Lagnashtakavarga) in order to get the full life period.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :—

- (a) The Sun's Shodhyapinda is 204 ; divided by 30 gives 6.8. The Sun's position is $4^{\circ}29' - 40'$ and he is therefore $40^{\circ} - 20'$ from his depression point. Hence the Ayus given by the Sun is :—

$$= 3.4 + 10.2 \times \frac{40^{\circ} - 20'}{180^{\circ}}$$

$$= 3.4 + 2.2855 = 5.6855 \text{ yrs.}$$

$$= 5 \text{ yrs. } 8 \text{ mths. } 6 \text{ dys. } 47 \text{ Ghs.}$$
- (b) The Moon's Shodhyapinda is 94 ; divided by 30 gives 3.13 yrs. The Moon's position is $6^{\circ}13'34''$ and is therefore $19^{\circ}26'$ from her depression point. Hence the Ayus given by the Moon is :—

$$= 1.56 + 4.69 \times \frac{19^{\circ} - 26'}{180^{\circ}}$$

$$= 1.56 + 0.5074 = 2.074 \text{ yrs. } = 2 \text{ yrs. } 0 \text{ mths. } 26 \text{ dys. } 38 \text{ Ghs.}$$
- (c) The Shodhyapinda of Mars is 153 ; divided by 30 gives 5.1 yrs. The position of Mars is $4^{\circ}7'1''$ and he is therefore $9^{\circ}1'$ from his depression point. Hence the Ayus given by Mars is :—

$$= 2.55 + 7.65 \times \frac{9^{\circ} - 1'}{180^{\circ}}$$

$$= 2.55 + 0.3832 = 2.9332 \text{ yrs. } = 2 \text{ yrs. } 11 \text{ mths. } 5 \text{ dys. } 57 \text{ Ghs.}$$
- (d) The Shodhyapinda of Mercury is 170 ; divided by 30 gives 5.66 yrs. The position of Mercury is $5^{\circ}5'36''$ and there-

fore he is $170^\circ - 36'$ from his depression point. Hence the Ayus given by Mercury is :—

$$= 2.8\dot{3} \text{ yrs} + 8.4\dot{9} \times \frac{170^\circ - 36'}{180^\circ}$$

= $2.8\dot{3} + 8.056\dot{1} = 10.8894$ yrs. Mercury is in combust. Therefore this Ayus has to be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore the Ayus given is :—

$$= 10.8894 \div 2 = 5.4447 \text{ yrs.} = 5 \text{ yrs. } 5 \text{ mths. } 10 \text{ dys. } 6 \text{ Ghs.}$$

- (e) The Shodhyapinda of Jupiter is 96 ; divided by 30 gives 3.2 yrs. The position of Jupiter is $5^\circ - 15' - 35'$ and therefore he is $109^\circ - 25'$ from his depression point. Hence the Ayus given by Jupiter is :—

$$= 1.6 + 4.8 \times \frac{109^\circ - 25'}{180^\circ}$$

$$= 1.6 + 2.9177 = 4.5177 \text{ yrs.} = 4 \text{ yrs. } 6 \text{ mths. } 6 \text{ dys. } 24 \text{ Ghs.}$$

- (f) The Shodhyapinda of Venus is 148 ; divided by 30 gives 4.9 $\dot{3}$ years. The position of Venus is $6^\circ - 15' - 37'$ and she is therefore $18^\circ - 37'$ from her depression point. Hence the Ayus given by Venus is :—

$$= 2.46\dot{6} + 7.39\dot{9} \times \frac{18^\circ - 37'}{180^\circ}$$

$$= 2.46\dot{6} + 0.76535 = 3.2320 \text{ yrs.} = 3 \text{ yrs. } 2 \text{ mths. } 23 \text{ dys. } 31 \text{ Ghs.}$$

- (g) The Shodhyapinda of Saturn is 153 : divided by 30 gives 5.1 yrs. The position of Saturn is $9^\circ - 16' - 11'$ and he is therefore $93^\circ - 49'$ from his depression point. Hence the Ayus given by Saturn is :—

$$= 2.55 + 7.65 \times \frac{93^\circ - 49'}{180^\circ}$$

$$= 2.55 + 3.9872 = 6.5372 \text{ yrs.} = 6 \text{ yrs. } 6 \text{ mths. } 13 \text{ dys. } 24 \text{ Ghs.}$$

- (h) The Shodhyapinda of the Lagna is 91 ; divided by 30 gives 3.03 yrs. = 3 yrs. 0 mths. 12 dys.

Therefore the total of the Ayus given by the 7 planets and the Lagna :—

| | yrs. | mths. | days. | Ghs. |
|----------|------|-------|-------|------|
| The Sun | 5 | 8 | 6 | 47 |
| The Moon | 2 | 0 | 26 | 38 |
| Mars | 2 | 11 | 5 | 57 |
| Mercury | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 |

| | yrs. | mths. | days | Ghs. |
|-----------|------|-------|------|------|
| Jupiter | 4 | 6 | 6 | 24 |
| Venus | 3 | 2 | 23 | 31 |
| Saturn | 6 | 6 | 13 | 24 |
| The Lagna | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Total :— | 33 | 5 | 14 | 47 |

वेधाष्टवर्गप्रभवायुरब्दा भवन्ति सर्वे हरणक्रियाश्च ॥ १३ ॥

Sloka 13 — From the Bhinnashtakavargas of the 7 planets, find out the numbers of *bindus* in the houses occupied by the planets (from the Sun to Saturn before the reductions). The sum of these numbers with necessary modifications as done in the previous four verses, will represent the life period of a native.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :

The Sun is associated with 5 *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga in the 4th *bhava*. The Ayus contributed is —

$$= 2.5 + 7.5 \times \frac{40^\circ - 20'}{180^\circ} = 2.5 + 1.6806 = 4.1806 \text{ years.}$$

| Planets | Years. |
|----------|---|
| The Sun | 4.1806 |
| The Moon | 1.9858 |
| Mars | 3.4508 |
| Mercury | 4.8042 (The proportionate age for Uccha position is halved for being in combust). |
| Jupiter | 5.6472 |
| Venus | 3.2757 |
| Saturn | 1.2818 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 24.6261 years. |

= 24 years — 7 months — 15 days — 24 Ghatikas.

ग्रहण यत्र युक्तः स्यात्तदुणेनापि वर्द्धयेत् ।
एवं संगुण्य संयोज्य सप्तभिर्गुणयेत्पुनः ॥ १४ ॥

सप्तविंशोद्दृताल्पब्धं वर्षाण्यत्र भवन्ति हि ।
 द्वादशादिगुणैर्लब्धं मासाहर्धटिकाः स्मृताः ॥ १५ ॥
 सप्तविंशतिवर्षाणि मण्डलं परिकीर्तितम् ।
 तदूर्ध्वं भूमिभिः शोध्यं त्यजेद्दूर्मि तदूर्ध्वके ॥ १६ ॥
 कुजाधिके भवेद्यत्र मण्डलाच्छोधयेत्तः ॥ १७ ॥

Slokas 14-17 — Multiply the Shodhyapinda by 7 and divide the product by 27. The quotient represents the period contributed in years (months, days, etc.).

The period of 27 years is known as one cycle (मण्डल). If the quotient so arrived is less than 27, keep the figure as it is ; if above 27 and below 54, subtract it from 54 and take the remainder (as Ayus from that planet); if the figure is above 54 and below 81, subtract 54 from the same ; and if above 81 and below 108, subtract the figure from 108 and take the remainder as Ayus.

अन्योन्यादर्थहरणं ग्रहयुक्तं तु कारयेत् ।
 नीचेऽर्थमस्तगेऽप्यर्थं हरणं तेषु कारयेत् ॥ १८ ॥
 शत्रुक्षेत्रे विभागोनं दश्यांगहरणं तथा ।
 रणभंगे तु अशोनमकेन्द्रोः पातसंश्रयात् ॥ १९ ॥
 बहुत्वहरणे प्राप्ते कारयेद्वलवत्तरम् ॥ २० ॥

Slokas 18-20 — The Ayus obtained is subject to the following reductions.

If two or more planets are together in a *bhava*, the Ayus obtained is reduced to one-half for each of them. If any planet is in debilitation, or is in combust, the years should be halved. If any planet is in an inimical house, reduce the Ayus by one-third.

If any malefic planet is in the visible half of the Zodiac (i.e., in the 12th, 11th, 10th, 9th, 8th or 7th house) the reduction is as follows :—

- (1) for the 12th house, remove all ;
- (2) for the 11th house, deduct one-half ;

- (3) for the 10th house, deduct one-third ;
- (4) for the 9th house, deduct one-fourth ;
- (5) for the 8th house, deduct one-fifth ;
- (6) for the 7th house, deduct one-sixth ;

In the case of benefic planets in the visible half the reductions are half of those given for malefics.

If a planet is defeated in war, reduce his Ayus by one-third. Also, when either the Sun or the Moon is in conjunction (within prescribed degrees) with Rahu or Ketu reduce the Ayus by one-third.

When there are two or more reductions applicable to a planet, carry out only that which is the highest (in magnitude).

Notes : Planets in the invisible half of the Zodiac, i.e., between the cusps of the Lagna and the 7th house, undergo no reductions as given in verse 19. The Lagna Ayus is not subject to any reduction. The years, etc., so obtained are the Nakshatra years (a year consisting of 324 days, i.e., twelve cycles of the Moon).

पश्चात्तान्सकलान्कृत्वा वरांगेन विवर्द्धयेत् ।
मातंगलब्धं शुद्धायुर्भवतीति न संशयः ॥ २१ ॥
पूर्ववह्नमासाद्य कृत्वा तस्य दशा भवेत् ।
एवं ग्रहाणां सर्वेषां दशां कुर्यात्पृथक्पृथक् ॥ २२ ॥
राशितुल्यानि वर्षाणि प्रयच्छन्त्युदयस्य च ।
शेषान्मासदिनाद्यं च लग्नादायुविनिदिंशेत् ॥ २३ ॥

Slokas 21-23 — After all the above reductions (verses 16 to 20) multiply each planet's Ayus by 324 (वरांग) and divide the product by 365 (मातंग) which gives the true duration in solar years (months, days, etc.). These are the years of the Dasa periods of the planets and the Lagna.

In the case of the Lagna Ayus, the solar years arrived at have to be increased by as many years as the Lagna has completed *rasis*, from Mesha. The completed portion of the Lagna *rasi*, converted into months, days, etc., at the rate of one year equal to 30° is added to it.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :

1. The Sun's Shodhyapinda is 204 and the product when multiplied by 7 is 1428.
- . . . The Ayus given by the Sun = $1428 \div 27 = 52$ yrs.
10 mths. 20 dys.
2. The Moon's Shodhyapinda 94 multiplied by 7 gives 658.
- . . . The Ayus given by the Moon = $658 \div 27 = 24$ yrs.
4 mths. 13 dys. 20 ghs.

Similarly the Ayus given by the remaining planets and the Lagna are calculated. The Mandala reductions are then carried out.

| Planets. | Ayus arrived | | | Ayus after Mandala correction. | | | | Remarks. | |
|-----------|--------------|----|----|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|----------|--------------------------|
| | Y. | M. | D. | G. | Y. | M. | D. | | |
| The Sun | 52 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | subtracted from 54 ; |
| The Moon | 24 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 24 | 4 | 13 | 20 | less than 27 no change ; |
| Mars | 39 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Subtracted from 54 ; |
| Mercury | 44 | 0 | 26 | 40 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 20 | " " " |
| Jupiter | 24 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 24 | 10 | 20 | 0 | less than 27 no change |
| Venus | 38 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 40 | Subtracted from 54 ; |
| Saturn | 39 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | " " " |
| The Lagna | 23 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 7 | 3 | 20 | less than 27 no change, |
| | | | | | 128 | 2 | 6 | 40 | |

They are next subject to further reductions due to planetary conjunctions and positions of the planets in the visible half of the Zodiac.

1. The Sun and Mercury are together in the 4th *bbava*. Mercury is in combust also. Therefore each of them undergoes reduction by one-half.
2. Jupiter, Venus and the Moon are together in the 5th *bbava*. Also, the Moon is in conjunction with Ketu. Therefore each of these planets undergoes reduction by one-half.
3. Mars is in the 3rd *bbava* with no other planet in it and he is in the invisible half of the Zodiac. Therefore no reduction in his Ayus.
4. Saturn is in the 8th *bbava* with no planet in conjunction. But the Lagna minus Saturn is $2^{\circ}4'37''$ minus $9^{\circ}16'11''$ =

$4^{\circ} - 18^{\circ} - 26' = 4^{\circ} 18' - 26' \div 1800' = 4.61\frac{1}{4}$

This being less than 6 signs, there should be Chakrardhahani.

The divisor is $4^{\circ} - 18^{\circ} - 26' \div 1800' = 4.61\frac{1}{4}$

The rectified Ayus given by Saturn is 14 yrs. 4 mths. minus $4.61\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ yrs. 4 mths. = 11 yrs. 2 mths. 21 dys. 40 Ghs.

5. The Lagna Ayus is not subject to any further reduction.

| Planets | Nakshatra Ayus after reduction for conjunction, etc. | | | | Shuddha Ayus in solar years. | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|------|------|------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| | Yrs. | Mths. | Dys. | Ghs. | Yrs. | Mths. | Dys. | Ghs. |
| The Sun | 0 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| The Moon | 12 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 55 |
| Mars | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 23 |
| Mercury | 4 | 11 | 16 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 59 |
| Jupiter | 12 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 46 |
| Venus | 7 | 9 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 19 |
| Saturn | 11 | 2 | 21 | 40 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 40 |
| The Lagna | 23 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 17 |
| Additive (See Sloka No. 23) | | | | | 2 | 1 | 25 | 24 |
| Total Ayus | 87 | 1 | 11 | 40 | 79 | 5 | 24 | 15 |

The rectified Ayus arrived is the Nakshatra Ayus. This has to be converted into solar years (i.e., year of 365 days) by multiplying the figure by 324 and dividing by 365.

The Sun's Nakshatra Ayus is 6 months 20 days = 200 days

$$\text{The equivalent Ayus in solar days} = \frac{200 \times 324}{365} = 177 \text{ days } 32 \text{ Ghs.}$$

$$= 5 \text{ months } 27 \text{ days } 32 \text{ Ghatis.}$$

The Moon's Ayus in equivalent solar years

$$= 12 - 2 - 6 - 40 \times \frac{324}{365} = 10 \text{ yrs. } 9 \text{ mths. } 23 \text{ dys. } 55 \text{ Ghs.}$$

Similarly, the equivalent Ayus in solar years of the remaining planets and the Lagna are given in the table above. The Lagna Ayus is increased by a period as given in verse No. 23.

अष्टवर्गं समुद्रृत्य ग्रहाणां राशिमण्डले ।
एकस्मिन्मण्डलाधिक्ये शोधयेच्चक्रमण्डलम् ॥ २४ ॥
द्वादशादौ तु गृहीयादेवं सर्वेषु राशिषु ।
प्राग्बत्तिकोणं संशोध्य पञ्चादेकाधिपत्यता ॥ २५ ॥
पूर्वोक्तगुणकारैश्च वर्द्धयेच्च पृथक्पृथक् ।
एकीकृत्य तु तत्सर्वं सप्तभिर्गुणयेत्पुनः ॥ २६ ॥
सप्तविंशतिभिर्लब्धमायुः पिण्डं प्रदश्यते ।
द्वादशादिगुणैर्लब्धा मासाहर्षटिकाः स्मृताः ॥ २७ ॥
शतादृच्छ्वं तु तत्पिण्डं मण्डलं शोधयेत्ततः ।
शतमेकं तु गृहीयादीर्घायुर्योगसंभवम् ॥ २८ ॥

*Stokas 24-28 — Having prepared the Samudayashtakavarga, subtract cycles of 12 from each *bbava*, retaining 12 or figures less than 12 ; thereafter carry out the Trikona and Ekadhipatyā reductions.*

Multiply the remaining figures by the respective *rasi* and Graha multipliers and find the Shodhyapinda. Multiply this figure by 7 and divide the product by 27, which gives the duration of life in Nakshatra years (months, etc.). This figure is subject to reduction by 100, if it is greater than that, since, the maximum duration of life according to this method is only 100 years. Convert this Ayus into solar years.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Shodhyapinda of the Samudayashtakavarga is 324. The product when multiplied by 7 is 2268.

∴ The Ayus obtained from Samudayashtakavarga is $2268 \div 27 = 84$ Nakshatra years.

This has to be converted into solar years.

∴ $84 \times \frac{324}{365} = 74$ years 6 months 23 days 11 Ghatis.

जातकपारिज्ञात : —

एकाधिपत्यं सहकोणभावैः संशोध्य सन्त्यज्य दिनेशमानैः ।
यद्यर्कसंख्या न हरेदशोर्षं मेषादि सर्वाष्टकशोधितं स्यात् ॥

शोध्यं राशिशुचरगुणकैः संगुणयैतदैक्यं
 हत्वा शैलेषुहुगणहृतं लब्धमन्दादिकं स्यात् ।
 मानाधिक्ये विशतमशाते तारकायुर्वराङ्गैः
 हत्वा भक्तं दिवसनिचयैर्मातुलैः शुद्धमायुः ॥

स्वल्पमध्यबहुमानवत्सरा मण्डलोनयुतकर्मकलिप्ताः ।
 तुल्यकालमुपयान्ति सर्वतः सद्गुणोदयकटाक्षवीक्षणात् ॥ २९ ॥

Sloka 29 — The above Samudayashtakavarga years will have to be reduced or increased by cycles of 27 years (मण्डल) according as the Lagna is aspected by malefic or benefic planets, and also, according as the longevity of the person is found to be short, middle or long by the Yoga Ayus or other methods.

ग्रहाणां तु विभागार्थमुपायः कथ्यतेऽधुना ।
 भिन्नाऽष्टकवर्गजाश्च स्वस्वखेटेन संगुणाः ॥ ३० ॥
 समुदायेन भिन्नायुर्योगासं स्वदशा भवेत् ।
 एवं ग्रहाणां सर्वेषां दशायुश्च पृथक्पृथक् ॥ ३१ ॥
 समुदायदशामार्गं ह्येवं कर्म समीरितम् ।
 अष्टवर्गदशामार्गः सर्वेषामुत्तमोत्तमः ॥ ३२ ॥

Slokas 30-32 — To find the proportional part of the 8 Dasas, in the Samudaya Ayus, the individual Bhinnayus is multiplied by the Samudaya Ayus and the product is divided by the sum of the 8 Bhinnayus, when the respective Dasa period is obtained. Thus the Dasa periods of each planet and the Lagna are found. This is known as the allocation of the Dasas in the Samudayashtakavarga Ayus. The Ashtakavarga method of finding the longevity and the Dasa periods is said to be the best of all methods.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope : The Bhinnashtakavarga Ayus total is 79 yrs. 5 mths. 24 dys. 15 Ghs. and the Ayus according to Samudayashtakavarga is 74 yrs. 6 mths. 23 dys. 11 Ghs. When (according to verse Nos. 35, 36 supra) the Ayus has to be reckoned on the Samudayashtakavarga basis, the proportionate

parts of the Dasa periods of the planets and the Lagna in the Samudayashtakavarga will be as follows :—

The proportionate Ayus contributed by the Sun

$$= 0 - 5 - 27 - 32 \times \frac{74-5644}{79-4840} (\text{Samudaya years}) \\ (\text{Bhinnayus total})$$

$$= 0 \text{ Yrs. } 5 \text{ Mth. } 16 \text{ Dys. } 33 \text{ Ghs.}$$

The proportionate Ayus contributed by the Moon

$$= 10 - 9 - 23 - 55 \times \frac{74-5644}{79-4840}$$

$$= 10 \text{ Yrs. } 1 \text{ Mth. } 22 \text{ Dys. } 46 \text{ Ghs.}$$

Similarly, the proportionate parts of the Ayus contributed by the remaining planets are to be found. They are given below in a tabular form against their respective Bhinnashtakavarga Ayus.

| | Bhinnashtakavarga Ayu | | | | Proportionate Ayus in Samudayashtakavarga. | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------|------|------|---|-------|------|------|
| | Yrs. | Mths. | Dys. | Ghs. | Yrs. | Mths. | Dys. | Ghs. |
| The Sun | 0 | 5 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 33 |
| The Moon | 10 | 9 | 23 | 55 | 10 | 1 | 22 | 46 |
| Mars | 12 | 8 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 57 |
| Mercury | 4 | 4 | 25 | 59 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 50 |
| Jupiter | 11 | 0 | 16 | 46 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 39 |
| Venus | 6 | 11 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 46 |
| Saturn | 9 | 11 | 17 | 40 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 33 |
| The Lagna | 23 | 1 | 4 | 41 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| | 79 | 5 | 24 | 15 | 74 | 6 | 23 | 11 |

— २३ — २४ —

मित्राष्टवर्गेण दशायुषं स्यादतोऽन्यथा चेत्समुदायकेऽपि ॥ २३ ॥
 केन्द्रादन्यतरस्थे च शशिनि ग्रहसंयुते ।
 अष्टवर्गेण मित्रायुर्दशमस्थैः शुभाशुभैः ॥ २४ ॥

Slokas 33, 34 — The Bhinnayus Dasas are to be considered when :—

- (1) the powerful Moon is not in a Kendra ; and

- (2) any planet other than the Moon is powerful and is in a Kendra; or
- (3) the Moon in conjunction with another planet is in *bhavas* other than a Kendra ; and
- (4) the 10th *bhava* is occupied by benefics and malefics.

In all other cases the Samudaya Ayus system is to be taken.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope

- (1) the Moon is not in a Kendra ;
- (2) powerful Mercury is in a Kendra (4th *bhava*) ;
- (3) the Moon is in conjunction with Jupiter and Venus in the 5th *bhava*.

Therefore the Bhinnashtakavarga Ayus system is applied.

जातकपारिजात :—

केन्द्रादन्यगते चन्द्रे सखेटे चाष्टवर्गजम् ।

आयुरेव नभःस्थाने शुभपापयुतेऽथवा ॥

ग्रहान्विते शीतकरे सकेंद्रे यदाऽन्यखेटैर्विबलैरकेंद्रैः ।

कृतः खगैस्तत्समुदायमार्गं विचिन्तयेजातककौशलज्जः ॥ ३५ ॥

ग्रहसहिते केन्द्रस्थे चन्द्रे केन्द्राद्धिः स्थितैः शेषैः ।

समुदायाष्टकविधिना ग्रहदायं चिन्तयेन्मणित्योक्तिः ॥ ३६ ॥

Slokas 35, 36 — The Samudaya Dasa periods are to be taken when :—

- (1) the Moon in conjunction with any planet is in a Kendra ;
- (2) the other planets are weak and not in Kendras ; and
- (3) the powerful Moon alone is in a Kendra.

According to Manittha (मणित्थ) when the Moon is in conjunction with one planet in a Kendra and when the remaining planets are outside the Kendras, one should adopt Samudaya Ayus system.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— (1) the Moon is not in a Kendra ; (2) Mercury is strong and is in a Kendra. Therefore

the Samudayashtakavarga Ayus system does not apply. (For the purpose of finding the proportionate parts of the Ayus given by the planets in the Samudayashtakavarga they have been calculated and given for the benefit of students, when such contingencies arise).

यदायुर्यस्य खेटस्य तत्स्यैव दशा भवेत् ।
यथाशाह्प्रकारेण प्रवक्ष्यामि समाप्तः ॥ ३७ ॥

Sloka 37 — Whatever Ayus is obtained in respect of a planet, that will be the Dasa period of that planet. I shall now explain in detail the method of determining the Dasa order.

लग्नेन्द्रकर्णाणां च यो वीर्ययुक्तस्तस्य ह्रेयाऽस्या दशा बुद्धिमन्दिः ।
तस्मात्केन्द्रादिस्थितानामनल्पाश्रेदेकस्था वीर्ययुक्ताः क्रमेण ॥ ३८ ॥

Sloka 38 — The Dasa of that planet, which is the most powerful amongst the Lagna, the Moon and the Sun should be taken as the first Dasa. Thereafter the Dasas, of the planets in the Kendras from that powerful one in the order of their strength ; of the planets in Panaphara houses and lastly, of those in the Apoklima houses follow in the same manner.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope amongst the Sun, the Moon and the Lagna, the Lagna is the most powerful (8.702 Rupas) followed by the Sun (7.348 Rupas), the Moon (6.756 Rupas) according to their Shadvargabolas. Hence the Dasa of the Lagna comes first.

The Sun and Mercury are in Kendra from the Lagna. Therefore the Dasas of the Sun and Mercury (7.206 Rupas) come in order after the Lagna.

Out of the Panaphara houses from the Lagna the 5th house is occupied by the Moon, Jupiter and Venus and the 8th by Saturn. The Dasas in the order of their strength are those of Saturn (7.997 Rupas), the Moon (6.756 Rupas), Venus (6.200 Rupas) and Jupiter (5.368 Rupas).

Next in order comes the planets in the Apoklima houses. Mars is the only planet in the 3rd house.

Therefore the order of the Dasas is 1. The Lagna ; 2. The Sun ; 3. Mercury ; 4. Saturn ; 5. The Moon ; 6. Venus ; 7. Jupiter and 8. Mars.

एकश्चेऽद्वै त्र्यशकं वै त्रिकोणे द्यूनेऽश्चं पाचयत्येव खेटः ।
तुर्याशं वै रन्ध्रबन्धुस्थयोश्च चेदेकश्चं आदयो यो बली सः ॥ ३९ ॥
द्वित्यादयश्चेदद्युचरा भवन्ति द्यूने त्रिकोणे चतुरस्तके वा ।
वीर्यकमेणैव हि पाचकाः स्युरेवं लयं तत्र विदुः पुराणाः ॥ ४० ॥

Slokas 39, 40 — To find out the sub-periods of the planets in the main Dasa period of a planet, the order is as follows :—

- (1) a planet in conjunction with the main planet contributes $\frac{1}{2}$ of the main planet's period ;
- (2) thereafter, the sub-periods of planets in the 9th and 5th houses from the Dasa lord in the proportion of one-third of his period ;
- (3) that of a planet in the 7th house from the Dasa lord in the proportion of one-seventh of his period, and
- (4) those of planets in the 8th and 4th houses from the Dasa lord in the proportion of one-fourth.

When there are many planets in a *bhava* only the sub-period of the strongest planet should be taken into account.

निन्नावन्योन्यं च हारैहरीरांशावेवं राज्योऽछेदसाम्यं भवेद्वै ।
सच्छिष्याणां सम्यगेवं मयाऽत्र बोधायैतत्प्रोक्तमन्तर्दशासु ॥ ४१ ॥
सदा लवादौ कुरु रूपमत्र साम्यं विधेयं विलयं छिदां च ।
स्वांशाहता स्वीयदशा भवेत्साप्यतर्दशा संविहृतांशयुत्या ॥ ४२ ॥

Slokas 41-42 — Write unit for the main Dasa lord and the proportional fractions for the sub-period lords. Find the L.C.M. of the denominators and multiply the fractions by this number. The figures obtained in the numerators represent the proportional periods of the main Dasa lord and the sub-lords for the common denominator. Add all

these numerators and divide the Dasa period by this sum and multiply the quotient by the respective numerator of each planet to get his sub-period in the main Dasa.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope :— Main Dasa periods in their order :—

| | | | In solar years | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Yrs. | Mths. | Dys. | Ghs. |
| Kendra | 1. The Lagna | 23 | 1 | 4 | 41 |
| | { 2. The Sun | 0 | 5 | 27 | 32 |
| | { 3. Mercury | 4 | 4 | 25 | 59 |
| Panapharas | { 4. Saturn | 9 | 11 | 17 | 40 |
| | { 5. The Moon | 10 | 9 | 23 | 55 |
| | { 6. Venus | 6 | 11 | 7 | 19 |
| Apoklima | { 7. Jupiter | 11 | 0 | 16 | 46 |
| | 8. Mars | 12 | 8 | 20 | 23 |
| | | <u>79</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>24</u> | <u>15</u> |

(1). The Lagna Dasa and its sub-periods:-

| Bhavas | 1st | 5th | 8th | 4th |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Lords | The Lagna | The Moon (only) | Saturn | The Sun (only) |
| Proportion | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| = | $\frac{12+4+3+3}{12} = \frac{22}{12}$ | | | |

∴ Fractional parts

$$\frac{12}{22}, \quad \frac{4}{22}, \quad \frac{3}{22}, \quad \frac{3}{22}$$

∴ The Lagna's Antara

$$23 - 1 - 4 - 41 \times \frac{12}{22} = 12 \text{ yrs. } 7 \text{ mths. } 5 \text{ dys. } 17 \text{ Ghs.}$$

The Moon's Antara

$$23 - 1 - 4 - 41 \times \frac{4}{22} = 4 - 2 - 11 - 46$$

Saturn's Antara

$$23 - 1 - 4 - 41 \times \frac{3}{22} = 3 - 1 - 23 - 49$$

The Sun's Antara

$$23 - 1 - 4 - 41 \times \frac{3}{22} = 3 - 1 - 23 - 49$$

The Lagna Dasa $\underline{\underline{23 - 1 - 4 - 41}}$

The Antaras in the main periods of the remaining Dasa lords are given below :—

(2) The Sun :— The Sun is in the 4th *bhava* from the Lagna. Mercury also occupies it.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| The Sun's Antara | (1) | = | 0 — 3 — 28 — 21 |
| Mercury's ,, | (½) | = | 0 — 1 — 29 — 11 |
| The Sun's Dasa | | = | 0 yrs. 5 mths. 27 dys. 32 Ghs. |

(3) Mercury :— Mercury and the Sun are both in the 4th and Saturn is in the 5th from Mercury (the Dasa lord).

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| Mercury's Antara | (1) | = | 2 — 4 — 25 — 5 |
| The Sun's ,, | (½) | = | 1 — 2 — 12 — 32 |
| Saturn's ,, | (⅓) | = | 0 — 9 — 18 — 22 |
| Mercury's Dasa | | = | 4 yrs. 4 mths. 25 dys. 59 Ghs. |

(4) Saturn :— Saturn is in the 8th *bhava* from the Lagna. Mercury and the Lagna are in the 9th and the 5th respectively, and the Sun is in the 8th from Saturn.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| Saturn's Antara | (1) | = | 5 — 2 — 11 — 49 |
| Mercury's ,, | (⅓) | = | 1 — 8 — 23 — 57 |
| The Lagna's ,, | (⅓) | = | 1 — 8 — 23 — 57 |
| The Sun's ,, | (¼) | = | 1 — 3 — 17 — 57 |
| Saturn's Dasa | | = | 9 yrs. 11 mths. 17 dys. 40 Ghs. |

(5) The Moon :— The Moon is in 5th *bhava* from the Lagna. Venus, the stronger out of Venus and Jupiter is in the same *bhava*. The Lagna is in the 9th and Saturn in the 4th from the Moon.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| The Moon's Antara | (1) | = | 5 — 2 — 9 — 5 |
| Venus' ,, | (½) | = | 2 — 7 — 4 — 32 |
| The Lagna's ,, | (⅓) | = | 1 — 8 — 23 — 2 |
| Saturn's ,, | (¼) | = | 1 — 3 — 17 — 16 |
| The Moon's Dasa | | = | 10 yrs. 9 mths. 23 dys. 55 Ghs. |

(6) Venus :— Venus is in the 5th *bhava* from the Lagna. The Moon, the stronger out of the Moon and Jupiter is in the same *bhava*. The Lagna is in the 9th and Saturn in the 4th from Venus.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------|----------|--------|---------|----|---|----|
| Venus' Antara | (1) | = | 3 | — | 3 | — | 28 | — | 43 |
| The Moon's Antara | ($\frac{1}{2}$) | = | 1 | — | 7 | — | 29 | — | 21 |
| The Lagna's „ | ($\frac{1}{3}$) | = | 1 | — | 1 | — | 9 | — | 34 |
| Saturn's „ | ($\frac{1}{4}$) | = | 0 | — | 9 | — | 29 | — | 41 |
| Venus' Dasa | | = | 6 yrs. | 11 mths. | 7 dys. | 19 Ghs. | | | |

(7) Jupiter :— Jupiter is in the 5th *bhava* from the Lagna. Mercury is in conjunction with Jupiter. Saturn is in the 5th from Jupiter.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---|----|
| Jupiter's Antara | (1) | = | 6 | — | 0 | — | 9 | — | 9 |
| Mercury's „ | ($\frac{1}{2}$) | = | 3 | — | 0 | — | 4 | — | 34 |
| Saturn's „ | ($\frac{1}{3}$) | = | 2 | — | 0 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| Jupiter's Dasa | | = | 11 yrs. | 0 mths. | 16 dys. | 46 Ghs. | | | |

(8) Mars :— Mars occupies the 3rd *bhava* from the Lagna. There are no planets in the 1st, 9th, 5th, 7th, 8th or 4th *bhava* from Mars. Hence there are no Antaras.

Mars' Dasa = 12 yrs. 8 mths. 20 dys. 23 Ghs.

In finding the Antaras of the planets in a Main Dasa, the *bhava* positions of the Antara lords should be determined by taking the main Dasa lord's longitude as Lagna. (cf. Shripati).

जन्मकाले ग्रहा यत्र रेखा तत्र शुभं वदेत् *।
विन्दुस्थाने फलं दुष्टं साम्यं विन्दुफलं यदा ॥ ४३ ॥

Sloka 43 — When the house occupied by a planet at birth contains excess of *bindus* over *rekhas* (in his Ashtakavarga) his Dasa is auspicious ; if the *rekhas* are in excess of *bindus* the Dasa is adverse and when the *bindus* and *rekhas* are equal it gives mixed results.

विन्दुमध्ये कला शोध्या कलामध्ये च विन्दवः *।
तच्छेषण फलं ज्ञेयं शुभं वा यदि वाऽशुभम् ॥ ४४ ॥
रेखाएके फलं पूर्णं पादोनं रससंख्या *।
अर्धं रेखाचतुष्केण तदर्धं युग्लेन च ॥ ४५ ॥
एवं विन्दुप्रभावेण फलं दुष्टं प्रजायते *।
समसंख्यं फलं साम्यं सामान्येन प्रकीर्तिम् ॥ ४६ ॥

दशाप्रवेशसमये ग्रहो रेखाधिको यदि *।

तदा दशाफलं पूर्णं शुभं मिश्रं तथा भवेत् ॥ ४७ ॥

Slokas 44-47 — The nett-result of the Dasa period will be good or bad as follows :—

Find the difference between the number of *bindus* and *rekhas* and divide it by 8 (which is the maximum possible). If the *bindus* are in excess, good effects are given in due proportion. The proportions are 8 *bindus* $\frac{8-0}{8}$ = 1 full ; 7 *bindus* $\frac{7-1}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$ three quarters ; 6 *bindus*, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 *bindus*, $\frac{1}{4}$. Bad effects are found in the same manner according to the excess of *rekhas* over *bindus*. When both are equal, the effects are mixed. If at the commencement of a Dasa, a planet (whose Dasa is considered) transits a *bhava* containing 8 *bindus* the effects are full ; with 7 to 5 *bindus*, auspicious ; with 4, mixed and with less than 4, increasingly adverse.

निष्ठिपाष्टकवर्गकं निजनिजात् स्वाधिष्ठितक्षर्दिके

ज्ञात्वा द्वादशके फलान्यथ दशाः स्वस्वाश्च तेषु क्रमात् ।

स्थाप्या द्वादशधा विभज्य शरदा मासाः समाः स्वीयया

तेऽल्पाक्षर्षगता भवेयुरशुभाः पूर्णाक्षभस्थाः शुभाः ॥ ४८ ॥

शून्याक्षे चतुर्लक्षके च भवने ये द्वादशांशाः स्थिताः

कुर्युस्ते धनधान्यगोक्षयममी तेषां समृद्धिं च ये ।

पंचाद्यक्षसमन्विते पुनरिमे भावानपि स्वाश्रिता—

नक्षणां च तथाल्पताधिकतया निघ्नन्ति पुण्णन्ति वा ॥ ४९ ॥

Slokas 48, 49 — After completing the Ashtakavarga of each planet in the manner prescribed, note the number of *bindus* in the 12 *bhavas*. Divide the Dasa periods of the planets into 12 parts and allot one part (the years will be equal to the number of months) to each *bhava*. The first duodecimal period commences with the *bhava* occupied by the planet, whose Dasa and Ashtakavarga are

under consideration. The period corresponding to a *bhava* having less than 4 *bindus* will be inauspicious, and that corresponding to a *bhava* having more than 4 *bindus* will be auspicious. The *bhavas* having no *bindu* or less than 4 *bindus* will bring loss of wealth, harvest, cattle, etc. (in their corresponding portions of the Dasa periods). The *bbavas* having 5 or more *bindus* bring prosperity, wealth, etc., and *bbavas* with 4 *bindus* give mixed effects.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter is in the 5th *bbava* in Tula having four *bindus*. During the first period of (1/12 of 11 yrs. 0 mths. 16 dys. 46 Ghs.) 11 mths. 1 dy. and 24 Ghs. in Jupiter's Dasa, there will be moderate increase in wealth, welfare of the children, intelligence and other things connected with Jupiter.

The *bindus* in the 2nd house from Jupiter are 6. During the second 1/12 period of the Dasa, there will be increase in wealth, welfare of the children, intelligence, etc. In this manner, one should examine the 3rd, 4th and the remaining houses from Jupiter, till the 12th house, when the whole Dasa period will be over.

There is another way of consideration also. Find which *bbava* from the Lagna is occupied by Jupiter. The first 1/12th period of Jupiter's Dasa gives the effects (good or bad depending on the number of *bindus*), indicated by that *bbava* and so on.

Jupiter is in the 5th *bbava* from the Lagna with 4 *bindus*. The happiness through children, mental activity, etc., are normal in the first period. In the 6th *bbava* from the Lagna, there are 6 *bindus*; the 2nd duodecimal period will give freedom from sickness, relief from enemies, etc., and so on for the remaining *bbavas*.

Similarly, the good or bad periods for each planet are to be considered from their Bhinnashtakavarga figures.

This system of dividing a Dasa into twelve equal parts may be applied to other systems of Dasas such as Vimshottari, Ashtottari, etc.

शंभुहोराप्रकाशः—

सूर्योदिलमपर्येतमेतैवीक्ष्यैविनिर्दिशेत् ।
क्षितैस्त्वष्टकवर्गेषु ग्रहाणां च पृथक् पृथक् ॥

दशा द्वादशसञ्चित्रा योजयेत्तत्र तत्र मे ।
 ग्रहादीनां फलं ज्ञात्वा निर्दिशेत्त्र पृथक् पृथक् ॥
 दशायाः शून्यभागे तु शत्रुनीचयैषु च ।
 व्याध्यध्वदुःखरोगादील्लभते नात्र संशयः ॥
 एकद्वित्रिफले यस्मिन्धनधान्यपरिक्षयः ।
 चत्वारि मध्यमानि स्युर्दशा तस्य तु मध्यमा ।
 पंचाकादिगुणाधिक्यमष्टकं सर्वसिद्धिदम् ।
 स्वक्षेपांचोपचयस्थाने फलमेतदुदाहृतम् ॥

एकद्वित्रिफले यस्मिस्तद्राशीशान्तरे व्यथा ।
 अतीतव क्लेशकार्याणि धनधान्यपशुक्षयः ॥ ५० ॥
 विन्दुपञ्चकयुक्तस्य राशीशस्यान्तरे शुभम् ।
 यत्नकार्यार्थसिद्धिः स्याच्छ्रेयोयोगे तु भाग्यवान् ॥ ५१ ॥
 क्षेत्रद्वये फलाधिक्ये तद्बुक्तौ शोभनं महत् ।
 विन्दुहीनस्थिते राशौ भुक्तौ तु विफलं भवेत् ॥ ५२ ॥
 क्षेत्रद्वयं कुजादीनां विन्द्राधिक्यवशात्फलम् ।
 समे समफलं चेति दशा वाच्याष्टवर्गके ॥ ५३ ॥
 रविक्षेत्रे फलैर्हीने रविशुक्तिफलं वृथा ।
 चन्द्रक्षेत्रे तथा विन्द्यादष्टवर्गेण योजयेत् ॥ ५४ ॥

Slokas 50-54—The Antardasa of the lord of a *bhava* containing only one, two, or three *bindus* in the Mahadasha lord's Ashtakavarga, brings about distress, extreme sufferings in all undertakings and loss of wealth, grains and cattle. The Antara of the lord of the *bhava* containing five (or more) *bindus* is beneficial. It brings about success in all undertakings and if there is *Yoga* (for prosperity) effect about that time, it will make the person very fortunate. In the case of planets owning two *bhavas*, when there are five (or more) *bindus* in both the *bhavas*, the Antara of the lord of those *bhavas* proves very auspicious; on the other hand when such two *bhavas* have less number of *bindus* in both of them, the lord of those *bhavas* will give no good effects during his Antara. Planets like

Mars, etc., (owning two *bhavas*) will give increasing good effects if there are more *bindus* in their *bhavas*. When the number of *bindus* and *rekhas* are equal, mixed effects are noticed. In this manner the effects of a planet during his Dasa and Antardasa should be considered in the Ashtaka-varga system. When the Sun's house (Simha) contains less number of *bindus*, his Antara proves ineffective. Similar is the case with the Moon.

Notes : If one of the two houses owned by a planet has more *bindus* and the other less, the effects of that Antara will be partly good and partly bad.



CHAPTER XVI

PLANETARY TRANSITS (GOCHARA)

सूर्याष्टकवर्गः

जन्माकार्धिष्ठितगृहात्सूर्ये चारवशान्वृणाम् ।
 प्रथमस्थानगे कांतिः सिद्धिर्मानसचित्ता ॥ १ ॥
 द्वितीये धनद्वद्विः स्याच्छबुक्षोभस्तृतीयगे ।
 बंधुप्रशंसा तुर्ये स्याद्रोगोद्वेगौ तु पंचमे ॥ २ ॥
 पष्ठे रुक्ष द्यून आरोग्यं बलकांती किलाष्टमे ।
 सुखाध्वसौख्ये नवमे दशमेऽर्थमनःसुखे ॥ ३ ॥
 कर्मसिद्धिफलप्राप्ति लाभेऽथार्तिस्तु रिःफगे ।

Slokas 1-3½ — The effects produced by the transit of the Sun through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by him in the natal chart ; (1) brightness, achievement of things desired ; (2) increase in wealth ; (3) agitation caused by enemies ; (4) praise from kinsmen; (5) sickness, anxiety; (6) sickness; (7) good health ; (8) strength, brightness; (9) happiness, comfortable journey ; (10) wealth, mental happiness; (11) achievement of ends, attainment of results; (12) distress.

Notes : (Refer notes—page 63, Verse No. 4). When considering the Gochara (transit) effects of a planet, his Ashtakavarga alone, should be referred. Any planet while transiting a *bhava* will produce 8 different types of results depending upon his relative position from all the planets and the Lagna at birth.

But these 8 types of results are not experienced all at the same time nor throughout the entire period of the transit in that

1 In this chapter (a) the wrong readings are corrected in round brackets; (b) suggested correct readings are given in square brackets.

bbava. When a planet transits a Kakshya, he produces one and only one type of result, which is according to the *bbava* position he occupies from the position (at birth) of the lord of the Kakshya transitted. The results are good or bad according to the presence or absence of a *bindu* in that Kakshya in the Ashtakavarga of the transitting planet.

In the Standard Horoscope when the Sun transits the Lagna *bbava*, (i.e., $1^{\circ}-18^{\circ}-39'$ to $2^{\circ}-18^{\circ}-39'$) he produces 8 types of results, good or bad, because he at that time transits the 6th *bbava* from Radical Saturn (bad); 9th *bbava* from Radical Jupiter (good); 11th *bbava* from Mars (good); 10 *bbava* from his Radical position (good); 9th from Venus (bad); 10th from Mercury (good); 9th from the Moon (bad) and the 1st *bbava* from the Lagna (bad).

While transitting the 1st Kakshya from $1^{\circ}-18^{\circ}-39'$ to $1^{\circ}-22^{\circ}-38'$ (in about 4 days) he is in the Kakshya of Saturn. He is in the 6th house from the Radical Saturn and as there is no *bindu* in the Sun's Ashtakavarga in that Kakshya, the result of the transit is unhappiness. (Ref. verse 24).

The Sun, while transitting the 2nd Kakshya from $1^{\circ}-22^{\circ}-38'$ to $1^{\circ}-26^{\circ}-38'$, is in the Kakshya of Jupiter. He is in the 9th house from the Radical Jupiter and as it contains a *bindu* in the Sun's Ashtakavarga, the results are attainment of wealth, Dharma (duty) and success. (Ref. verse 19).

Similarly, from $2^{\circ}-15^{\circ}-9'$ to $2^{\circ}-18^{\circ}-39'$ he is in the Lagna Kakshya. He is in the 1st house from the Lagna and as it contains no *bindu* the results are loss of honour, vehicle and friends. (Ref. verse 26).

In this manner the transit results of all the planets should be interpreted, taking into account the Ashtakavarga of the transitting planet and his relative positions from the radical planets and the Lagna when passing through their respective Kakshyas.

The great Acharyas give primary importance to the results of the transits of the planets, with reference to the Radical Moon only.

जन्मेद्युक्तभास्थर्ये प्रथमस्थानगे तथा ॥४॥
शोकमार्गश्रमौ दैन्यं हृद्रोगोऽरिविदारणा ।
बहुव्ययश्रमोद्देशो द्वितीयेऽथ तृतीयगे ॥५॥

स्थानमानार्थधर्मासिः प्रीतिशानुसुखं भवेत् ।
 सुखे रक्तविकारः स्याज्ज्वरो रोगस्तथैव च ॥ ६ ॥
 पंचमे वंधुसुतयोः शोको राजभयं तथा ।
 शत्रुनाशः सुखं प्रीतिरारोग्यं च रिपुस्थिते ॥ ७ ॥
 द्यूने जरासृग्विकाराक्षेमाजीर्णं व्यथाष्टमे ।
 स्त्रीपुत्रदुःखभिर्व्याधिरुक्षय उपद्रवः ॥ ८ ॥
 धर्मे दैन्यं स्थितेर्हनिर्विवादो शोक एव च ।
 दशमे स्वर्णवस्त्रासिर्भूलभो वा नृणां भवेत् ॥ ९ ॥
 लाभे मिथान्नमारोग्यं स्थानं चित्तसुखं यशः ।
 हानिः स्यात्कर्मफलयोर्व्ययस्थानं समागते ॥ १० ॥

Slokas 4-10 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart ; (1) sorrow, fatigue in travel, poverty (pitiable condition), heart affliction, persecution by enemies ; (2) heavy expense, exertion, anxiety; (3) attainment of position, honour, wealth and Dharma (duty), affection and consequent happiness ; (4) impurity of blood, fever ; (5) distress from relatives and children; apprehension from King ; (6) destruction of enemies, happiness, affection, good health ; (7) weakness due to blood impurity, uneasiness, indigestion, agony ; (8) sickness to wife and children, ailment, loss of relations, trouble ; (9) pitiable condition, loss of position, sorrow in debate (due to defeat, etc.); (10) acquisition of gold and apparels or gain of land ; (11) sweetmeats, good health, position, mental happiness, fame ; (12) loss of fruits of labour.

फलदीपिका :—

जन्मन्यायासदाता क्षपयति विभवान् औधरोगाध्वदाता
 चित्तभ्रंशं द्वितीये दिशति न सुखंदो वञ्चनामाग्रहं च ।
 स्थानप्राप्तिं तृतीये धननिचयमुदाकल्यकृचारिहन्ता
 रोगान् दत्ते चतुर्थे जनयति च मुहुः सर्वधराभोगविघ्नम् ॥
 चित्तशोभं सुतस्थो वितरति बहुशो रोगमोहदिदाता
 पष्ठेऽर्को हन्ति रोगान् क्षपयति च रिपूञ्छोकमोहन्त्रमार्षि ।

अध्वानं सप्तमस्थो जठरगुदभयं दैन्यभावं च तस्मै
रुक्षत्रासावष्टमस्थः कलयति कलहं राजभीतिं च तापम् ॥
आपहैन्यं तपसि विरहं चित्तचेष्टानिरोधं
प्राप्नोत्युग्रां दशमगुह्ये कर्मसिद्धिं दिनेशो ।
स्थानं मानं विभवमपि चैकादशो रोगनाशं
क्लेशं वित्तक्षयमपि सुहृद्वैरमन्त्ये ज्वरं च ॥

जन्मभौमाद्यभात्सूर्यः प्रथमेऽर्धासिसंपदौ ।
धनासिः स्वे तृतीये तु प्रमादाशक्तिभागिते ॥ ११ ॥
तुर्ये कांतिवलारोग्यं धीस्थे रुक्षोप आत्मजात् ।
षष्ठे रुद्धून आरोग्यमरिनाशावथाष्टमे ॥ १२ ॥
धर्मेऽघ्रहानिः स्थानासिः फलप्राप्तिस्तु कर्मगे ।
लाभे भार्यासुखं कांतिर्व्यये दुःखपरिश्रमौ ॥ १३ ॥

Slokas 11-13 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) income of wealth and prosperity ; (2) inflow of money ; (3) loss of prowess due to carelessness ; (4) brightness, strength, good health ; (5) sickness, anger through children ; (6) sickness ; (7) good health ; (8) destruction of enemies ; (9) sinlessness ; (10) attainment of position and desired effects; (11) conjugal happiness, brightness ; (12) grief, exertion.

बुधाद्यभात्प्रथमगे मोहयंगरुजो खौ ।
कलहः स्वे तृतीये तु स्थानार्थौ प्रकृतिर्भवेत् ॥ १४ ॥
मार्गश्रमोऽरिभीस्तुर्ये धीस्थे सौभाग्यमंगले ।
मानार्थासी अरौ द्यूने स्त्रुद्वेगो विकला च वाक् ॥ १५ ॥
छिद्रे रुद्धं नवमे ज्ञानं खस्थे श्रेष्ठजनस्तुतिः ।
लाभे स्थानार्थसौभाग्यलब्धयः स्युर्व्ययस्तथा ॥ १६ ॥

Slokas 14-16 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) frustration of ambition, sickness ; (2) quarrel ; (3) interested in getting position and wealth ; (4) fatigue in journey, threat from enemies ; (5) good fortune, blessedness ; (6) gain

of honour and riches ; (7) agitation by women, imperfection in speech ; (8) sickness ; (9) knowledge (learning) ; (10) praise from virtuous (elite) persons ; (11) and (12) obtaining position, riches and good fortune.

जीवाद्यभात्प्रथमगे सूर्ये चित्तप्रमा सुखे ।
 स्वहानिः स्वे तृतीये तु धनस्थानमनःक्षयः ॥ १७ ॥
 चतुर्थगे बंधुनिवासं सुखं मानधने सुते ।
 षष्ठिरिहक्षमे धूने मोहहानिपथिश्रमाः ॥ १८ ॥
 रुद्रेषाध्वश्रमा छिद्रे धर्मार्थासिजयाः शुभे ।
 खे स्थानहानिर्लभेऽर्थसुखे रिःफेऽपमानता ॥ १९ ॥

Slokas 17-19 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) mental delusion, unhappiness ; (2) loss of wealth ; (3) loss of wealth and position, weakness of mind, ; (4) contempt from relations ; (5) happiness, honour, riches ; (6) mitigation of enemy persecution and sickness ; (7) disillusionment, loss, exertion during travel ; (8) sickness, rancour, exertion during travel ; (9) attainment of wealth, Dharma (duty) and success; (10) loss of position ; (11) riches, happiness ; (12) dishonour.

प्रथमेऽके सिताद्यर्क्षाद्रोगदैन्यपथिश्रमाः ।
 द्वितीयेऽर्थवधूहानिस्तृतीये कलहः स्त्रिया ॥ २० ॥
 तुर्ये बंधुविकारः स्याद्वीस्थे यक्षमाऽरिवद्वनम् ।
 षष्ठिरिहानिः स्थानासिर्वृने कांतिर्वधूसुखम् ॥ २१ ॥
 छिद्रगः कष्टमसुखं धर्मे क्रोधोपचाचता ।
 हानिः खे यशसो लाभे मानधर्मासिरंत्यगे ॥ २२ ॥

Slokas 20-22 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart ; (1) sickness, pitiable condition, exertion during travel ; (2) loss of wealth, injury to wife ; (3) quarrel with women ; (4) indifference of relations ; (5) Asthmatic trouble, increase of enemies ; (6) loss of enemies, attainment of position ; (7) brightness, conjugal happiness ; (8) trouble, unhappiness ; (9) anger,

cheating ; (10) and (11) loss of fame ; (12) attainment of honour and Dharma.

मंदाध्यभात्प्रथमगे कीर्तिलाभौ दिवाकरे ।
 पुष्टिः कीर्तिश्च धनगे तृतीयेऽर्थशःक्षयः ॥ २३ ॥
 कुलप्रसिद्धः सुखगे कुलोद्गेः सुतस्थिते ।
 असुखं रिपुगे द्यूने बहुमानाङ्गलंभनम् ॥ २४ ॥
 छिद्रे शत्रुक्षयः प्रीतिः स्थानास्मिः स्वं च धर्मगे ।
 दशमे शुभचेष्टत्वं धनं लाभे व्यये रुजः ॥ २५ ॥

Slokas 23-25 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) fame, gain ; (2) prosperity, fame ; (3) loss of wealth and reputation ; (4) renowned in the family ; (5) troubles in the family ; (6) unhappiness ; (7) attainment of great respect and food ; (8) loss of enemies, affection ; (9) attainment of position and riches ; (10) inclined to do good things ; (11) riches ; (12) sickness.

लग्नभात्प्रथमेऽर्केऽत्र मानयानसुहृत्क्षयाः ।
 हानिः स्वे सहजे लाभः सुखेष्टासिरिपुक्षयाः ॥ २६ ॥
 सुखे [वर] ऋ (ह्री) भोगासिर्धीस्थेऽध्वकलहश्माः ।
 कीर्तिः षष्ठेऽरिस्त्रैनाशः ऋघोऽव्या चौरभीर्धूने ॥ २७ ॥
 छिद्रेऽस्त्रारिज्वरातिः स्याद्भैर्वज्ञाप्त्यादव्ययाः ।
 खायस्थे गोऽर्थभूलभो व्यये मिथ्याश्रमः सुखम् ॥ २८ ॥

Slokas 26-28 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) loss of honour, vehicle and friends ; (2) loss ; (3) gain, happiness through attainment of desired ends, loss of enemies ; (4) marital happiness ; (5) unnecessary travel, quarrel, exertion ; (6) fame, loss of sickness and enemies ; (7) anger, fear of theft in journey ; (8) distress due to weapons, enemy or fever ; (9) contempt, immediate expense of acquired money ; (10) and (11) gain of cattle, wealth and land ; (12) unnecessary exertion, happiness.

चन्द्राष्टकवर्गः

सूर्याधिष्ठितभावं द्रे प्रथमे देहपीडनम् ।
 स्वगेऽध्वरलक् तृतीये तु जयारोग्यमनःसुखम् ॥ २९ ॥
 ज्वरः स्त्रीवंधुभिर्बधौ वैरद्विकलहौ सुते ।
 जयहर्षौ रिपौ धूने धनलाभौ प्रसूकुलात् ॥ ३० ॥

*Slokas 29, 30 — The effects produced by the transit of the Moon through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—*

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) bodily afflictions ; (2) sickness due to travel ; (3) success, good health, contentment ; (4) sickness to wife and relations ; (5) increase of enemies, quarrels ; (6) success, joy ; (7) gain of riches through live-stock ; [(8) good ; (9) bad ; (10) good ; (11) good ; (12) bad].

Notes : Verses relating to results from the 8th to the 12th house, missing in the manuscripts.

प्रथमेऽज्ञायमाच्चंद्रे स्त्रीगंधान्नादिभोगिता ।
 मित्रासिंश्चाथ धनगे स्यादायासो बहुव्ययः ॥ ३१ ॥
 हिरण्यवस्त्रलाभः स्यात्सुखं चापि तृतीयगे ।
 सुखे स्ववंधुपीडा स्याद्दुःखमर्थक्षयस्तथा ॥ ३२ ॥
 पंचमेऽर्थक्षयोऽजीर्णं रोगो मार्गश्रमो भवेत् ।
 षष्ठेऽरिक्षय आरोग्यं धनलाभः सुखं तथा ॥ ३३ ॥
 धूनेऽर्थशश्याहेमासिः स्त्रीसुखं वंधुसंगमः ।
 अष्टमे रोगचिंता स्यात्कलहोऽत्र विनाशनम् ॥ ३४ ॥
 नवमे मानभंगः स्याद्वन्हानिरतिव्ययः ।
 दशमे बहुमानेष्टफलप्राप्तिर्मनःसुखम् ॥ ३५ ॥
 लाभे स्तिर्घजनार्थान्नशश्या स्वस्थानलंभनम् ॥
 द्वादशे दैन्यमालस्यभिष्टचेष्टाविनाशनम् ॥ ३६ ॥

Slokas 31-36 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by her in the natal chart ; (1) enjoyment of woman, perfumes and good food, getting new friends ; (2) fatigue, heavy expenses ; (3) gain of gold and apparels, happiness ; (4) trouble from relations, sorrow, loss of wealth ; (5) loss of wealth, indigestion, disease, fatigue in travel ; (6) decrease of enemies ; good health, gain of riches and happiness ; (7) getting wealth, bed-requisites (शस्या) and gold, marital happiness, re-union with relations ; (8) worry over disease, quarrel and general loss of all ; (9) loss of honour and riches, heavy expense ; (10) great respect, attainment of desired ends, mental happiness ; (11) acquisition of affectionate friends, wealth, food, bed, one's own status in society ; (12) pitiable condition, idleness, state of being disagreeable.

फलदीपिका :—

क्रमेण भाग्योदयमर्थहानिं जयं भयं शोकमरोगतां च ।
सुखान्यनिष्टं गदमिष्टसिद्धिं मोदं व्ययं च प्रददाति चन्द्रः ॥

रोगाध्वासिसुहृद्देदाः प्रथमेऽजे कुजाद्यभात् ।
शक्तिः स्वगे तृतीये तु संवादैश्वर्यभोगिता ॥ ३७ ॥
सुखस्थानगते रोग उद्गेगश्चाप्यमूयनम् ।
आज्ञासिद्धिः कुलोत्साह आरोग्यं च सुतस्थिते ॥ ३८ ॥
रिपुस्थानगते सौख्यं शत्रुपक्षविनाशनम् ।
द्यूने रक्तवणलिद्रे रोगाध्वश्रमबंधने ॥ ३९ ॥
धर्मे कांतिसमृद्धिश्च कांतिराजा च कर्मगे ।
यशोर्ध्लाभौ लाभस्थे द्रव्यहानिर्व्ययस्थिते ॥ ४० ॥

Slokas 37-40 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) sickness in journey, dissensions among friends ; (2) prowess ; (3) recipient of honour in debate ; (4) disease, anxiety and jealousy ; (5) expectation of command, great activity in the family and good health ; (6) happiness, loss of enemies ; (7) bleeding wounds ; (8) disease, exertion in journey, confinement ; (9) increase of brightness and general prosperity ; (10)

brightness, command ; (11) fame, gain of wealth ; (12) loss of money.

ज्ञायभात्प्रथमे चन्द्रे विद्यामानकुलोत्सवाः ।
धनगे धनहानिः स्यात्ख्यातिः कांतिसृतीयगे ॥ ४१ ॥
सुखे सुवाक्यधर्मार्था धीस्थे दुःश्रुत्यानिगद्यते (?)
खलात्पराभवः पष्टे प्रज्ञाचित् [सुखं] धूने ॥ ४२ ॥
स्थानार्थलाभौ छिद्रस्थे धर्मे दुर्मार्गवर्तनम् ।
सुवाधीकर्मसिद्धिः खे महीलाभोऽस्वता व्यये ॥ ४३ ॥

Slokas 41-43 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) learning, honour, rejoicings in the family ; (2) loss of money ; (3) fame and brightness ; (4) sweet speech of morals and good purpose ; (5) escape from evil reputation ; (6) humiliation through a wicked man ; (7) mental happiness, knowledge ; (8) gain of position and wealth ; (9) inclined to bad ways ; (10) sweet speech, intelligence, achievement of the ends (11) gain through lands ; (12) dependence.

जीवायभात्प्रथमगे मानसिद्धिर्धनं विधौ ।
भार्यामित्रेणवैरं स्वे मानार्थविलयोऽनुजे ॥ ४४ ॥
सुखे स्त्रीसुखविद्यार्था धीस्थे स्थानक्षयोऽरिभिः ।
रुक् पष्टे स्त्रीसुखं वस्त्रं धूने छिद्रे धनं बलम् ॥ ४५ ॥
वंधुद्रोहापकीर्तिः स्याद्वर्मे कर्मण्यरिक्षयः ।
लाभेऽन्नसौख्यं यानामिर्वये रोगक्षयो धनम् ॥ ४६ ॥

Slokas 44-46 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) achievement of honour, wealth ; (2) animosity with wife's friends ; (3) loss of self-respect and wealth ; (4) conjugal happiness ; learning, wealth ; (5) loss of position through enemies ; (6) sickness ; (7) conjugal happiness, apparels ; (8) riches, strength ; (9) mischief from relations, dishonour ; (10) loss of enemies ; (11) good meals, acquisition of conveyance ; (12) abatement of disease, (getting) riches.

Notes : The results mentioned for the 2nd and 12th houses are according to Brihat-jataka.

व्याकुल्यं स्त्रीकलहः प्रथमेऽज्जे सिताद्यभात् ।
 भूषापहारो धनगे गोवस्त्रामिजयोऽनुजे ॥ ४७ ॥
 पण्यलाभः सुखेऽन्नं च मानासिः रुपातिरात्मजे ।
 षष्ठे रोगो विरोधश्च स्त्रीवस्त्रार्थामिरस्तगे ॥ ४८ ॥
 रोगोऽष्टमे शुभे पूजा जयश्च दशमे धनम् ।
 लाभे स्त्रीवस्त्रभूषासिर्हर्षहानिर्व्ययस्थिते ॥ ४९ ॥

Slokas 47-49 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart ; (1) distraction (anxiety), quarrel with women ; (2) loss of ornaments by forceful snatching ; (3) obtaining cattle and apparels, success ; (4) gain of money through trade ; (5) acquisition of food, respect and fame ; (6) disease, opposition ; (7) obtaining women, apparels and wealth ; (8) disease ; (9) worship, success ; (10) riches ; (11) obtaining women, apparels and ornaments ; (12) loss of hilarity.

बुभुक्षाश्मप्रहारश्च प्रथमेऽज्जे यमाद्यभात् ।
 द्वितीये धनहानिः स्याद्वनकीर्तिस्तृतीयगे ॥ ५० ॥
 सुखे वातज्वरानर्थौ धनं धीस्थे रिपौ धनम् ।
 बलं चास्ते प्रजाहानिः पीडा मृत्युगे [गते विधौ] ॥ ५१ ॥
 धर्मे धातो ज्वराजीर्णे दुःकार्याण्यथ खे श्रमाः ।
 पशुभृत्यधनं लाभे खलवैरं व्ययस्थिते ॥ ५२ ॥

Slokas 50-52 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) great hunger, injury due to stone ; (2) loss of wealth ; (3) fame through wealth ; (4) misfortune, rheumatic fever, etc. ; (5) wealth ; (6) wealth, strength ; (7) loss of progeny ; (8) trouble ; (9) blow or bruise, fever, indigestion, evil deeds ; (10) exertion ; (11) gain of wealth through cattle and servants ; (12) enmity of wicked people.

लग्नभात्प्रथमे चंद्रे ज्वराजीर्णविमिश्रमाः ।
 मानार्थहानिरोगाः स्वे मानाङ्गार्थसुवोऽनुजे ॥ ५३ ॥
 बैधुनाशः सुखे धीस्थे पुत्रोद्वेगोऽर्थसंक्षयः ।
 षष्ठेऽरिनाश आरोग्यं द्यूने मार्गोऽर्थचिंतनम् ॥ ५४ ॥

छिद्रेऽध्वार्तिः सुहृदुःखं बुभुक्षाह्नव्रणज्वराः ।
 पराभवो मार्गकष्टं लोभमोहौ च धर्मगे ॥ ५५ ॥
 कर्मसिद्धिः सुखं खस्थे खीमित्राच्चसुखं भवे ।
 व्ययस्थिते भवेन्नाणं क्रियाकेशः फलक्षयः ॥ ५६ ॥

Slokas 53-56 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) fever, indigestion, vomitting, etc. ; (2) loss of honour and wealth, diseases ; (3) becomes endowed with honour, command and riches ; (4) loss of relations ; (5) trouble to children, loss of wealth ; (6) loss of enemies, good health ; (7) worry over money in travel ; (8) distress in journey, sorrow due to friends, hunger, wounds from weapons, fever ; (9) humiliation, trouble in journey, greed, delusion ; (10) achievement of the ends, happiness ; (11) happiness from female friends, good food ; (12) suffering due to labour, futility of results.

भौमाष्टकवर्गः

सूर्याधिष्ठितभात्भौमे प्रथमेऽग्निभयं भवेत् ।
 पितृरूपं स्वे तृतीये तु हेमताप्रे रिपुक्षयः ॥ ५७ ॥
 सुखेऽग्नरूपं सुते मानपुत्रासी रिपुगे जयः ।
 आरोग्यं चास्तगेऽध्वार्तिरोगो छिद्रे विषव्यथा ॥ ५८ ॥
 आज्ञानाशोऽरिभीर्धमें खेऽरिपीडानिवर्तनम् ।
 लभोऽरे स्थानमानाप्तिर्व्यये बुद्धिन्युतिर्व्यथा ॥ ५९ ॥

*Slokas 57-59 — The effects produced by the transit of Mars through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—*

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) danger from fire ; (2) bilious troubles ; (3) gain of gold and copper, loss of enemies ; (4) ailments of body ; (5) acquisition of honour and progeny ; (6) success, good health ; (7) prolonged sickness after journey ; (8) pain due to poison ; (9) loss of command, fear from enemies ; (10) relief from enemy persecution ; (11) gain in position and honour ; (12) loss of intellectual power, worry.

चंद्राद्यभात्कुञ्जे राजवाताग्न्यहिविषाक्षरुक् ।
 प्रथमे स्वेऽनर्थं ईर्ष्या रुग्गारवाच्च वंधनम् ॥ ६० ॥
 अन्नैश्वर्यमनस्तोषकांतिमानास्तृतीयगे ।
 सुखे ज्वरो ज्वररुक् निवेदोऽस्त्रप्रवर्तनम् ॥ ६१ ॥
 धीस्थे वैरसुतोद्गोर्थहानिशौरभीर्वणः ।
 षष्ठे शत्रुक्षयो नृणां मानलाभमनःसुखम् ॥ ६२ ॥
 घूनेऽर्थहानिः स्त्रीपीडाहृषीकाद्यदरामयाः ।
 भयं विषारिगेभ्यः शस्त्रजश्च त्रणोऽष्टमे ॥ ६३ ॥
 आक्षेपोऽस्त्रवणो हानिर्धर्मगे चाथ कर्मगे ।
 रोगारिचौरभीरार्तिः किंचित्सौख्यं त्रणोऽस्त्रजः ॥ ६४ ॥
 लाभे भूताप्रमानासिराज्ञासिद्धिः कुलोत्सवः ।
 योषाविग्रह उद्गेगः पादरोगश्च रिःफगे ॥ ६५ ॥

Slokas 60-65 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart. (1) Rheumatic fever, fire burn, snake bite, wounds ; (2) reverses, jealousy, sickness, howling in distress, confinement ; (3) plenty of food, contentment, brightness, honour ; (4) fever, sickness, disgust, aimless actions ; (5) anxiety due to enmity and children, loss of wealth, fear of theft, wounds ; (6) loss of enemies, gain of honour, mental happiness ; (7) loss of wealth, troubles to women folk, afflictions to sense organs, Diarrhoea ; (8) fear from poison, enemy or disease ; wounds from weapons ; (9) censure (abuse), wounds from weapons, loss ; (10) fear of disease and theft, anguish, little happiness, wounds from weapons ; (11) gain of land, copper, honour, attainment of command ; rejoicings in the family ; (12) dissension caused by women, anxiety, diseases of the feet.

फलदीपिका :—

अन्तः शोकं स्वजनविरहं रक्तपित्तोष्णरोगं
 लग्ने विच्छे भयमपि गिरां दोषमर्थक्षयं च ।
 धैर्यं भौमो जनयति जयं स्वर्णभूषाप्रमोदं
 स्थानभ्रंशं रुजमुदरजां बन्धुदुःखं चतुर्थं ॥

ज्वरमनुचितचिन्तां पुत्रहेतुव्यथां वा
 कल्यति कलहं स्वैः पञ्चमे भूमिपुत्रः ।
 रिपुकलहनिवृत्तिं रोगशान्तिं च षष्ठे
 विजयमय धनास्ति सर्वकार्यानुकूल्यम् ॥
 कलत्रकलहाक्षिरुजठररोगकृत्सप्तमे
 ज्वरक्षतजरुक्षितो विगतवित्तमानोऽष्टमे ।
 कुजे नवमसंस्थिते परिभवोऽर्थनाशादिभि-
 विलभ्यतगतिर्भवत्यबलदेहधातुक्षयैः ॥
 दुश्चेष्टा वा कर्मविध्नः श्रमः खे द्रव्यारोग्यक्षेत्रवृद्धिश्च लाभे ।
 भौमः खेदो गोचरे द्वादशास्थो द्रव्यच्छेदस्ताप उण्णामयाद्यैः ॥
 भौमाद्यभात्प्रथमगेऽर्थसिद्धिविजयौ कुजे ।
 द्वितीये स्वर्णमानाप्तिरपवादस्तृतीयगे ॥ ६६ ॥
 सुखे मित्रार्थसिद्धिः स्याद्वैराग्यार्थक्षयः सुते ।
 षष्ठेऽर्थविचनारोगौ द्यूने शोकरुजां क्षयः ॥ ६७ ॥
 छिद्रऽर्थमानौ धर्मेऽध्वप्रसूतिः खे वर्गरता ?
 लाभे स्वर्णसुतप्राप्तिः स्त्रीहानिरनुतं व्यये ॥ ६८ ॥

Slokas 66-68 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) acquisition of wealth, success ; (2) obtaining gold and honour ; (3) calumny ; (4) acquisition of friends and wealth ; (5) dissatisfaction, loss of money ; (6) cheating by enemies, sickness ; (7) abatement of grief and sickness ; (8) wealth, honour ; (9) sinful thoughts ; (10) devoted to social work ; (11) obtaining gold and progeny ; (12) loss of women, falsehood.

ज्ञायभात्प्रथमे भौमे व्यसनारिविवर्द्धनम् ।
 अकुल्यं [च] द्वितीये स्याद्वैरोगोऽर्थपतितानुजे ॥ ६९ ॥
 सुखे स्ववैरिसंत्रासः सुतार्थप्राप्तिरात्मजे ।
 षष्ठे स्युः कीर्तिमानार्था मोहोऽध्वास्त्रीगदो द्यूने ॥ ७० ॥
 षंघोऽष्टमे सुखेऽवज्ञावसाने ख [ल] संभवः ।
 ईर्ष्यालस्ये च लाभे भूर्धनमत्येऽध्वचौरभीः ॥ ७१ ॥

Slokas 69-71 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) increase of vice and

enemies ; (2) indifferent to the family affairs ; (3) lord of wealth, enjoyments ; (4) fear from one's enemies ; (5) getting progeny and wealth ; (6) fame, respect, money ; (7) deluded while in travel, sickness to women ; (8) confinement ; (9) disregard in the end caused by wicked people ; (10) jealousy, apathy ; (11) gain through land ; (12) fear of theft during journey.

जीवाद्यभात्कुञ्जेऽतस्यो रोगः शस्त्रवणोऽरिभिः ।
 स्वचिंतार्थक्षयौ स्वस्थे बंधुभेदो नवोऽनुजे ॥ ७२ ॥
 सुखे [च] ज्वरगुद्धार्त्ती पित्तरोगोऽरिभिः सुते ।
 कीर्त्यर्थमाना रिपुगे द्यूने भार्यापमानरूप् ॥ ७३ ॥
 रोगोऽष्टमे शुभे हानिर्मानार्थोऽपकृतिस्तु खे ।
 लाभस्थानसुतार्थाप्रिव्यये मानार्थकीर्तयः ॥ ७४ ॥

Slokas 72-74 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) internal disease, wound from weapons caused by enemies ; (2) mental worry, loss of money ; (3) fresh dissensions amongst relations ; (4) fever, affliction to private parts ; (5) sickness due to bilious disorders, fear from enemies ; (6) fame, wealth, honour ; (7) insult to wife, sickness ; (8) disease ; (9) loss ; (10) favour of honour and wealth ; (11) gain of progeny and wealth ; (12) honour, wealth, fame.

शुक्राधिष्ठितभाद्दैमे प्रथमे कफरक्तरूप् ।
 स्वेऽग्निभिः सहजे मित्रस्त्रीभेदः कलहस्तथा ॥ ७५ ॥
 ब्रणस्तुर्येऽग्निर्बंधो बंधुवादस्तु पंचमे ।
 वृद्धिः पष्टे द्यूने नार्याः क्षयश्चिद्रेधनं सुखे ॥ ७६ ॥
 धर्मे रक्तविकारः स्याद्यथानर्थो तु कर्मगे ।
 लाभे स्वर्णसुतप्राप्तिर्वस्त्रप्राप्तिर्वयस्थिते ॥ ७७ ॥

Slokas 75-77 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart ; (1) sickness due to phlegm or blood impurity ; (2) danger from fire ; (3) dissension from female friend, quarrel ; (4) wound ; (5) danger from fire, confinement, dispute with relatives ; (6) prosperity ; (7) loss of women ; (8) wealth, happiness ; (9) disorders of

blood ; (10) agony, misfortune ; (11) obtaining gold and progeny ; (12) getting apparels.

मंदाद्यभात्रथमगे धनसिद्धिः कुजे भवेत् ।
हानिः स्वगेऽनुजे वैरमभिघातक्षयस्तथा ॥ ७८ ॥
लाभोत्साहौ सुखे पुत्रे प्रजाऽसौख्यधनक्षयः ।
षष्ठेऽरिभीति रुकास्ते (?) छिद्रेऽरिश्रमभीशमः ॥ ७९ ॥
धर्मेऽर्थलाभः पूज्यत्वं मानार्थोपकृतिः सुखे ।
लाभे यशोऽर्थकर्मास्तिर्व्यये मार्गश्रमोऽक्षिरुक् ॥ ८० ॥

Slokas 78-80 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) acquisition of wealth ; (2) loss ; (3) enmity, beating, general weakness ; (4) gain, activity (enthusiasm); (5) loss of health of progeny, loss of wealth ; (6) fear of enemies, sickness ; (7) and (8) abatement of threat from enemies and exertion ; (9) gain of wealth and respectability ; (10) favour of honour and wealth ; (11) fame, wealth, achievement of ends ; (12) fatigue in travel, eye disease.

लग्नभात्रथमे भौमे कांत्याज्ञाऽरिक्षयोत्सवाः ।
स्थानार्थकीर्तिहानिः स्वे वैरिशांतिस्तृतीयगे ॥ ८१ ॥
स्थानशक्तिक्षयौ बंधौ स्त्रीपुत्रार्तिर्भयं सुते ।
षष्ठेऽर्थोऽरिक्षयो हर्षो द्यूने गुह्याक्षिपित्तरुक् ॥ ८२ ॥
छिद्रे पित्तज्वरो वैरं शक्त्वभीरक्तवैकृतम् ।
धर्मे रिपूद्वानर्थो खस्थे वैरिनिर्वतनम् ॥ ८३ ॥
सुवर्णताप्रपात्रादिलाभो लाभगते भवेत् ।
व्यये पादाक्षिरोगः स्यात्भयं तस्करसंभवम् ॥ ८४ ॥

Slokas 81-84 — (H) Beginning with the house occupied by the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) brightness, command, loss of enemies, rejoicings ; (2) loss of position, wealth and reputation ; (3) cessation of enemy persecution ; (4) fall in position (status), loss of strength ; (5) affliction to wife and progeny, dread ; (6) wealth, loss of enemies, merriment ; (7) ailments in private parts, eye disease, bilious troubles ; (8) bilious fever, enmity, danger

from weapons, blood disorders ; (9) misfortunes caused by enemies ; (10) relief from enemy persecution; (11) gain of gold, copper vessels, etc ; (12) diseases of foot and eye, fear from thieves.

बुधाष्टकवर्गः

प्रथमेऽकाद्यभात्सौम्ये पुरुषाकारसंक्षयः ।
 प्रसूतिहानिः स्वे शत्रूद्वचो मित्रक्षयोऽनुजे ॥ ८५ ॥
 कुदुंचभेदः सुखगे सुतस्थाने यशः सुखम् ।
 प्रजार्थाप्ती रिपौ द्यूने वैराक्षेपाच्चसंक्षयाः ॥ ८६ ॥
 छिद्रे रुक्लहौ धर्मे विद्याधैर्यार्थलघ्यः ।
 अशुभं खे पशुक्षमाप्तिर्लभेऽत्ये ज्ञानयुक्तसुखम् ॥ ८७ ॥

Slokas 85-87 — The effects produced by the transit of Mercury through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) decline of manly appearance ; (2) loss of progeny ; (3) loss of friends, increase of enemies ; (4) family dissension ; (5) fame, happiness ; (6) obtaining progeny and wealth ; (7) abuse from enemies, loss during travel ; (8) sickness, quarrel ; (9) acquisition of learning, courage, wealth ; (10) inauspicious ; (11) obtaining cattle and land ; (12) happiness born of knowledge.

प्रथमेऽजाद्यभात्सौम्ये मानविद्यासुहृत्क्षयः ।
 स्वगे वैरिक्रियाशोकापवादनिवर्तनम् ॥ ८८ ॥
 तृतीये रुबंधुवैरं सुखे मानगुणस्तुतिः ।
 हर्षश्चाप्यथ पुत्रस्थे वैराग्योद्देगहानयः ॥ ८९ ॥
 शृद्धिचिंता सुखोत्साहाः शत्रुनाशो रिपुस्थिते ।
 अभीष्मार्गसंतापदैन्यानि स्युर्द्युनस्थिते ॥ ९० ॥
 शृद्धिप्रसादे छिद्रस्थे विविधोऽपस्कृतिस्तथा ।
 धर्मे भंगोऽपवादोऽव्याकर्मसिद्धिर्धने च खे ॥ ९१ ॥
 स्त्रीचतुष्पदमित्राप्तिर्मानसिद्धिश्च लाभगे ।
 व्ययस्थिते स्यादुद्देगस्तथा कार्यपरिश्रमः ॥ ९२ ॥

Slokas 88-92 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart ; (1) loss of honour, learning and friends ; (2) relief from enemy troubles, sorrow and scandal ; (3) sickness, enmity with relations ; (4) honour, appreciation of character, joy ; (5) loss due to indifference and anxiety ; (6) thoughts about prosperity, happiness, activity, destruction of enemies ; (7) disappointment in ambition, pitiable condition ; (8) increase of favour, help in various ways ; (9) obstacles and censure in travel ; (10) achievement of ends and wealth ; (11) obtaining women, quadrupeds, friends ; acquisition of honour ; (12) anxiety, futile labour.

फलदीपिका :—

विचक्षयं श्रियमरातिभयं धनासि भार्यातनूजकलहं विजयं विरोधम् ।
पुत्रार्थलाभमथ विघ्नमयेषसौख्यं पुष्टिं पराभवमयं प्रकरोति चान्द्रिः ॥

बुधेऽभीष्टफलप्राप्तिः प्रथमस्थे कुजायभात् ।

स्वस्थे शुभफलप्राप्तिस्तृतीयेऽन्यापवादभीः ॥ ९३ ॥

मानकीर्तिसुहृदामः सुखे पुत्रे बहुव्ययः ।

मार्गदैन्यं रिपुगते स्त्रीवस्त्राप्तिर्द्युनस्थिते ॥ ९४ ॥

अष्टमे लोकपूज्यत्वं धर्मं मानार्थवर्द्धनम् ।

खे कीर्तिराजासंतोषो लाभेऽर्थः पापमन्त्यगे ॥ ९५ ॥

Slokas 93-95 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) attainment of desired ends ; (2) getting good results ; (3) fear of impeachment from others ; (4) gain of honour, fame and friends ; (5) heavy expenditure ; (6) pitiable condition in travel ; (7) getting women and apparels ; (8) respect from the public ; (9) increase of honour and wealth ; (10) fame, command, contentment, happiness ; (11) wealth ; (12) sin.

ज्ञायभात्यथमे सौम्ये ज्ञानलाभकुलोत्सवाः ।

स्वगे स्मृतिवचोहानिस्तृतीयेऽरिहुजांक्षयः ॥ ९६ ॥

वैराग्यरूपकथमावज्ञा सुखे पुत्रे यशो धनम् ।

षष्ठे वैरिहुजां नाशः श्रमावज्ञारूजो द्युने ॥ ९७ ॥

छिद्रे वैरिणोभीर्धमें गुणार्थौ खेऽर्थमानिता ।
लाभे भूस्वर्णवस्त्राप्तिः सुहन्मानाभ्रमत्यगे ॥ ९८ ॥

Slokas 96-98 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by him in the natal chart ; (1) gain in knowledge, rejoicings in the family ; (2) transgressing the moral codes (of Smritis) ; (3) decrease of enemies and sickness ; (4) sickness due to indifference, exertion, contempt ; (5) fame, wealth ; (6) destruction of enemies and sickness ; (7) exertion, contempt, sickness ; (8) threat from enemies ; (9) good behaviour, wealth ; (10) respect on account of wealth ; (11) obtaining land, gold and apparels ; (12) respect from friends, good food.

जीवाद्यभात्प्रथमगे बुधे विद्यार्थसंक्षयः ।
इष्टमित्रासिहानिः स्वे सुखमोजं क्ष्योऽनुजे ॥ ९९ ॥
सुखे स्याक्लहो मोहः पुत्रे मानार्थसंक्षयः ।
जयः प्रसूतिरारोग्यं पष्टेऽस्ते पीडनं क्षयः ॥ १०० ॥
छिद्रे धनासिर्धमें तु मार्गमोहोऽगपीडनम् ।
खेऽर्थश्रुतिक्षयौ लाभे त्विष्टं संपद्ययेऽर्थता ॥ १०१ ॥

Slokas 99-101 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) loss of learning and wealth ; (2) disappointment in getting good friends ; (3) loss of happiness and vigour ; (4) quarrel, temptation ; (5) loss of respect and wealth ; (6) success, good health of progeny ; (7) oppression, loss ; (8) getting wealth ; (9) temptation on the way, physical pain ; (10) loss of wealth and fame ; (11) gain of desired objects ; (12) wealth.

प्रथमे ज्ञे सिताद्यक्षात्क्रीघनाप्तिः सुतोत्सुकः ।
महार्थः स्वे तृतीये तु विजयोऽथ सुखे धनम् ॥ १०२ ॥
धीस्थे गोभूसुतप्राप्तिः पष्ट रोगोऽर्थसंक्षयः ।
द्यूनेऽर्थहानिः स्त्रीदुःखं छिद्रे मानसुहृत्सुखम् ॥ १०३ ॥
धर्मेऽर्थमानमित्राप्तिः खेऽर्थहानिः परिश्रमौ ।
भार्यार्थवस्त्रहृत्सौख्यं लाभेऽत्ये सिद्धिसंक्षयः ॥ १०४ ॥

Slokas 102-104 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart. (1) getting wealth through women ; eager for progeny ; (2) immense wealth ; (3) victory ; (4) wealth ; (5) getting cattle, land and progeny ; (6) sickness, loss of wealth ; (7) loss of wealth, sorrow through women ; (8) honour, happiness through friends ; (9) obtaining wealth, honour and friends ; (10) loss of money, exertion (fatigue) ; (11) mental happiness through wife, wealth and apparels ; (12) loss of achievement.

प्रथमे ज्ञे यमाद्यर्थात्कांतिहर्षोपकारिता ।
 स्वे भूधनासिर्दुश्चिक्ये भंगाध्वश्रमकुरुः ॥ १०५ ॥
 सुखे ज्ञे हर्षविजया धीस्थे पुत्रार्थसंक्षयः ।
 ज्वरोऽमघातो वातोऽरौ सौभाग्यं स्थानमस्तगे ॥ १०६ ॥
 लाभोऽष्टमेऽथ नवमे लाभः स्याद्वन्मानयोः ।
 स्थानासिर्दिशमे लाभे भूस्वर्णासिर्व्यये रुजः ॥ १०७ ॥

Slokas 105-107 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) brightness, gaiety, obliging nature ; (2) acquisition of wealth through land ; (3) anger due to disappointment and exertion in travel ; (4) joy and success ; (5) loss of wealth for progeny ; (6) fever, bruise from stone, gout ; (7) good fortune ; (8) gain ; (9) gain of wealth and honour ; (10) attainment of position ; (11) acquisition of land and gold ; (12) sickness.

लग्नभात्यथमे ज्ञेऽर्थः स्त्रीसुखेश्यै (?) कुलोत्सवः ।
 धीप्रकर्षो धनप्राप्तिर्वाक्पदुत्वं धनस्थिते ॥ १०८ ॥
 भार्याभेदो बंधुवैरं कांतिहानिस्तृतीयगे ।
 मित्रार्थमानविद्यानां लाभः कीर्तिश्च बंधुगे ॥ १०९ ॥
 देहर्थहानिः सुतगे पष्टे कांत्यर्थधीसुताः ।
 अशुभं सप्तमे छिद्रे प्रीतिरिष्टमनामयम् ॥ ११० ॥
 मार्गश्रमो विवादोरुचैमनस्यं च धर्मगे ।
 खस्थे स्त्रीसौख्यमारोग्यं कलावाक्पदुत्वं बलम् ॥ १११ ॥

स्त्रीमित्रभृत्यसौख्याच्छादनपुत्रास्पिरायगे ।
अकीर्तिः कलहश्चापि व्ययस्थानगते भवेत् ॥ ११२ ॥

Slokas 108-112 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) wealth, conjugal happiness, rejoicings in the family ; (2) expansion of intelligence, obtaining wealth, proficiency in speech ; (3) discord with wife, enmity with relations, loss of brightness ; (4) gain of friends, respect, learning and fame ; (5) loss of health and wealth ; (6) brightness, wealth, intellect, progeny ; (7) inauspicious ; (8) satisfaction, pleasing, good health ; (9) fatigue in travel, dispute, sickness, enmity ; (10) marital happiness, good health, proficiency in Arts and elocution, strength ; (11) welfare of female friends and servants, acquisition of apparels and progeny ; (12) ill-reputation, quarrel.

जीवाष्टकवर्गः

प्रथमेऽर्काद्यभाज्जीवे मित्रार्थास्पिर्महामतिः ।
धने धनं तृतीये तु रोगदैन्यारिसंक्षयः ॥ ११३ ॥

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धर्मे धर्मार्थसौख्यानि कर्माप्स्याज्ञा सुखे च खे ।
लाभे वस्त्रहिरप्यासिव्यये शत्रूद्वचो भवेत् ॥ ११४ ॥

*Slokas 113, 114 — The effects produced by the transit of Jupiter through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—*

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) acquisition of friends and wealth, cleverness ; (2) wealth ; (3) destruction of disease, poverty and enemies ; { (4) auspicious ; (5) inauspicious ; (6) inauspicious ; (7) auspicious ; (8) auspicious ; } (9) piety, happiness ; wealth ; (10) attainment of ends, command, happiness ; (11) obtaining apparels and gold ; (12) increase of enemies.

Notes : One verse relating to results from the 4th to the 8th house, missing in the manuscripts.

प्रथमेऽबजाद्यभान्मोहो मानस्थितो धनक्षयः ।
 आज्ञासिद्विर्गुरौ स्वस्थे स्थानार्थासिः कुलोत्सवः ॥ ११५ ॥
 स्वजनार्थक्षयो क्रियानाशो मार्गे क्लेशश्च विक्रमे ।
 सुखे ईमितहानिः स्यादपवादोऽपमानता ॥ ११६ ॥
 स्थानवस्त्रार्थलाभः स्यादज्ञासिद्विश्च पंचमे ।
 पष्ठे बंधुविवादः स्याज्ञेष्टाहानिविरोधभीः ॥ ११७ ॥
 सुखवस्त्राच्योषासिर्नृपमानश्च सप्तमे ।
 अष्टमे बंधनं व्याधिर्बंधुभंगो वधस्तथा ॥ ११८ ॥
 स्थानार्थपुत्रस्त्रीसौख्यं मानक्षमासिश्च धर्मगे ।
 कफनेत्र(त्रामयायासा इष्टहानिश्च कर्मगे ॥ ११९ ॥
 भूमिलाभः कुलोत्सवाहो गृहसौख्यं च लाभगे ।
 परदेशस्थितेदैन्यं श्रमश्च द्वादशे भवेत् ॥ १२० ॥

Slokas 115-120 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart ; (1) temptation, loss of honour, position and wealth ; (2) acquisition of command, position, wealth, rejoicings in the family ; (3) loss of wealth on account of relations, failure of efforts, distress in travel ; (4) loss of desired objects, censure, dishonour ; (5) gain of position, apparels and wealth, fulfilment of command ; (6) dispute with relations, loss of action, threat from opponents ; (7) acquisition of happiness, apparels, good food and women, honour from Kings ; (8) confinement, sickness, dissention with relations, capital punishment ; (9) happiness through position, wealth, children, women, obtaining respect and land ; (10) overcome by phlegm and ophthalmia, loss of desired objects ; (11) gain of land, family rejoicings, domestic happiness ; (12) pitiable condition in foreign place, exertion.

फलदीपिका :—

जीवे जन्मनि देशनिर्गमनमप्यर्थच्युतिं शत्रुतां
 प्राप्नोति द्रविणं कुटुम्बसुखमप्यर्थे स्ववाचां फलम् ।
 दुश्खिक्ये स्थितिनाशमिष्टवियुतिं कार्यान्तरार्यं रुजं
 दुःखैवन्धुजनोद्भवैश्च हिकुके दैन्यं चतुष्पाद्यम् ॥

पुत्रोत्पत्तिमूर्पैति सजनयुति राजानुकूल्यं सुते
 पष्टे मन्त्रिणि पीडयन्ति रिषवः स्वज्ञातयो व्याधयः ।
 यात्रां शोभनहेतवे बनितया सौख्यं सुतासिं स्मरे
 मार्गकलेशमरिष्टमष्टमगते नष्टं धनैः कष्टाम् ॥
 भाग्ये जीवे सर्वसौभाग्यसिद्धिः कर्मण्यथरथानपुत्रादिपीडा ।
 लाभे पुत्रस्थानमानादिलाभो रिःके दुःखं साख्वसं द्रव्यहेतोः ॥

भौमाद्यभाद्रुरौ तत्स्थे वाहनासिः शुभं सुखम् ।
 सुखार्थौ स्वे तृतीये तु शत्रुक्षेभो विवादिता ॥ १२१ ॥
 बंधुगे मानमित्रासिधीस्थे भूर्बहुकोपता ।
 वंचनोपद्रवौ पष्टे नावज्ञार्गहणं द्वुने ॥ १२२ ॥
 जयहर्षश्रयश्छिद्रे धर्मे सौभाग्यसंक्षयः ।
 खे स्थानासिर्गुणाशाये भूस्वर्णासिर्वये व्ययः ॥ १२३ ॥

Slokas 121-123 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) getting vehicles, happiness; (2) happiness, wealth ; (3) agitation from enemies, quarrels ; (4) acquisition of honour and friends ; (5) uncontrollable anger ; (6) cheating, troubles ; (7) no disregard or censure ; (8) success, joy, help ; (9) loss of good luck ; (10) attainment of position, good behaviour ; (11) acquisition of land and gold ; (12) expenses.

ज्ञायभात्प्रथमे जीवे हर्षैर्धर्यप्रजर्दयः ।
 मानोदयो द्वितीये स्यात्स्थितिमानक्षयोऽनुजे ॥ १२४ ॥
 सुखे मानकलावासिर्यशोऽर्थासिद्धि पंचमे ।
 पष्टे पुष्टिर्यशोऽर्थास्ते मुदुणोपलक्षितिक्षयः ॥ १२५ ॥
 छिद्रे वागशुभं हानिर्धर्मे वाधीप्रकृष्टता ।
 खे॒र्थधर्मौ भवे स्थानसुखार्था मूढता व्यये ॥ १२६ ॥

Slokas 124-126 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) joy, prosperity, increase of progeny ; (2) rise in position ; (3) loss of position and honour ; (4) acquisition of honour and Arts ; (5) acquisition of fame and wealth ; (6) prosperity, fame, wealth ; (7) loss of virtue and favour ; (8) waste of good speech ;

(9) excellence of speech and intelligence ; (10) wealth, (Dharma) duty; (11) happiness due to position and wealth; (12) stupidity.

जयार्थौ स्वे तृतीये तु सिद्धिः सुखगते शुभम् ॥ १२७ ॥
 वादाध्वदैन्यं पुत्रस्थ शत्रुक्षोभोऽरिसंस्थिते ।
 सप्तमाष्टमयोरन्व योषित्वा तिररोगता ॥ १२८ ॥
 धर्मगे स्थितिधीहानिः स्थान[प्रा]सिर्यशश्च खे ।
 लाभे धनागमः संपत् द्वादशस्थे परिश्रमः ॥ १२९ ॥

Slokas 127-129 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by himself in the natal chart ; [(1) auspicious ;] (2) success and wealth ; (3) achievement ; (4) auspicious ; (5) dispute, fatigue in travel ; (6) agitation by enemies ; (7) and (8) good food, affection for women, free from sickness ; (9) loss of position and intellect ; (10) attainment of position and fame ; (11) inflow of wealth, prosperity ; (12) exertion.

Notes : One line missing in the manuscripts.

शुक्राद्यभात्प्रथमगे जीवे तापोऽप्यमंगलम् ।
 धने धनासिः स्त्रीसारूप्यं कोपः स्त्रीकलहोऽनुजे ॥ १३० ॥
 सुखगे गुरुवैपुरुल्यं धीस्थेऽर्याप्तिः कुलोत्सवः ।
 षष्ठ्यार्थारिजयौ द्यूनेऽध्वमोहः कलहः स्त्रिया ॥ १३१ ॥
 सुखार्थहानिर्मृतिगे धर्मे मानार्थकीर्तियः ।
 खे सुखार्थौ भवेऽर्थस्त्रीपुत्रासिदैन्यमंत्यगे ॥ १३२ ॥

Slokas 130-132 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart ; (1) sorrow, misfortune ; (2) wealth, marital happiness ; (3) anger, quarrel through women ; (4) indifference from preceptor ; (5) obtaining wealth, family rejoicings ; (6) wealth, success over enemies ; (7) temptation during travel, quarrel with women ; (8) loss of happiness and wealth ; (9) honour, wealth and fame ; (10) happiness and wealth ; (11) acquisition of wealth, women, and progeny ; (12) pitiable condition.

मंदाधिष्ठितभाजीवे प्रथमस्थे मलो भ्रमः ।
 धनक्षयः [द्वितीये] स्यात् भूधनासिस्तुतीयगे ॥ १३३ ॥
 लाभहानी सुखगते धीस्थे पुत्रोद्यमोत्सवौ ।
 षष्ठे गुणाभ्यर्थसिद्धिः केशाध्वश्रमस्मद्युने ॥ १३४ ॥
 छिद्रेऽर्थहानिव्याधिश्च धर्मे वापत्कुमिश्रमौ ।
 खेऽरिवादोऽथ लाभे स्यादशुभं व्ययगे धनम् ॥ १३५ ॥

Slokas 133-135 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) dirty, bewilderment ; (2) loss of money ; (3) gain of wealth through land ; (4) loss ; (5) efforts of the son, rejoicing ; (6) good disposition, acquisition of wealth ; (7) distress, fatigue in travel, sickness ; (8) loss of wealth, sickness ; (9) danger, worm troubles ; (10) dispute with enemies ; (11) inauspicious ; (12) wealth.

लग्नभात्प्रथमे जीवे ध्मार्थाश्वाः स्युः सुतोत्सवः ।
 द्वितीये स्थानगे सौख्यं लाभश्च धनमानयोः ॥ १३६ ॥
 ऋओऽपवादो दुश्चिक्ये बंधुसंपन्नवैरिता ।
 बंधुसौख्यं सुहृल्लाभो गुणोत्कर्षो धनं सुखे ॥ १३७ ॥
 सुतस्थे गौरवं मानः षष्ठे ख्यातिप्रदं धनम् ।
 स्त्रीलाभो वस्त्रांगधान्तांबूलादिसुखं द्युने ॥ १३८ ॥
 अष्टमे कफरोगः स्यादजीर्णं मार्गजः श्रमः ।
 नवमे स्थानविद्यार्थसुतसद्वर्मलंभनम् ॥ १३९ ॥
 दशमे राजसन्मान आज्ञासिद्विर्घनागमः ।
 लाभे धान्यार्थगोक्ष्मासिव्ययोऽर्थासिश्च रिःफगे ॥ १४० ॥

Slokas 136-140 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) gain in land, wealth and horses, rejoicings due to birth of a child in the family ; (2) happiness in position, gain of riches and respect ; (3) anger, slander caused due to discord with relations ; (4) happiness from relations, acquiring friends, good disposition, wealth ; (5) dignity, honour ; (6) acquisition of wealth leading to fame ; (7) gain of women, happiness from apparels, perfumes, good food and other things ; (8) phlegmatic complaints, indiges-

tion, fatigue due to travel ; (9) acquisition of position, learning, wealth, progeny, virtue ; (10) esteem from King, attainment of command, inflow of wealth ; (11) obtaining good harvest, cattle and land ; (12) loss of earned wealth.

शुक्राष्टकवर्गः

प्रथमेऽर्काद्यभाच्छ्रुके संतापोऽल्पं सुखं तथा ।
 स्वेऽतिव्ययस्तृतीये तु पुत्रस्त्रीवैरजं भयम् ॥ १४१ ॥
 सुखेऽरिव्यसनद्दिः स्यात्सुते श्रमाध्वहानिरुक्तं ।
 प्रीत्यर्थसौख्यनाशोऽरौ भंगस्त्रीकलहौ द्युने ॥ १४२ ॥
 छिद्रे संतोष आरोग्यं धर्मे चिंतारिणाध्वनोः ।
 खे हानिराये लाभोऽथ लाभेऽत्ये मिष्ठभोजनम् ॥ १४३ ॥

Slokas 141-143 — The effects produced by the transit of Venus through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) repentance and little happiness ; (2) heavy expenditure ; (3) fear caused by discord with wife and children ; (4) increase of enemies and sorrows ; (5) exertion, break in travel, sickness ; (6) loss of affection, wealth and happiness ; (7) disappointments, quarrel with women ; (8) contentment, good health ; (9) anxiety caused by enemies and travel ; (10) misfortune ; (11) gain ; (12) sweetmeats, gain.

चंद्राद्यभात्सिते तत्स्थे स्त्रीसुखार्थवलंबनम् ।
 स्वेऽथे स्त्र्यामिस्तृतीये गु (तु) हर्षस्त्रीमानभूपटाः ॥ १४४ ॥
 पत्नीपुत्रार्थमित्रान्नसुखं सुखगते भवेत् ।
 कुलोत्साहो गु (कु)लख्यातिर्मित्रसौख्यं च पंचमे ॥ १४५ ॥
 दैन्यं विवादो रोगश्च द्रेषश्चापि रिपुस्थिते ।
 ऋणाध्वस्त्रीभवोद्वेगः कुमुहत्संगमो द्युने ॥ १४६ ॥
 अष्टमे स्त्रीसुखं ख्यातिर्मानहर्षस्तथा भवेत् ।
 धर्मे स्त्रीमित्रयोः सौख्यं धर्मार्थासिर्गुरोः कृपा ॥ १४७ ॥
 स्ववंधुवैरं दशमे विन्नं च प्रतिमानयोः ।
 लाभे स्त्रीमानशश्यामिर्वस्त्रौकोऽन्नामिरंत्यगे ॥ १४८ ॥

Slokas 144-148 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart ; (1) obtains marital happiness and wealth ; (2) acquisition of wealth, women ; (3) joy, respect from women, land, garments ; (4) happiness from wife, children, wealth, friends and good food ; (5) great activity in the family, fame of the family, happiness from friendship ; (6) pitiable condition, dispute, disease, rancour ; (7) anxiety caused by debts, travel and women ; contact with bad friends ; (8) marital happiness, fame, mental joy ; (9) happiness of female friends, Dharma, acquisition of wealth, preceptor's grace ; (10) enmity from own relations, obstacle, disrespect ; (11) respect from women, bed-requisites ; (12) apparels, obtaining land and good food.

फलदीपिका :—

अखिलविषयभोगं वित्तसिद्धिं विभूतिं
सुखसुहृदभिवृद्धिं पुत्रलिंधं विपत्तिम् ।
दिशाति युवतिपीडां सम्पदं वा सुखासि
कलहमभयमर्थप्राप्तिमन्दारिमन्त्री ॥

भौमादभात्सते तत्स्थे स्त्रीनाशः स्वे तु बंधनम् ।
वृत्तीये हर्षमानार्थाः सुखस्थे चित्तविभ्रमः ॥ १४९ ॥
शौर्योद्यमा — पुत्रस्थे पूज्यत्वादासते रिपौ ।
असौरल्यं स्त्रीसुतोदेगौ द्यूनेऽनर्थः क्षयोऽष्टमे ॥ १५० ॥
मृद्गादे विजयो धर्मे संचितार्थक्षयस्तु खे ।
भूहेमासिः सुतोत्साहो लाभे रिःफेर्जर्थलंभनम् ॥ १५१ ॥

Slokas 149-151 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) loss of women ; (2) confinement ; (3) joy, honour, wealth ; (4) bewilderment ; (5) courage, firm resolve ; (6) withdrawal of enemy due to great respectability ; (7) unhappiness, sorrow through women and children ; (8) misfortune, weakness ; (9) joy, success in debates ; (10) loss of hoarded wealth ; (11) acquisition of land and gold ; rejoicings on account of children ; (12) accumulation of wealth.

Notes : The results mentioned for the 4th and 5th houses are according to Brihat-jataka.

बुधाद्यभात्प्रथमगे देहपीडा भृगोः सुते ।
 स्वेर्थनाशस्तृतीये तु रोगशत्रुविनाशनम् ॥ १५२ ॥
 सुखे मानर्थहानिः स्यात् धीस्थे स्थानांशुकात्मजाः ।
 जललाभो रिपुगते कार्यतेजःक्षतिर्द्युने ॥ १५३ ॥
 छिद्रे धीव्रलहानिः स्यान्मानार्थास्मिस्तु धर्मगे ।
 खे व्रतक्षतिरायेऽर्थः कार्यविनाशं व्ययस्थिते ॥ १५४ ॥

Slokas 152-154 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) bodily ailments ; (2) loss of wealth ; (3) annihilation of enemies and sickness ; (4) loss of honour and wealth ; (5) position, apparels, progeny ; (6) maritime profits ; (7) loss of prospective work ; (8) loss of memory and strength ; (9) obtaining honour and wealth ; (10) break in religious vow ; (11) wealth ; (12) reverses.

जीवाद्यभात्प्रथमगे शुक्रे धीलाभयोः क्षयः ।
 वैरत्रासो द्वितीये स्याद्वर्मव्ययोऽनुजे (?) ॥ १५५ ॥
 सुखेऽजीर्णककच्यः स्थानभूतनयाः सुते ।
 रुक्ष पष्टेऽरिचयो द्यूने स्थानारोग्याब्धमष्टमे ॥ १५६ ॥
 धर्मे वाक्पटुतार्थासिः खेऽर्थासिः स्वामिसन्मतिः ।
 लाभे कोशचयोऽयोऽत्ये कर्महानिरसौख्ययुक्त ॥ १५७ ॥

Slokas 155-157 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) loss of mental power and profits ; (2) fear of enemies ; (3) loss of Dharma ; (4) indigestion and accumulation of phlegm ; (5) position, land and progeny ; (6) sickness ; (7) increase of enemies ; (8) attainment of position, good health, food ; (9) cleverness of speech, wealth ; (10) gain of wealth, appreciation from master ; (11) accumulation of much wealth ; (12) loss of effort, ill health.

शुक्राद्यभात्प्रथमगे शुक्रे विद्यार्थलंभनम् ।
 स्त्रीसुखं स्वे तृतीये तु प्राप्तिः स्थानस्य च द्युतेः ॥ १५८ ॥
 सुखे स्ववंधुमानासिर्धीस्थे धीमानपुष्टयः ।
 पष्ठेऽर्थहानिरध्वार्तिर्द्यूने कार्यार्थसंक्षयः ॥ १५९ ॥
 छिद्रे प्रीतिः शुभं धर्मे स्वे प्रीतिर्वपुषः सुखम् ।
 शुभमृद्दिर्भवेत्प्यस्थे क्षुद्रलोकावमानता ॥ १६० ॥

Slokas 158-160 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by herself in the natal chart ; (1) acquisition of Learning and wealth ; (2) marital happiness ; (3) attainment of position, gain by gambling ; (4) respect from relations ; (5) gain of intelligence, honour and nourishment ; (6) loss of wealth, distress in journey ; (7) loss of efforts and wealth ; (8) affection ; (9) auspicious ; (10) affection, physical comforts ; (11) prosperity ; (12) insult from low caste people.

कलहः क्षुद्रवैरं च शुक्रे मंदाद्यभात्तनोः ।
 धने रोगस्तृतीये तु गोमहिष्यर्थलंभनम् ॥ १६१ ॥
 मित्रार्थाप्तिः सुखे धीस्थे स्थानसौख्यार्थलंभनम् ।
 क्लेशावमानरोगाः स्युः पष्ठे द्यूने च गुद्यरुक्त ॥ १६२ ॥
 स्थानकीर्तिसुखं छिद्रे कर्मसिद्धिस्तु धर्मगे ।
 सुखं स्वेसुखार्थाप्तिर्भावे रिःफेऽर्थपीडनम् ॥ १६३ ॥

Slokas 161-163 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by Saturn in the natal chart ; (1) quarrel and enmity with low caste people ; (2) sickness ; (3) accumulation of cattle and wealth ; (4) getting friends and wealth ; (5) attaining position ; happiness, wealth ; (6) distress, neglect, disease ; (7) ailment in private parts ; (8) position, fame, happiness ; (9) achievement of ends ; (10) happiness ; (11) marital happiness, wealth ; (12) want of money.

लग्नभात्प्रथमे शुक्रे गोभूवस्त्रादिलंभनम् ।
 स्वे प्रीतिसौख्यं दुश्चिक्ये स्वर्णमुक्तादिलंभनम् ॥ १६४ ॥

सुखे त्रीगृहगोभूषा धीस्थे भार्यार्थमातुरः ।
 षष्ठे मार्गश्रमो वैरं द्यूने पत्नीविरोधिता ॥ १६५ ॥
 छिद्रे नानाब्रपानाप्तिः सन्मानस्तु धर्मगे (?) ।
 खस्थेऽप्रधानं वैमुख्यं कुमारेऽपि च वर्तनम् ॥ १६६ ॥
 मणिपुक्तादिरत्नानां प्राप्तिरेकादशो भवेत् ।
 धनक्षयः पथि क्लेशः स्मृतिहानिश्च रिःफगे ॥ १६७ ॥

Slokas 164-167 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart ; (1) acquiring cattle, wealth and apparels ; (2) happiness due to affection ; (3) acquiring gold, pearls etc. ; (4) getting women, house, cows, ornaments ; (5) yearning for the wife ; (6) fatigue in travel, enmity ; (7) opposition from wife ; (8) getting variety of food and drinks ; (9) esteem ; (10) inferiority, aversion, inclined to evil ways ; (11) attainment of precious stones such as jewels, pearls, etc. ; (12) loss of money, fatigue in journey, loss of memory.

शनेरष्टकवर्गः

मंदेऽर्कभात्यथमगे प्रीतिहर्षधनात्मजाः ।
 स्वेऽरिनाशस्तृतीये तु मानकांतिव्यलक्षयः ॥ १६८ ॥
 बंधुसौख्यं सुखगते कुलोद्देशरूपौ सुते ।
 कलहः षष्ठभवने द्यूने त्रीपुत्रजं सुखम् ॥ १६९ ॥
 व्याधिछिद्रशत्रुक्षयश्चिद्रे पापात्मिका मतिः ।
 खे कर्मपुष्टिलभेऽर्थं सुखेऽत्ये कार्यसंक्षयः ॥ १७० ॥

*Slokas 168-170 — The effects produced by the transit of Saturn through the various *bhavas* are as follows :—*

(A) Beginning with the house occupied by the Sun in the natal chart ; (1) affection, joy, wealth, progeny ; (2) loss of enemies ; (3) decline in honour, brightness and strength ; (4) happiness of relations ; (5) agitation in family, sickness ; (6) quarrel ; (7) happiness through women and children ; (8) relief from sickness, loss of

enemies ; (9) inclined to sinful ways ; (10) progress in duty ; (11) happiness of wealth ; (12) waste of efforts.

प्रथमेऽजायमान्मदे बन्धाध्वश्रमवातरुक् ।
 शत्रुवर्णो विषातिंश्च धनगे तु व्ययश्रमौ ॥ १७१ ॥
 तृतीयेऽरिक्षयः सौख्यं मानलाभस्तथा भवेत् ।
 सुखस्थानगते नृणामवमानस्तु वंयुतः ॥ १७२ ॥
 पंचमे पुत्रनाशः स्याद्दंगश्च स्थितिर्कर्मणोः ।
 पष्ठे शत्रुक्षयः सौख्यं धनलाभौ भवेत्तथा ॥ १७३ ॥
 द्यूनगे कांतिहानिः स्याद्वातरोगस्तथा श्रमः ।
 वहुबंधव्यसनिता वैरिमीतिस्तथाष्टमे ॥ १७४ ॥
 धर्मे व्याधिश्रमौ वैरं धननाशस्तथा भवेत् ।
 हानिर्धनस्य चेष्टायाः फलसंचयश्च खे (?) ॥ १७५ ॥
 एकादशे पयोभृत्यवरस्त्रीधनलंभनम् ।
 चेष्टानैपुणकीर्तीनां हानिः स्थानस्य च व्यये ॥ १७६ ॥

Slokas 171-176 — (B) Beginning with the house occupied by the Moon in the natal chart ; (1) confinement, fatigue in travel, rheumatism ; (2) wound by weapons, distress by poison, expense, exertion ; (3) loss of enemies ; happiness, honour and gain ; (4) disregard from relations ; (5) loss of progeny ; fall in position and duty ; (6) loss of enemies ; happiness, wealth, gain ; (7) loss of brightness, rheumatism, exertion ; (8) dejected due to many responsibilities, fear from enemies ; (9) sickness, exertion, enmity, loss of money ; (10) loss of money, duty and fruits of labour ; (11) acquisition of wealth through dairy products, servants and beautiful women ; (12) loss of action, proficiency, fame and position.

फलदीपिका :—

रोगाशौचकियासि धनसुतविहर्ति स्थानभृत्यार्थलाभं
 ऋब्रन्धवर्थप्रणाशं द्रविणसुतमतिप्रच्युतिं सर्वसौख्यम् ।
 ऋरोगाध्वावभीतिं स्वसुतसुहृद्वित्तनाशामयातिं
 जन्मादेरष्टमान्तं दिशति पदवशेनार्कसूनुः ऋगेण ॥

दारिद्र्यं धर्मविघ्नं पितृसमविलयं नित्यदुःखं शुभरथे
 दुर्व्यापारप्रवृत्तिं कलशति दशमे मानभङ्गं रुजं वा ।
 सौख्यान्येकादशस्थो वहुविधिभिरप्राप्तिमुक्तृष्टकीर्तिं
 विश्रान्तिं व्यर्थकार्याद्विसुहृत्तिमरिभिः स्त्रीसुतव्याधिमन्त्ये ॥

भौमाद्यभात्तनौ तत्स्थे दुःखं काँतिक्षयो रुजः ।
 स्वेऽर्थनाशस्तृतीये तु स्यादुत्साहोऽप्यवैरता ॥ १७७ ॥
 भूयसीवंधनावंधौ सुताज्ञार्थाप्तिरात्मजे ।
 षष्ठे गुणोदयैश्वर्ये द्यूने वैरश्रमामयाः ॥ १७८ ॥
 ब्रणो वह्निमयं छिद्रे भूयोऽसूया च धर्मगे ।
 सुखार्थमानसिद्धिः खे लाभे लाभो व्यये सुखम् ॥ १७९ ॥

Slokas 177-179 — (C) Beginning with the house occupied by Mars in the natal chart ; (1) misery, weakness, sickness : (2) loss of wealth ; (3) activity, freedom from enmity : (4) increase of various difficulties (obstacles) ; (5) obtaining progeny, command and wealth ; (6) thoughts of virtue at the time of prosperity ; (7) enmity, exertion, sickness ; (8) wounds, danger from fire ; (9) extreme jealousy ; (10) getting happiness, wealth and honour ; (11) gains ; (12) happiness.

ज्ञायभात्प्रथमे मंदेऽर्थागपीडा हताज्जता ।
 व्याकुल्यं द्वितीये स्यात्स्वपक्षक्षोभितानुजे ॥ १८० ॥
 सुखे सुहृदविश्वासो धीस्थे पुत्रापचारधीः ।
 ग(गु) णार्थख्यातयः षष्ठे द्यूने वाक्पद्माऽशुभे ॥ १८१ ॥
 छिद्रेऽसुखं शुभं धर्मे खे वाधीकर्मसंभवम् ।
 लाभे भृत्यपशुप्राप्तिर्मानप्राप्तिर्व्ययस्थिते ॥ १८२ ॥

Slokas 180-182 — (D) Beginning with the house occupied by Mercury in the natal chart ; (1) pecuniary and bodily troubles, disobedience of command ; (2) distraction ; (3) agitation due to lack of support from own party ; (4) breach of trust of friends ; (5) cognisance of misdeeds

(offences) of progeny ; (6) good virtues, wealth, fame ; (7) adopting to bad terms ; (8) happiness ; (9) auspicious ; (10) actions arising after mature thoughts and words ; (11) obtaining servants and cattle ; (12) honour.

जीवाद्यभात्प्रथमगे प्रज्ञाहानिरिनात्मजे ।
शुभमहानिः द्वितीये स्याद्वदैन्यं तृतीयगे ॥ १८३ ॥
बंधौ बंधुव्यथोद्वेगः सुतविचास्यः सुते ।
यशोर्जौ दाररुद्यूने छिद्रगे देहपीडनम् ॥ १८४ ॥
भृत्यनीचापवादः स्याद्वर्मे खे देहपीडनम् ।
अल्पश्रमः शुभं लाभे सन्मानास्त्रिव्ययस्थिते ॥ १८५ ॥

Slokas 183-185 — (E) Beginning with the house occupied by Jupiter in the natal chart ; (1) weakening of intelligence ; (2) loss of things which are auspicious ; (3) bodily weakness ; (4) troubles from relations ; anxiety ; (5) acquisition of progeny and wealth ; (6) fame ; (7) sickness to wife ; (8) bodily troubles ; (9) reproach (insult) from servants and low caste people ; (10) bodily ailments ; (11) gain with little efforts ; (12) esteem from good people.

शुक्राद्यभात्प्रथमगे पीडादेहस्त्रियोः शनौ ।
स्वेऽर्थहानिस्तृतीये तु दुःखसुद्वेगबंधने ॥ १८६ ॥
कलत्रकलहो बंधौ वधमार्गश्रमः सुते ।
षष्ठेऽर्थमारवैरासिः सप्तमाष्टमयो रुजः ॥ १८७ ॥
दैन्यं मार्गश्रमो धर्मेऽसमृद्धिर्दशमस्थिते ।
स्थानार्थप्रीतिदीप्त्यास्त्रिलभिज्य शुभमत्यभे ॥ १८८ ॥

Slokas 186-188 — (F) Beginning with the house occupied by Venus in the natal chart ; (1) trouble to self and to women ; (2) loss of wealth ; (3) sorrow and anxiety in confinement ; (4) quarrel with wife ; (5) troubles in journey, exertion ; (6) gain of wealth, state of being beyond avarice ; (7) and (8) sickness ; (9) pitiable condition ; fatigue in journey ; (10) want of everything

(poverty); (11) gain of position, wealth, affection and brightness; (12) auspicious.

मंदाद्यभात्रथमगे मंदे शस्त्रवणामयाः ।
धनदुश्चिक्षयोर्दुःखं गुणसिद्धिः क्षयःसुखे ॥ १८९ ॥
पुत्रोत्सवसुखं धीस्थे पष्टे स्थानधनैर्धनम् ।
स्त्रीपीडात्वश्रमौ द्यूने लिद्रे व्याधिर्धनक्षयः ॥ १९० ॥
लाभहानिर्नवमगे कर्महानिस्तु कर्मगे ।
लाभेऽनेकसुतार्थासिव्यये मार्गभर्यं भवेत् ॥ १९१ ॥

Slokas 189-191 — (G) Beginning with the house occupied by him in the natal chart; (1) wound from weapons, sickness; (2) sorrow; (3) attainment of virtue; (4) loss (wastage); (5) happiness due to progeny; (6) rise in position and wealth; (7) sickness to wife, fatigue in travel; (8) disease, loss of wealth; (9) loss (of gain); (10) loss of fruits of labour; (11) gain of progeny and wealth in many ways; (12) fear during journey.

लग्नभात्रथमे मंदे मानो ग्रामगणेशता ।
अर्थहानिरकीर्तिः स्वेऽभीष्मसिद्धिस्तृतीयगे ॥ १९२ ॥
गृहार्थसौख्यं सौहादें सुखस्थानगते भवेत् ।
आरोग्यमरिनाशश्च रिपुस्थानगते नृणाम् ॥ १९३ ॥
भार्यापीडाप्रसवनं श्रमश्चापि कलन्त्रगे +
स्त्रीपुत्रार्थक्षतिश्छिद्रे दीर्घरोगचयः शुभे ॥ १९४ ॥
माने चेष्टा सुतस्थाने वृद्धिर्दशमगे भवेत् ।
लाभे स्त्रीपशुलोहासिर्वादोऽनर्थोऽद्वैत्यगे ॥ १९५ ॥

Slokas 192-195 — (H) Beginning with the Lagna in the natal chart; (1) honour, leadership in village; (2) loss of wealth and ill fame; (3) attainment of desired ends; (4) happiness of family and wealth; friendliness; (5) activity (to increase) one's pride; (6) good health, loss of enemies; (7) afterbirth sickness of the wife, exertion;

(8) loss of women, progeny and wealth ; (9) long sickness ;
 (10) prosperity ; (11) acquisition of women, cattle and iron ; (12) birth of dispute leading to misfortune.

**भावप्रवेशे सूर्यारौ सितेज्यौ भावमध्यगौ ।
 भावांत्ये मंदशशिनौ सर्वदा फलदो बुधः ॥ १९६ ॥**

Sloka 196 — The Sun and Mars give results (good or bad) in the first portion of a *bhava* ; Venus and Jupiter in the middle portion of a *bhava* ; Saturn and the Moon in the last portion of a *bhava* and Mercury throughout the *bhava*.

बृहज्ञातकः—

दिनकररुधिरौ प्रवेशकाले गुरुभृगुजौ भवनस्य मध्ययातौ ।
 रविसुतशशिनौ विनिर्गमस्थौ शशितनयः फलदस्तु सर्वकालम् ॥

सारावलीः—

रविरुधिरौ भवनं प्रविशन्तौ गुरुभृगुजौ गृहमध्यसमेतौ ।
 शनिशशिनौ खलु निर्गमकाले शशितनयः फलदस्तु सदैव ॥

होरामकरन्दः—

तिग्रांशुधात्रीतनयौ गृहस्य प्रवेशकाले फलदौ भवेताम् ।
 मध्यस्थितौ जीवसितौ शनीन्दू विरामगौ ज्ञः सकलेऽपि काले ॥

फलदीपिकाः—

क्षितितनयपतञ्जौ राशिपूर्वत्रिभागे सुखपतिगुरुशुक्रौ राशिमध्यत्रिभागे ।
 दुहिनकिरणमन्दौ राशिपाश्चात्यभागे शशितनयभुजञ्जौ पाकदौ सार्वकालम् ॥

जातकपारिज्ञातः—

आद्यन्तमध्यभवनोपगता नभोगाश्चादित्यभूमितनयौ शनिशीतरश्मी ।
 जीवासुरेन्द्रसचिवौ फलदाः क्रमेण तारासुतः सकलकालफलप्रदः स्यात् ॥

कालप्रकाशिकाः—

सूर्यारौ फलदावादौ गुरुशुक्रौ तु मध्यगौ ।
 मन्दाही फलदावन्त्ये बुधचन्द्रौ तु सर्वदा ॥

Notes : Kalaprakasika says that Saturn and Rahu give good or bad results in the last part of the *bhava* while Mercury and the Moon give throughout the *bhava*.

सुदशायामनल्पाल्यं फलमेतच्छुभाशुभम् ।
अल्पानल्यं दुर्दशायां तच्च ग्रहबलोचितम् ॥ १९७ ॥

Sloka 197 — When the Dasa is good, the good effects will be on a larger scale, and bad effects will be on a smaller scale. Conversely, when the Dasa is bad the good effects will be reduced while bad effects will be increased according to the strength of the planet.

Notes : If a planet is associated with more than 4 *bindus* in his Ashtakavarga or more than 28 *bindus* in the Samudayashtakavarga and is powerful according to the Shadvargabala or *bhāva* position, he gives good effects on a larger scale. The bad effects are on a larger scale if the planet is associated with less *bindus* and is not powerful as above.



CHAPTER XVII

EFFECTS ARISING FROM PLANETARY POSITIONS AT BIRTH

As the verses explaining the method of application of the effects were found to be corrupt and difficult to interpret correctly, their inclusion here has been deferred.

The following is an attempt to give the gist of the meaning implied by the verses :—

1. Observe the number of *bindus* and *rekhas* in the house occupied at birth by a planet (in his Bhinnashtakavarga).

2. From the planet's longitude find out which octave (i.e., Kakshya) of that *bhava* is occupied by him. Note whether the lord of that Kakshya has donated a *bindu* or *rekha*. If there is a *bindu* the good effects enumerated under that Kakshya for that planet will take place ; when there is a *rekha* the bad effects mentioned under that Kakshya will take place.

3. (a) When the planet is associated with 8 *bindus* (in that *bhava*) the effects mentioned will take place to the fullest extent ; with 7 *bindus*, to the extent of 7/8 ; with 6 *bindus*, 3/4 etc., etc. Even with one *bindu* only, in that *bhava*, the native will experience 1/8 of the benefic results, if this *bindu* happens to be in the Kakshya occupied by the planet.

(b) Conversely, if a planet is associated with a *rekha* in the Kakshya occupied by him, the native will experience the bad results mentioned under that Kakshya for the planet (considered) to the extent of 1/8, 1/4, etc., etc., according to the number of *rekhas* in that *bhava*, i.e., 1, 2, etc., etc.

सूर्याष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखाश्रितस्तीक्ष्णकरः प्रगल्भं करोति मर्त्यं गजवाजियुक्तम् * ।

मित्रांगसाधुजनसंप्रयुक्तं स्थानेऽद्यके रोगविवर्जितं च ॥ १ ॥

द्वितीयतस्थः प्रचुरप्रतापं प्रभूतवित्तं जितशत्रुपक्षम् * ।

विद्यानुरक्तं नृपतेरभीष्टं प्रशांतचित्तं कुरुते सदैव ॥ २ ॥

तृतीयगः सत्यपरं प्रशांतं व्ययेऽनपायं सुजनैः सुपूज्यम् * ।
 हिरण्यपुत्रार्थविवेकयुक्तं नरं प्रसूते सततं सुशीलम् ॥ ३ ॥
 चतुर्थगः सर्वजनस्य पूज्यं करोति मर्त्यं सुदृढं सुशीलम् * ।
 नरेद्पूज्यं सुमगं प्रशस्तं धर्मान्वितं दानपरं प्रसूते ॥ ४ ॥
 करोति मर्त्यं खलु पंचमस्थो नरं रविर्गोमहिषोष्ट्रयुक्तम् * ।
 कुलप्रधानं नृपतेरभीष्टं सुसंयतं ब्राह्मणदेवभक्तम् ॥ ५ ॥
 हतारिपक्षं प्रकरोति पष्ठे स्थितो विवस्वान् विविधं नृलोके * ।
 स्त्रीणामभीष्टं गुरुदेवभक्तं प्रभूतवित्तं प्रचुराभापानम् ॥ ६ ॥
 उदारचित्तं प्रभुतासमेतं विज्ञानशीलं समरप्रचण्डम् ॥ ७ ॥
 स्थानेऽष्टमे पुत्रधनैः समेतं सुरक्तपित्ताधिकमप्रमेयम् * ।
 विरुद्धातकीर्ति सततं सुदांतं हतारिपक्षं प्रकरोति भानुः ॥ ८ ॥

Slokas 1-8—The general effects arising from the Sun's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Courage ; ownership of elephants and horses ; association with friends and religious people and freedom from diseases.

2nd Kakshya : Great valour ; abundance of wealth ; victory over enemies ; avidity for learning ; royal favours and a tranquil mind.

3rd Kakshya : Truthfulness ; serenity ; no worry over expenditure ; respect from virtuous people ; endowment of gold, progeny and riches ; discrimination and good character.

4th Kakshya : Honour from all people ; robust health ; good character ; honour from ruler ; good luck ; fame ; a pious and philanthropic nature.

5th Kakshya : Ownership of cows, buffaloes and camels ; chief person in the family ; favours from rulers ; self-control and devotion to Brahmins and God.

6th Kakshya : Destruction of enemies ; a desirable person to women ; devotion to preceptors and God ; abundance of wealth and plenty of food and beverages.

7th Kakshya : Acquisition of women ; noble-mindedness ; endowment with authority ; interest in sciences and a great warrior.

8th Kakshya : Acquisition of progeny and wealth ; excess of good blood and biliaryness ; undying fame ; self-control and destruction of enemies.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Sun ($4^{\circ}29'40''$) occupies the 5th Kakshya in the 4th *bhava*, and is associated with a *bindu*, i.e., Venus the lord of that Kakshya has donated a *bindu* to the Sun (Ref. Sarvachanchachakra chart, page 64). The native will experience the good results mentioned in verse No. 5. As the Sun is associated with 5 *bindus* in that *bhava*, the proportion of the results will be 5/8 of the whole possible.

बिन्दुस्थितोऽर्जः प्रकरोति पापं स्थानेऽद्यके दुर्जनमुग्रोगम् * ।
 कृशं कृतञ्चं परदाररक्तं विवेकहीनं प्रियसाहसं च ॥ ९ ॥
 मूर्खं निकृष्टं तु तथा द्वितीये कुमित्रोगं धनधान्यहीनम् * ।
 शिरोर्तिदा[निदा]घज्जरपित्तमुख्यैः प्रपीडितं वक्त्रभवैश्वरोगैः ॥ १० ॥
 नयेनहीनं पुरुषं तृतीये सुतार्थधान्यैः परिवर्जितं च * ।
 सदाभिभूतं बहुशत्रुपक्षं क्रियाविहीनं तु फलं प्रसूते ॥ ११ ॥
 निंद्यं कृतञ्चं पर[द्रव्य]रक्तं करोति मर्त्यं नियतं चतुर्थे * ।
 इष्टैर्वियुक्तं परदाररक्तं पराजितं सर्वजनैः सदैव ॥ १२ ॥
 करोति भानुः खलु पंचमस्थितो रुवैरदारिश्यभयेन पीडितम् * ।
 दौर्भाग्यवतं परदारभाषणं नरं भयात्क्लीबमलं सुनिष्ठुरम् ॥ १३ ॥
 षष्ठे स्थितः शत्रुगणैः पराजितं नरं प्रसूतेऽधमकर्मसेवकम् * ।
 मायासमेतं मलिनं मलिम्लुच्चं च्युतं स्वधर्माद्वृतसत्त्वमातुरम् ॥ १४ ॥
 श्रियाविहीनं विकृतं गतत्रपं परान्ववत्त्वार्थसमीक्षं सदा * ।
 करोति भानुः खलु सप्तमस्थितः प्रपंचशीलं कवलं सुनिष्ठुरम् ॥ १५ ॥

स्थानेऽष्टमे तीक्ष्णमयूखमाली नरं विधत्ते बहुपापचेष्टम् * ।
इर्वियुक्तं परदाररक्तं पापात्मकं दुःखयुतं करोति ॥ १६ ॥

Slokas 9-16 — The general effects arising from the Sun's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Sinful nature ; wickedness ; acute illness ; emaciation ; ingratitude ; desire for another's wife ; indiscretion and rashness.

2nd Kakshya : Stupidity ; vulgarity ; bad associates ; sickness ; lack of wealth and food ; headache and fever due to sunstroke, biliaryness, etc., and illness due to diseases of the mouth (e.g., Pyorrhea).

3rd Kakshya : Imprudence ; lack of progeny, wealth and grains ; domination by many enemies and slothfulness.

4th Kakshya : Censure ; ungratefulness ; coveteousness for other's wealth ; desertion by friends ; desire for another's wife and defeat from all people.

5th Kakshya : Afflictions through sickness ; rancour ; poverty and fear ; misfortune ; tete-a-tete with others' wives ; cowardice due to fear and hard-heartedness.

6th Kakshya : Defeat from enemies ; inclination to do base acts ; deceitfulness ; uncleanness ; robbery ; transgression from one's religion (moral code) ; lack of character and feebleness (over-anxiety).

7th Kakshya : Poverty ; deformity ; shamelessness ; desire for other people's food, apparels and wealth ; materialism ; mockery and hard-heartedness.

8th Kakshya : Inclination to commit many evil deeds ; desertion by friends ; desire for another's wife ; wickedness and miserable condition.

चंद्राष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखास्थिताद्य हिमरशिममाली स्थाने विधत्ते सुभगं मनुष्यम् * ।
प्रियं नृपाणां गुरु[देवभ]क्तं तीर्थश्रयं सर्वजनोपसेव्यम् ॥ १७ ॥

हस्त्यश्वयानैः सहितं द्वितीये वैद्वर्यमुक्तामणिभिस्तथैव * ।
 नरं सुसौख्यैः सहितं प्रगल्भं प्रशान्तचितं प्रणयान्वितं च ॥ १८ ॥
 चंद्रस्त्रीये कुरुते सनाथं नरं विनीतं बहुधर्मभाजम् * ।
 श्रियायुतं सर्वगुणोपपन्नं धत्ते सदा वंधुजनस्य पूज्यम् ॥ १९ ॥
 स्थाने चतुर्थे प्रकरोति मानं नरं प्रसिद्धं विविधार्थयुक्तम् * ।
 तडाग्रूपाश्रयरक्तवितं महामनुष्यं सुतसौख्ययुक्तम् ॥ २० ॥
 विद्याविनीतं सुविवेकयुक्तं नरं प्रसूते बहुभोगभाजम् * ।
 क्षणाधिनाथः खलु पंचमस्थः प्रियातिथिं सर्वसहं सुविज्ञम् ॥ २१ ॥
 पष्टे सुरुपं सुभगं मनोङ्गं करोति चंद्रः सुतदारयुक्तम् * ।
 धनाश्रयं शास्त्ररतं विनीतं नरेन्द्रपूज्यं बहुमानभाजम् ॥ २२ ॥
 करोति चंद्रः खलु सप्तमस्थः प्रभासमेतं सचिवं सुशीलम् * ।
 व्रतोपवासादिरतं विधिङ्गं मनोङ्गहारीदयितं सदैव ॥ २३ ॥
 स्थानेऽष्टमे सौख्यहिरण्ययुक्तं विद्यान्वितं सत्यपरं प्रगल्भम् * ।
 करोति चंद्रो यतिनं मनुष्यं प्रियातिथिं बाह्यणवल्लभं च ॥ २४ ॥

Slokas 17-24 — The general effects arising from the Moon's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Good fortune ; king's favourite ; devotion to preceptors and God ; visit to sacred places and fit to be worshipped (served) by all people.

2nd Kakshya : Possession of elephants, horses and vehicles ; also precious stones such as *lapis-lazuli*, pearls, etc. ; variety of pleasures ; courage ; serenity and affection.

3rd Kakshya : Has a guardian ; modesty ; participation in many religious ceremonies ; prosperity ; virtue and respect from kinsmen.

4th Kakshya : Honour ; great renown ; possession of various kinds of wealth ; desire to construct tanks, wells and resting places ; great man and happiness through children.

5th Kakshya : Learning ; modesty ; discriminative sense ; enjoyment of variety of pleasures ; favourite of guests ; patience in bearing everything and wisdom.

6th Kakshya : Pleasing appearance ; good fortune ; agreeability ; having wife, children and wealth ; delight in study of Shastras ; modesty ; honour from King and worthiness of respect.

7th Kakshya : Lustre ; ministership ; good character ; observance of vows and fasts ; ritualism ; has a wife who is always agreeable and charming.

8th Kakshya : Happiness and wealth ; Learning ; truthfulness ; courage ; an ascetic temperament and a favourite of guests and Brahmins.

स्थानेऽद्यके विन्दुगतः शशांकः सरोगदेहं कुरुते मनुष्यम् * ।
पापानुरक्तं स्वजनैविमुक्तं दीनं कृशं सत्यविहीनमेव ॥२५॥
करोति चंद्रो नियतं द्वितीये नरं कृतधनं सुकृशं सुदीनम् * ।
प्रभूतशत्रुं प्रभया विहीनं विवर्जितं बंधुजनेन नित्यम् ॥२६॥
संपीडितं भूपतिना सदैव महाव्ययैः संयुतमुग्रोगम् * ।
कफानिलाभ्यां परिपीडितं च चंद्रस्तृतीये कुरुते मनुष्यम् ॥ २७ ॥
कुसंगतं सत्यविहीनमेव सौख्येन हीनं बहुरोगयुक्तम् * ।
सुदुर्भागं पानरतं सदैव चंद्रश्चतुर्थे कुरुते मनुष्यम् ॥२८॥
प्रनष्ठशीलं प्रचुरारिपक्षं निशाधिनाथः खलु पंचमेन * ।
करोति दीनं व्यसनैः समेतं विवर्जितं भूपतिमानदानैः ॥ २९ ॥
विदेशसेवाविरतं कृतधनं षष्ठैरिवर्गैर्विजितं वृतांजम् * ।
भवेन्मनुष्यं नृपीडितं च कलत्रयानादिभिर्विप्रमुक्तम् ॥३०॥
स्यात्सप्तमे वैरमनल्पमुग्रं चंद्रे रुजं भूपमलिम्लुचोत्थम् * ।
रोगं नराणां जठरे प्रभूतं धनस्य नाशं प्रियविप्रयोगम् ॥३१॥
चंद्रेऽष्टमेऽनिष्टफलं विधत्ते शोकं धनार्ति विविधं च दुःखम् * ।
शीलच्युतं वासववित्तनाशं महाभयं दैन्यमनर्थमुग्रम् ॥३२॥

Slokas 25-32 — The general effects arising from the Moon's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any Bhava)

when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Sickly constitution ; inclination to commit sins ; separation from one's own people ; misery ; leanness and untruthfulness.

2nd Kakshya : Ungratefulness ; acute emaciation and great misery ; creation of numerous enemies ; lustreless and abandonment by kinsmen.

3rd Kakshya : Disfavours from the ruling power ; heavy expenditure ; serious illness ; afflictions through phlegmatic and wind troubles (gout).

4th Kakshya : Bad company ; untruthfulness ; unhappiness ; affliction from many ailments ; great ill-luck and indulgence in drinks.

5th Kakshya : Loose character ; many enemies ; addiction to vices ; lack of honour and presents from ruling power.

6th Kakshya : Service in foreign places ; ungratefulness ; subdual by enemies ; without honour ; trouble from ruling power and lack of wife, vehicles, etc.

7th Kakshya : Much enmity ; severe sickness ; torment from ruling power or a robber ; diseases in the stomach on a large scale ; loss of wealth and separation from the loved ones.

8th Kakshya : Unfavourable results, such as sorrow, loss of money, etc., and various afflictions ; deviation from virtuous habits ; loss of property and wealth ; great fear, misery and grave misfortune.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope the Moon (6°-13' -34") occupies the 8th Kakshya in the 5th *bbava* and is associated with a *rekha*, i.e., the lord of that Kakshya, the Lagna, has donated a *rekha* to the Moon. (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience the bad results mentioned in verse No. 32. As the Moon is associated with 5 *rekhas* in that *bbava* the magnitude of this will be 5/8 of the whole possible.

कुजाष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखास्थितादे क्षितिवित्तलाभं करोति भौमः पशुद्विमेव * ।

सौरव्यं च भोगं विविधं च पूजां महाजनोत्थां सततं सुखानि ॥३३॥

आरोग्यता मित्रकलत्रवृद्धिं मनोविकाशं प्रियतां च लोके * ।
 समुन्नतिं शत्रुविनाशमेव करोति भौमो नियतं द्वितीये ॥ ३४ ॥
 खरोष्टशानानि पृथग्विधानि नृणां विधत्ते क्षितिजस्तृतीये * ।
 विभूतिमभ्युन्नातिमिष्टलाभं भूप्रप्रसादं विविधं च नित्यम् ॥ ३५ ॥
 भौमश्तुर्थे कुरुते प्रतापं सौभाग्यसौख्याभ्युदयं नितान्तम् * ।
 प्रियातिथित्वं सुरविप्रभक्तिं नरेन्द्रमानं विविधं च लाभम् ॥ ३६ ॥
 सुतीर्थलाभं खलु पंचमस्यः क्षोणीसुतो यच्छति मानवानाम् * ।
 हिरण्यलाभं वहुमानसौख्यं व्याधेर्विनाशं खलु उन्नतिं च ॥ ३७ ॥
 षष्ठ्यरिनाशं कुरुते महीजः समागमं वंशुजनेन नित्यम् * ।
 वस्त्राणि शश्यासनभोजनानि धर्मर्थसिद्धिं सततं नराणाम् ॥ ३८ ॥
 क्षोणीसुतो यच्छति सप्तमस्थो विज्ञानविद्यागममिष्टलाभम् * ।
 शश्यासनाच्छादनभोजनानि रतोपलब्धिं जगतीं सलाभम् ॥ ३९ ॥
 भौमोऽष्टमे भूतिमथोन्नतिं च नृणां विधत्ते महिमामनंताम् * ।
 वाणिज्यलाभं कृषिकर्मसिद्धिं प्रियाऽस्मिमत्युन्नतिमेव पुंसाम् ॥ ४० ॥

Slokas 33-40 — The general effects arising from Mars' position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Gain of land and wealth, increase of live-stock ; various kinds of comforts and enjoyments ; respect from virtuous people and happiness.

2nd Kakshya : Good health, prosperity of friends and wife ; elevation of mind ; popularity in public ; eminence and destruction of enemies.

3rd Kakshya : Possession of asses, camels and various kinds of vehicles ; fame ; eminence and gain of favours from the ruling powers.

4th Kakshya : Valour, increase of good luck, happiness and prosperity, pleasure in receiving guests ; devotion to God and Brahmins ; recipient of honour from king and various gains.

5th Kakshya : Visit to holy places ; gain of gold, comfort ; great respect and happiness ; cessation of afflictions and attainment of eminence.

6th Kakshya : Destruction of enemies ; contact with relations ; apparels, bed-requisites and sumptuous food ; achievement of piety and wealth.

7th Kakshya : Proficiency in Learning and Shastras, gains of all sorts ; bed-requisites, apparels and good food ; sexual happiness and other advantages.

8th Kakshya : Prosperity and eminence ; everlasting glory ; gain through merchandise ; success in agriculture ; attainment of desired objects and great prosperity.

बिन्दुस्थितो भूतनयो यदाये स्थाने दशां यच्छ्रुति मानवानाम् *
 तदाऽर्थहानि गतपृष्ठरोगान्मतेर्विनाशं कुजनेन सौख्यम् ॥ ४१ ॥
 शिरोतिंदा[निदा]घञ्जरतापमुग्रं प्रमोषणं चौरकुतं सदैव * ।
 प्रियावियोगं भूतिमित्रनाशं भौमो द्वितीये कुरुते नराणाम् ॥ ४२ ॥
 भौमस्तृतीये विषयार्थलौल्यं धत्ते नराणां च तथापवादम् * ।
 कुञ्जुद्विभिः संगममुग्रवैरं पराजयं ग्राणभृतां सदैव ॥ ४३ ॥
 विवादवैराणि पृथग्विधानि भौमश्चतुर्थे कुरुते नराणाम् * ।
 घूर्तं च वेश्याव्यसनं महानं पराजयं साध्वसमेव हानिम् ॥ ४४ ॥
 असौख्यमोजक्षयवित्तनाशं पुत्रार्थहानि सुतरां वियोगम् * ।
 करोति भौमः खलु पंचमस्थः प्रतापहानि सततं नराणाम् ॥ ४५ ॥
 चतुष्पदव्यालसरीसुपोत्थं भयं विधत्ते क्षितिजो नराणाम् * ।
 सदा विधातं खलु पष्टसंस्थो नरेन्द्रपीडां खलसंगमं च ॥ ४६ ॥
 व्ययं वियोगं भयमिष्टवैरं भौमो विधत्ते खलु सप्तमस्थः * ।
 जिह्वाक्षिरोगोद्भवमेव दुःखं सदा नराणां विषयग्रलौल्यम् ॥ ४७ ॥
 पराभवं मृत्युसमाश्वरोगाः कलत्रहानि परवंचनानि * ।
 भौमोऽष्टमस्थः कुरुते नराणां शक्ताभिधातं परतः सुतो वा ॥ ४८ ॥

Slokas 41-48 — The general effects arising from Mars' position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any Bhava)

when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Financial loss ; diseases in the back ; loss of intellect and happiness in the company of wicked people.

2nd Kakshya : Severe headache ; fever and sunstroke ; loss of wealth by theft ; separation from beloved ; loss of intellect and friends.

3rd Kakshya : Indulgence in sensual enjoyments ; censure ; association with wicked people ; bitter enmity and defeat.

4th Kakshya : Disputes and enmities of various kinds ; addiction to gambling and prostitutes ; defeat ; great fear and loss.

5th Kakshya : Unhappiness, loss of friends and wealth ; loss of children and money ; separation from family for a long period and loss of valour.

6th Kakshya : Dangers from quadrupeds, wild beasts and snakes ; obstacles ; troubles from the ruling powers and association with wicked persons.

7th Kakshya : Expenditure ; separation ; fear ; enmity with friends ; distress arising from diseases of tongue and eyes ; excessive indulgence in sensual enjoyments.

8th Kakshya : Defeat ; diseases akin to death ; loss of wife ; deception by others ; wounds from weapons or birth of an illegitimate child.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mars ($4^{\circ}7'1'$) occupies the 6th Kakshya in the 3rd *bhava* and is associated with a *rekha*. i.e., the lord of that Kakshya, Mercury, has donated a *rekha* to Mars (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience the bad results mentioned in verse No. 46. As Mars is associated with 2 *rekhas* in that *bhava* the limit of this will be 1/4 of the whole possible.

बुधाष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखास्थितः सोमसुतो यदादौ स्थाने तदा शीलधनं प्रसूते * ।

विद्याविवेकादिभिः संप्रयुक्तं प्रभूतमित्रं विगतारिपक्षम् ॥ ४९ ॥

स्थानस्थितं देवगुरुप्रसक्तं विज्ञानशीलं बहु[यान]पानम् * ।
 स्थाने द्वितीये शशिजो विधते नरं सुरूपं सुभगं सुकांतम् ॥ ५० ॥
 तृतीयगः सोमसुतः करोति प्रसन्नवाक्यं नृपलोकपूज्यम् * ।
 नरं विधिङ्गं सुभगं मनोहं हतारिपक्षं बहुधर्मभाजम् ॥ ५१ ॥
 बुधश्चतुर्थे कुरुते सुरूपं प्रियातिथिं वंधुजनस्य मान्यम् * ।
 मेधाविनं शास्त्रराति विधिङ्गं व्रतोपवासादिरतं सदैव ॥ ५२ ॥
 करोति सौम्यः खलु पंचमस्थो नरं नितांतं नृपतेरभीष्टम् * ।
 आरामवप्रादिविहारभाजं वित्तान्वितं भक्तिपरं द्विजानाम् ॥ ५३ ॥
 षष्ठिरिनाशं प्रकरोति सौम्यो नृणां पुरग्रामकृतं च लाभम् * ।
 देशाधिपत्यं प्रचुरान्वपानं यशः प्रतापं विजयं सदैव ॥ ५४ ॥
 कलत्रलाभं रतिमोगसौख्यं कलत्रसंस्थः प्रकरोति सौम्यः * ।
 तीर्थाश्रयं सौख्यसमृद्धियुक्तं प्रसन्नमूर्ति सततं सुशीलम् ॥ ५५ ॥
 चतुष्पदाच्छादनवित्तयुक्तं नरं प्रसूते शशिजोऽष्टमस्थः * ।
 कलत्रपुत्रोऽद्वसौख्ययुक्तं सर्वत्रपूज्यं महिमासमेतम् ॥ ५६ ॥

Slokas 49-56 — The general effects arising from Mercury's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Good character, Learning, discrimination, etc. ; many friends and freedom from enemies.

2nd Kakshya : Steadiness ; devotion to God and preceptors ; disposition towards Sciences ; many vehicles and beverages ; handsome form ; good luck and lustre.

3rd Kakshya : Pleasant speech ; respect from king and the enemies ; ritualism ; good luck, agreeability ; conquest over enemies and performance of many religious rites.

4th Kakshya : Graceful appearance ; favourite of guests ; respect from one's relations ; good intellect ; delight in the study of Scriptures ; ritualism ; constant observance of religious vows and fasts.

5th Kakshya : Favourite of a king ; interest in the

construction of rest-houses, ramparts and pleasure gardens; wealth and great devotion to Brahmins.

6th Kakshya : Destruction of enemies ; gains through people of towns and villages ; great administratorship ; abundance of food and beverages ; fame ; valour and victory.

7th Kakshya : Acquisition of wife ; conjugal happiness ; residence at sacred places ; full of happiness and prosperity ; pleasing appearance and a good character always.

8th Kakshya : Possession of quadrupeds, apparels and wealth ; happiness through wife and children, honour everywhere and great dignity.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Mercury ($5^{\circ}5'36''$) occupies the 6th Kakshya in the 4th *bhava* and is associated with a *bindu*, i.e., he, the lord of that Kakshya, has donated a *bindu* to himself (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience the good results mentioned in verse No. 54. As Mercury is associated with 5 *bindus* in that *bhara*, the good effects will take place to the extent of 5/8 of the whole possible.

विन्दुस्थितः सोमसुतोऽतिपापं करोति मर्त्यं प्रथमे खलं च * ।
 मायान्वितं बांधवविप्रमुक्तं सदा कुशीलं विनयेन हीनम् ॥ ५७ ॥
 प्रभूतदुःखं सुजनैर्विहीनं पराभिभूतं कठिनं कृतघ्नम् * ।
 द्वितीयसंस्थो हिमरश्मिषुत्रो नरं प्रसूते वहुपापयुक्तम् ॥ ५८ ॥
 तृतीयगः पुत्रकलत्रनाशं करोति सौम्यः सततं कुचैलम् * ।
 तेजोविहीनं मलदग्धदेहं संपीडितं भूपतिना सदैव ॥ ५९ ॥
 चतुर्थगः शीतकरस्यपुत्रः प्रभूतदुःखं कुरुते मनुष्यम् * ।
 शीलेन हीनं विनयेन हीनं सत्वात्मिकेश्वैव विवर्जितं च ॥ ६० ॥
 नष्टात्मजं नष्टधनं कुचैलं रोगाभिभूतं परतर्कं च * ।
 परौर्जितं देवगुरुप्रमुक्तं करोति सौम्यः खलु पंचमस्थः ॥ ६१ ॥
 षष्ठिस्थितः शीतकरस्य पुत्रो नरं प्रसूते धनवर्जितं च * ।
 पराजितं शत्रुजनेन नित्यं विद्याविहीनं विनयेन मुक्तम् ॥ ६२ ॥

सौम्यो नरं सप्तमगो विधत्ते भोगेन हीनं पर[दार]रक्तम् * ।
जनापवादेन युतं सुदीनं कुबुद्धिभाजं सभयं सदैव ॥ ६३ ॥
द्यूतप्रसक्तं गणिकासु रक्तं रजोऽधिकं सत्यधनेन हीनम् * ।
सौम्योऽष्टमस्थः सभयं विहीनं करोति मर्त्यं सततं नृशंसम् ॥ ६४ ॥

Slokas 57-64 — The general effects arising from Mercury's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Inclination to be sinful, wicked and deceitful ; neglect from relations ; bad character and want of modesty.

2nd Kakshya : Great affliction, desertion by virtuous people, humiliation ; cruelty, ungratefulness and many sinful deeds.

3rd Kakshya : Loss of children and wife ; slovenliness ; lack of lustre ; dirty body and troubles from the king.

4th Kakshya : Great afflictions ; without character and modesty, and desertion by men of good character.

5th Kakshya : Loss of progeny and wealth ; slovenliness ; sufferings from diseases ; interference in other people's affairs ; defeat from others ; abandonment by God (good luck) and preceptors.

6th Kakshya : Lack of wealth ; defeat from enemies, lack of Learning and want of modesty.

7th Kakshya : Absence of enjoyments ; fondness for another's wife ; reproach from people ; pitiable condition, perverted intelligence and apprehensiveness.

8th Kakshya : Addiction to gambling and harlots ; irate temperament ; want of truthfulness and wealth ; fear ; lack of everything and full of malice.

जीवाष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखागतो देवगुरुः प्रसूते नरं विदर्घं विनयोपयुक्तम् * ।
आद्ये महाबुद्धिभान्वितं च धर्मध्वजं ब्राह्मणवल्लभं च ॥ ६५ ॥

द्वितीयगः सौरुण्युतः प्रसूते नरं सुरेज्यः सुभगं मनोज्ञम् * ।
 हस्त्यश्वयानादि धियासमेतं नरेन्द्रपूज्यं प्रथितं नृलोके ॥ ६६ ॥
 तृतीयसंस्थः कुरुते प्रधानं सुरेज्यमंत्रा बहुपुत्रपौत्रम् * ।
 दयानितं जंतुहितेषु युक्तं कुलप्रधानं सततं सुशीलम् ॥ ६७ ॥
 हिरण्यवित्तार्थमुबुद्धियुक्तं करोति मर्त्यं त्रिदशेन्द्रमंत्री * ।
 चतुर्थसंस्थश्वतुरं धनाद्यं विवेकिनं वांधवसंमतं च ॥ ६८ ॥
 करोति जीवः खलु पंचमस्थो नरं नितांतं नृपतेरभीष्टम् * ।
 पुत्रान्वितं प्रीतिकरं नराणां सदा सुशीलं बहुधर्मयुक्तम् ॥ ६९ ॥
 हतारिष्ठं नियतं प्रसूते नरं सुरेज्यः खलु पष्टसंस्थः * ।
 हृष्टं सुपुर्षं प्रणतं गुरुणां प्रशांतवैरं प्रथितं प्रियं च ॥ ७० ॥
 अभीष्टनारीरतसंप्रहृष्टं करोति मर्त्यं सततं सुरेज्यः * ।
 प्रियान्वितं देवगुरुप्रसक्तं सुभाषितज्ञं सुजनैः समेतम् ॥ ७१ ॥
 जीवोऽष्टमस्थः कुरुते विद्यम् प्रियातिथिं सर्वकलासु दक्षम् * ।
 नरं नृपेज्यं बहुशास्त्रलुभ्यं पराक्रमप्राणसमन्वितं च ॥ ७२ ॥

Slokas 65-72 — The general effects arising from Jupiter's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Culture and Learning ; modesty ; great intelligence and wealth ; a paragon of virtue and a favourite of Brahmins.

2nd Kakshya : Happiness ; good fortune, agreeability ; possession of elephants, horses, vehicles, etc., intelligence ; honour from king and great renown.

3rd Kakshya : Ministership ; many children and grandchildren ; compassion ; interest in the welfare of all beings ; pre-eminence in the family and good character.

4th Kakshya : Endowment of gold, wealth and good intellect ; cleverness ; discrimination and respect from kinsmen.

5th Kakshya : King's favourite ; endowment of children ; affection towards people ; good character and interest in many religious rites.

6th Kakshya : Victory over enemies ; merriment ; well-nourished body ; full of respect to preceptors ; forgiving nature ; great renown and a favourite of all.

7th Kakshya : Delight in conjugal happiness with loving wife ; possession of wealth ; devotion to God and preceptors ; knowledge of good and agreeable talk and association with virtuous people.

8th Kakshya : Culture and Learning ; favourite of guests ; competency in all Arts ; honour from king ; great avidity in learning many Shastras ; great valour and vigour.

विन्दुस्थितो देवगुरुः प्रसूते नरं नृशंसं बहुदुःखयुक्तम् * ।
लुब्धं कृतधनं मलिनस्वभावं विहीनसत्त्वं बहुसाहसं च ॥ ७३ ॥
द्वितीयगो भूमिपतस्करोत्यं भयं सुरेज्यः कुरुते नराणाम् * ।
नृशंसतां रोगमनिष्टसंस्थः प्रभूतदुःखं दयितोद्वधं च ॥ ७४ ॥
तृतीयसंस्थे त्रिदशेशपूज्ये विहीनवित्तः सरुजो मनुष्यः * ।
भवेत्कुमित्रः परदाररक्तो दौर्माण्ययुक्तोऽलसः कृतधनः ॥ ७५ ॥
चतुर्थगो देवगुरुः प्रसूते विहीनवित्तं बहुशत्रुगम्यम् * ।
विचर्चिकादैः परिपीडितं च नरं सुमायं कुटिलं धनं च ॥ ७६ ॥
पामाज्वरात्तं परदाररक्तं नरं प्रसूते सुराजपूज्यः * ।
प्रभूतशोकं सततं सुपापं चौरं महाकषेसमन्वितं च ॥ ७७ ॥
षष्ठे सुरेज्यो कुरुतेऽक्षिरोगैः संपीडितं म्लेच्छसमानरूपम् * ।
प्रपञ्चशीलं सुतदारहीनं धर्मक्रियाहीनमनंतशोकम् ॥ ७८ ॥
करोति जीवः खलु सप्तमस्यो नरं कफादिप्रचुरं सदैव * ।
हिकाज्वरात्तिं पृथुमानहीनं दीनं जनैर्निदितमल्पसौख्यम् ॥ ७९ ॥
स्थानेऽष्टमे जी(दे)वगुरुः प्रसूते सदातिगर्वं कुटिलं मनुष्यम् * ।
द्वेष्यं नृपणां स्वकुलस्य मध्ये गतप्रतापं विकृतं सदैव ॥ ८० ॥

Slokas 73-80 — The general effects arising from Jupiter's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Wickedness ; affliction by sorrow ; greediness ; ungratefulness ; baseness ; lack of strength (beingness) and rashness.

2nd Kakshya : Apprehension from king and robber ; wickedness ; afflictions from disease ; ill-favoured position ; full of miseries and cause of the death of wife.

3rd Kakshya : Poverty ; wounds ; a bad friend ; desire for another's wife ; ill-luck ; laziness and ungratefulness.

4th Kakshya : Poverty ; many enemies ; sufferings from itches, etc. ; deceitfulness and crookedness in money matters.

5th Kakshya : Afflictions of fever and scabies ; desire for another's wife ; great sorrows ; sinful disposition ; thieving habits and afflictions from great calamities.

6th Kakshya : Eye diseases and other afflictions ; a barbarian in appearance ; tendency to cheat ; lack of wife and children ; non-performance of religious rites and endless sorrows.

7th Kakshya : Excess of phlegm, etc., hiccough, fever and other sufferings ; without honour ; pitiable condition ; reproach from people and very little happiness.

8th Kakshya : Extreme arrogance ; crookedness ; displeasure from kings ; loss of position (dignity) in one's family and a disfigured appearance.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Jupiter ($5^{\circ}-15^{\circ}-35'$) occupies the 1st Kakshya in the 5th *bhava* and is associated with a *rekha*, i.e., Saturn, the lord of that Kakshya, has donated a *rekha* to Jupiter. (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience the bad results mentioned in verse No. 73. As Jupiter is associated with 4 *rekhas* in that *bhava* the proportion of this will be 1/2 of the whole possible.

शुक्राष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखाश्रितो दैत्यगुरुः प्रसूते नरं मनोऽन्नं सुभगं सुशीलम् * ।

जितेदियं दानपरं मनोऽन्नं धर्मानुरक्तं प्रचुराब्रपानम् ॥ ८१ ॥

द्वितीयगः काव्यसुतः [सदैव नरं] प्रसूते धनिकं च धन्यम् * ।

स्वधर्मशीलं विनयेन युक्तं प्रभासमेतं जनवल्लभं च ॥ ८२ ॥

तृतीयसंस्थो बहुभूषणादृचं नरं प्रसूते सततं प्रगल्भम् * ।
 मेधाविनं धर्मपरं विनीतं देवद्विजानामनुवल्लभं च ॥ ८३ ॥
 शुक्रश्रुतुर्थे कुरुते धनाढ्यं सङ्घोजनाच्छादनपानयुक्तम् * ।
 वैद्यर्यमुक्ताफलरत्नलाभैः संतुष्टचित्तं सततं मनुष्यम् ॥ ८४ ॥
 सुतीर्थयानादिकपुत्रलाभैः युक्तं नरं दैत्यगुरुविधत्ते * ।
 चतुष्पदाढ्यं खलु पंचमस्थः प्रियं नूलोके परमं प्रधानम् ॥ ८५ ॥
 शुक्रस्तु पष्टे कुरुते मनुष्यं विद्यासुनिष्टु बहुमंत्रभाजम् * ।
 त्रीवित्तलाभैः सहितं सुरूपं विचक्षणं सर्वकलासु दक्षम् ॥ ८६ ॥
 शुक्रो विधत्ते खलु सप्तमस्थो नरं नितांतं सुरतप्रगल्भम् * ।
 संकुकुमाच्छादनभोगभाजं नरेन्द्रपूजासहितं सदैव ॥ ८७ ॥
 स्थानेऽष्टमे दैत्यगुरुः प्रसूते नरं नितांतं सुनयेन युक्तम् * ।
 प्रभासमेतं बहुकीर्तिभाजं सुकर्मिणं धर्मसमन्वितं च ॥ ८८ ॥

Slokas 81-88—The general effects arising from Venus' position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Agreeable nature ; good luck ; good character ; self-control ; charitable disposition ; pleasing behaviour ; devotion to religion (Dharma) and plenty of food and beverages.

2nd Kakshya : Great wealth ; virtue ; devotion to own religion (Dharma) ; modesty ; lustre and a favourite of people.

3rd Kakshya : Many ornaments ; boldness ; great intellect ; devotion to religion ; modesty and a favourite of God and Brahmins.

4th Kakshya : Immense wealth ; endowment of good food, apparels and beverages ; possession of gems like *lapis-lazuli*, pearls, etc., and contentment.

5th Kakshya : Visits to sacred places ; acquisition of vehicles and progeny ; ownership of quadrupeds ; king's favourite and chief ministership.

6th Kakshya : Adherence to Learning ; knowledge of many sacred Mantras ; gains from or through females ; good appearance ; cleverness and proficiency in all Arts.

7th Kakshya : Great skill in enjoying carnal pleasures ; enjoyment of saffron and apparels and honour from king.

8th Kakshya : Expert in diplomacy ; lustre ; great renown ; good acts (deeds) and interest in performing religious rites.

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Venus ($6^{\circ}15'37''$) occupies the 8th Kakshya in the 5th *bhava* and is associated with a *bindu*, i.e., the Lagna, the lord of that Kakshya, has donated a *bindu* to Venus (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience the good results mentioned in verse No. 88. As Venus is associated with 5 *bindus* in that *bhava* the effects will be realised to the extent of 5/8 of the whole possible.

विन्दुस्थितो दैत्यगुरुः प्रमूर्ते नरं सुपापं बहुरोगयुक्तम् * ।
 नृपाभिभूतं सुतवित्तहीनं विवर्जितं बान्धवसज्जनैश्च ॥ ८९ ॥
 शुक्रो द्वितीये सरूजं विधत्ते प्रतापहीनं बहुपापयुक्तम् * ।
 सदा विरक्तं स्वकुटुम्बवर्गे शोकाभिभूतं रतिलालसं च ॥ ९० ॥
 तृतीयसंस्थः कुरुते नृशंसं शुक्रः सदादारकचर्चितं च * ।
 पराभिभूतं सततं कुचैलं ज्वरार्दितं मानधनेन हीनम् ॥ ९१ ॥
 चतुर्थगः शोकयुतं प्रमूर्ते नरं महाव्याधियुतं दरिद्रम् * ।
 चतुष्पदाच्छादनवर्जितं च प्रेष्यं खलं पार्थिवमानहीनम् ॥ ९२ ॥
 करोति शुक्रः खलु पंचमस्थो सदा दरिद्रं विकृतं मनुष्यम् * ।
 सुतार्थहीनं व्यसनैः समेतं कुमित्रसंगेनयुतं नितांतम् ॥ ९३ ॥
 षष्ठे सितः सर्वजनाभिभूतं नरं प्रसूते प्रणयेन हीनम् * ।
 विवर्जितं सत्यसुखेन नित्यं विदेशरक्तं परतर्कं च ॥ ९४ ॥
 करोति शुक्रः खलु सप्तमस्थो वातादिदोषैः सहितं मनुष्यम् * ।
 नृशंसचेष्टं व्यसनाभिभूतं सदा कृतञ्चं मतिवर्जितं च ॥ ९५ ॥
 शुक्रोऽष्टमस्थः कुरुते विशीलं नरं महाव्याधियुतं कृतञ्चम् * ।
 नित्यं विहीनं बहुपापरक्तं चिंतान्वितं वैरसुतं सदैव ॥ ९६ ॥

Slokas 89-96 — The general effects arising from Venus' position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Sinful nature : afflictions from many diseases ; oppression from the king ; lack of progeny and wealth ; abandonment by relations and virtuous people.

2nd Kakshya : Wounds ; without lustre ; inclination to sinful actions ; estrangement from members of his own family ; extreme grief and a voluptuous character.

3rd Kakshya : Wickedness ; quarrel with own children ; defeat ; slovenliness ; distress through fever and want of self-respect.

4th Kakshya : Full of sorrows ; afflictions through incurable diseases ; poverty ; lack of quadrupeds and apparels ; servitude ; wickedness and without honour from the king.

5th Kakshya : Poverty ; disfigurement ; lack of progeny and wealth ; indulgence in bad habits and association with wicked people.

6th Kakshya : Trouble from all people ; lack of affection and real happiness ; inclination to live in a foreign country and interference in other people's affairs.

7th Kakshya : Afflictions from diseases caused by wind (वात), etc. ; wickedness ; indulgence in bad habits ; ungratefulness and lack of determination (sense).

8th Kakshya : Base character ; afflictions from incurable diseases ; ingratitude ; always in want ; indulgence in many sinful deeds ; worry and inimical children.

शनेरष्टकवर्गफलम् ।

रेखास्थितः सूर्यसुतः प्रसूते स्थिरस्वभावं सुभगं मनुष्यम् * ।

प्रियान्वितं सर्वजनैः प्रधानं विनीतवेषाभरणं सदैव ॥ ९७ ॥

द्वितीयसंस्थो रविजः प्रसूते नरं नितांतं बहुमानभाजम् * ।

पराक्रमोत्साहधनेनयुक्तं तीर्थानुरक्तं वरयानतां च ॥ ९८ ॥

सौस्तुतीयः कुरुते प्रधानं नरं सुविद्यागमशास्त्रलुब्धम् * ।

खरोष्ट्रोहाद्यमनल्पणुत्रं नरं सदा शांतमतिप्रभावम् ॥ ९९ ॥

चतुर्थगः सूर्यसुतः प्रसूते नरं सुताद्वं बहुयानपानम् * ।
 स्तम्भधृपादि स्वभोगभाजं प्रभूतसस्यार्थवराश्वयुक्तम् ॥ १०० ॥
 करोति मंदः खलु पंचमस्थो नरं कुलीनं सुखिनं च नित्यम् * ।
 श्रियासमेतं विगतारिपक्षं नृपाश्रितं श्रीदयितं सदैव ॥ १०१ ॥
 पष्टोऽर्कजः शीलधनं प्रसूते नरं विधिङ्गं सुरविप्रभक्तम् * ।
 पश्चात्प्रसिद्धं कनकार्थलाभं महाप्रभावं नरनाथपूज्यम् ॥ १०२ ॥
 शनैश्चरः सप्तमगो विधत्ते नरं धनाद्वं प्रमदाप्रधानम् * ।
 विचक्षणं कीर्तिकरं मनोज्ञं कलासु दक्षं प्रथितं नृलोके ॥ १०३ ॥
 स्थानेऽष्टमे सूर्यसुतः प्रसूते विचित्रमाल्याभरणं मनुष्यम् * ।
 हिरण्यधान्यार्थसमृद्धियुक्तं विद्याविनीतं द्विजदेवभक्तम् ॥ १०४ ॥

Slokas 97-104 — The general effects arising from Saturn's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a benefic point (*bindu*) are as follows :—

1st Kaksha : A steady disposition, good fortunes ; association with a good wife ; prominence among men ; modesty in dress and ornaments.

2nd Kaksha : Worthiness for great honours ; endowment of valour, enthusiasm and wealth ; interest to go on pilgrimages and possession of excellent vehicles.

3rd Kaksha : Ministership ; great avidity (to learn) for Scriptures and Shastras ; possession of asses, camels and iron (articles) ; many children ; serenity and great influence.

4th Kaksha : Many children, vehicles and variety of beverages ; enjoyment of garlands, perfumes and incense, corn, wealth and excellent horses in plenty.

5th Kaksha : Aristocracy ; happiness ; prosperity ; absence of enemies ; service to the king and a favourite of Goddess of wealth (Lakshmi).

6th Kaksha : Good character ; ritualism ; devotion to God and Brahmins ; fame late in life (or posthumous) ; gain of wealth and gold ; great splendour and honour from the king.

7th Kakshya : Great wealth ; alluring to beautiful women ; cleverness ; great renown, agreeability ; proficiency in Arts and fame.

8th Kakshya : Strange type of garlands and ornaments ; possession of gold, corn and wealth ; prosperity modesty due to Learning ; devotion to God and Brahmins.

बिन्दुस्थितः सूर्यसुतः प्रसूते वृथाश्रमं पापरतं मनुष्यम् * ।
 स्वांधवैस्त्यक्तमनल्पदुःखं दीनं नृशंसं नृपपीडितं च ॥ १०५ ॥
 द्वितीयसंस्थः कुरुतेऽर्कपुत्रः पापात्मकं पापसुखं मनुष्यम् * ।
 कुक्षिस्थरोगैः परिपीडितांगं चलस्वभावं सुमहाकर्दयम् ॥ १०६ ॥
 तृतीयसंस्थोऽक्सुतः प्रसूते नरं नृशंसं वितथक्रियं च * ।
 बहाशिनं सत्यविहीनमुग्रं चौरं खलं सर्वजनाभिभूतम् ॥ १०७ ॥
 चतुर्थगः सूर्यसुतः प्रसूते सुखैर्वियुक्तं सरुजं मनुष्यम् * ।
 विहीनवर्णं गतबुद्धिवीर्यं प्रेष्यं खलं दीनमनर्थयुक्तम् ॥ १०८ ॥
 सौरः सदा पंचमगः प्रसूते विरक्तपौरं मलिनस्वभावम् * ।
 द्वेष्यं कुबुद्धिं हतकर्मसिद्धिं क्षुद्रोगशस्तोपहतं नृशंसम् ॥ १०९ ॥
 षष्ठे शनिः पापयुतं प्रसूते प्रभावहीनं परदारसक्तम् * ।
 गुदाक्षिरोगोपहतं सशोकं प्रभूतवैरं प्रियसाध्वसं च ॥ ११० ॥
 सौरो विधत्ते खलु सममस्थो नरं क्रियाहीनमनल्पवैरम् * ।
 सदा सरोगं निजवंधुहीनं हतात्मजं बुद्धिविवर्जितं च ॥ १११ ॥
 सौरोऽष्टमस्थः कुरुते दरिद्रं नरं सरोगं बहुनीचरक्तम् * ।
 पित्तोद्धवैः पीडितमुग्रोगं विदेशभाजं परतर्कं च ॥ ११२ ॥

Slokas 105-112 — The general effects arising from Saturn's position at birth in the different Kakshyas (in any *Bhava*) when associated with a malefic point (*rekha*) are as follows :—

1st Kakshya : Unprofitable labour ; sinful nature ; abandonment by own relations; misery; pitiable condition; wickedness and oppression from king.

2nd Kakshya : Evil-mindedness ; delight in sinful deeds ; afflictions all over the body through abdominal diseases ; fickleness and miserly nature.

3rd Kakshya : Cruelty ; dishonesty in dealings ; gluttony ; untruthfulness ; thieving habits ; wickedness and oppression from all people.

4th Kakshya : Unhappiness ; wounds ; defective complexion ; loss of sense and stamina ; servitude ; wickedness ; poverty and misfortunes.

5th Kakshya : A cause of disgust to citizens ; mean nature ; jealousy ; eccentricity ; loss of fruits of labour ; afflictions from sneezes (cold), wounds and weapons and cruelty.

6th Kakshya : Sinful habits ; lack of dignity ; fondness for another's wife ; afflictions from diseases in the anus and eyes ; sorrow, calamity and rashness.

7th Kakshya : Inaction ; bitter enmity ; constant sickness ; lack of sincere relations ; loss of children and want of sense.

8th Kakshya : Poverty ; sickness, inclination to mean acts; afflictions as a result of biliousness and serious illness; residence in foreign countries and interference in other people's affairs.*

Notes : In the Standard Horoscope Saturn ($9^{\circ}16'11''$) occupies the 8th Kakshya (the Lagna's) in the 8th *bhava* and is associated with a *rekha*, i.e., the lord of that Kakshya, the Lagna, has donated a *rekha* to Saturn (Ref. chart on page 64). The native will experience bad results mentioned in verse No. 112. As Saturn is associated with 7 *rekhas* in that *bhava* the magnitude of this will be $7/8$ of the whole possible.

* Wrong readings are corrected in round *brackets* () ; suggested correct readings are given in square brackets [].

APPENDICES

I. The Ashtakavarga Plate.

The preparation of the Bhinnashtakavarga of the planets by means of the mnemonic verses given in Chap. II involves a great deal of labour and time especially when the number of horoscopes to be considered is large. To minimise this labour and save time, some kind of a simplified and easy-to-operate device becomes a necessity. The Ashtakavarga Plate serves this purpose and one can prepare the Bhinnashtakavargas of all the planets and also find out the Samudayashtakavarga figures in all the *bhavas* by one setting, at a short time.

This handy device is fabricated by preparing nine circular plates (of copper, brass, card-board, etc.). The smallest one is with a radius of 1 inch and the subsequent ones with $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and so on, so that the largest plate is of 3 in. radius. An axle with a screw arrangement is fitted through the centre of the largest plate and the other plates with perforated centres are passed through this axle, so that they can be turned about it. When all the plates are thus placed with the largest at the bottom and the smallest at the top, a narrow circular strip near rim of the 8 plates and the entire smallest plate are exposed. Divide each strip into 12 uniform sectors by thin lines so that when the plates are adjusted for a horoscope, they form a straight line.

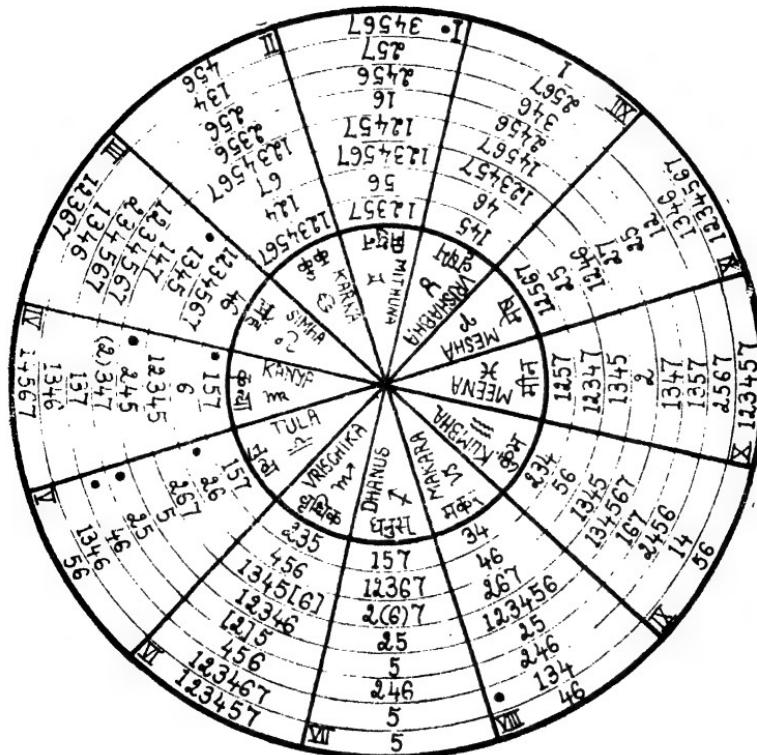
Write down the names of the 12 *rasis* of the Zodiac in their order, in the 12 sectors of the topmost plate. Place a dot or other identification mark in one of the sectors of the remaining plates to denote the position of the planets related to those plates. In the Lagna plate write the *bhava* order in Roman numerals. In the exposed portion of the next bigger plate put down the figures — 1 for the Sun, 2 for the Moon, 3 for Mars, etc., — denoting the receivers of benefic points counted from the Sun. For example, the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn, each receives a

benefic point (marked by a *bindu* in the chart) in the 1st house from the Sun, which is indicated by the figures 1, 5 and 7 in the plate. The 2nd house from the Sun contains 1, 5 and 7 representing the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn as the receivers from the Sun, and so on for the 12 houses from the Sun. In the next circular strip put down the figures denoting the receivers of benefic points from the Moon ; in the next from Mars and so on in the order the Sun, the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and the last plate, the Lagna (Ref. Parasarahora Uttarakhanda Adhyaya I).

To set the plate for any horoscope, keep the bottom plate, i.e., the Lagna fixed and rotate the next plate (relating to Saturn), till the dotted sector representing Saturn is as many houses away from the dotted sector representing the Lagna as Saturn is away from the Lagna in the horoscope by *bhava* position. Keeping these two plates pressed by the finger, rotate the next plate (relating to Venus) till the dotted sector comes to the same *bhava* position from the dot in Lagna plate as Venus is in the horoscope. Next rotate the plate of Jupiter, keeping these three fixed, and so on with the plates relating to Mercury, Mars, the Moon and the Sun. Finally rotate the topmost plate till the sector containing the name of the *rasi* representing the Lagna comes directly over the sector containing the Lagna dot. Fix up the plates by tightening the screw at the top. It will be observed that the Lagna and the planets come directly under the *rasis* which they occupy in the Bhava or Chalita Horoscope. The Ashtakavarga figures are then noted down in the following manner. The number of '1's in the sector under Mesha sign represents the benefic points received by the Sun in his Ashtakavarga in the *bhava* indicated by the Lagna plate. The number of '1's in the sectors under Vrishabha sign represents the Sun's benefic points in his Ashtakavarga in that *bhava* indicated and so on. Similarly, the number of '2's in the sectors under each *rasi* represents the benefic points received by the Moon in her Ashtakavarga, in the respective *bhavas*. The number of '3's gives the figures

for Mars ; the '4's for Mercury ; the '5's for Jupiter ; the '6's for Venus and the '7's for Saturn in their respective Ashtakavargas. The sum of all these figures (not numerical sum) under the Mesha *rasi* gives the Samudaya-ashtakavarga figure in the Mesha *bhava* ; that under Vrishabha *rasi* gives the Samudaya figure for that *bhava* and so on.

The following chart shows how the different plates have been adjusted for the Standard Horoscope. All one has to do now is to collect the similar figures in the several plates and their sum, in all the *bhavas* taking them one after



another. For example it is found that in Mithuna (i.e., 1st *bhava*) there are 4 of '1's ; 5 of '2's ; 3 of '3's ; 4 of '4's ; 7 of '5's ; 5 of '6's and 5 of '7's and 33 bindus in all when summed up. This means that the Sun has received 4 bindus, the Moon 5 bindus, Mars 3 bindus,

Mercury 4 *bindus*, Jupiter 7 *bindus*, Venus 5 *bindus* and Saturn 5 *bindus* in their respective Bhinnashtakavargas in the 1st *bhava* and their sum 33 *bindus* is the Samudayashtakavarga figure in the 1st *bhava*. Similarly, the collecting of the Bhinnashtakavarga figures of the planets and the Samudayashtakavarga figures are carried out for the remaining *bhavas*.

Parasara and Varahamihira differ at two places (Ref. notes on pages 18 and 20). The figures in square brackets are according to Parasara and the figures in round brackets are according to Varahamihira. This book follows the Parasara system. Readers may choose whichever method they prefer.

This device set for a horoscope can be used with great facility for plotting the benefic points (by *bindus*) in their proper Kakshyas in the Sarvachanchachakra (Ref. page 64). The plate (consisting of 12 sectors) relating to the Sun represents his Kakshyas (in the 12 *bhavas*) and the figures represent the planets (in their numeral order, i.e., 1 for the Sun, 2 for the Moon, etc.) receiving *bindus* from the Sun in their respective Ashtakavargas. For example the 1st house from the Sun contains the figures 1, 5 and 7. Plot a *bindu* in the Kakshya of the Sun in the *bhava* occupied by him in the Sarvachanchachakra in the 2nd strip (just below the strip showing the names of the Kakshya lords) which represents the Sun's Ashtakavarga ; plot the 2nd *bindu* in his own Kakshya in the 6th strip from the outermost one, which represents Jupiter's Ashtakavarga in the same *bhava* occupied by the Sun and lastly plot the 3rd *bindu* in his Kakshya in the 8th strip from the outermost one, which represents Saturn's Ashtakavarga, in that *bhava*. In this manner *bindus* are plotted in the other *bhavas* in the Sun's Kakshyas. They are all in the Sun's Kakshyas in the respective planets' Ashtakavargas indicated by the figures in the remaining eleven sectors in the Sun's plate. Similarly, *bindus* are placed in their respective Kakshyas in the Ashtakavarga of the planets indicated by the figures in the plates relating to the Moon, Mars, etc.

**II. Precession (Ayanamsa) on 1st January of each year
based on Chitra (& Virginis, Spica 16) as 180°.**

| Year | | Ayanamsa | | | Year | | Ayanamsa | | |
|-------|---------|----------|------|------|-------|---------|----------|------|------|
| A. D. | Vikrama | Deg. | Min. | Sec. | A. D. | Vikrama | Deg. | Min. | Sec. |
| 1874 | 1930 | 22 | 4 | 56 | 1909 | 1965 | 22 | 34 | 15 |
| 1875 | 1931 | 22 | 5 | 46 | 1910 | 1966 | 22 | 35 | 5 |
| 1876 | 1932 | 22 | 6 | 37 | 1911 | 1967 | 22 | 35 | 56 |
| 1877 | 1933 | 22 | 7 | 27 | 1912 | 1968 | 22 | 36 | 46 |
| 1878 | 1934 | 22 | 8 | 17 | 1913 | 1969 | 22 | 37 | 36 |
| 1879 | 1935 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 1914 | 1970 | 22 | 38 | 26 |
| 1880 | 1936 | 22 | 9 | 58 | 1915 | 1971 | 22 | 39 | 17 |
| 1881 | 1937 | 22 | 10 | 48 | 1916 | 1972 | 22 | 40 | 7 |
| 1882 | 1938 | 22 | 11 | 38 | 1917 | 1973 | 22 | 40 | 57 |
| 1883 | 1939 | 22 | 12 | 28 | 1918 | 1974 | 22 | 41 | 47 |
| 1884 | 1940 | 22 | 13 | 19 | 1919 | 1975 | 22 | 42 | 38 |
| 1885 | 1941 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 1920 | 1976 | 22 | 43 | 28 |
| 1886 | 1942 | 22 | 14 | 59 | 1921 | 1977 | 22 | 44 | 18 |
| 1887 | 1943 | 22 | 15 | 50 | 1922 | 1978 | 22 | 45 | 9 |
| 1888 | 1944 | 22 | 16 | 40 | 1923 | 1979 | 22 | 45 | 59 |
| 1889 | 1945 | 22 | 17 | 30 | 1924 | 1980 | 22 | 46 | 49 |
| 1890 | 1946 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 1925 | 1981 | 22 | 47 | 39 |
| 1891 | 1947 | 22 | 19 | 11 | 1926 | 1982 | 22 | 48 | 30 |
| 1892 | 1948 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 1927 | 1983 | 22 | 49 | 20 |
| 1893 | 1949 | 22 | 20 | 51 | 1928 | 1984 | 22 | 50 | 10 |
| 1894 | 1950 | 22 | 21 | 41 | 1929 | 1985 | 22 | 51 | 0 |
| 1895 | 1951 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 1930 | 1986 | 22 | 51 | 51 |
| 1896 | 1952 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 1931 | 1987 | 22 | 52 | 41 |
| 1897 | 1953 | 22 | 24 | 12 | 1932 | 1988 | 22 | 53 | 31 |
| 1898 | 1954 | 22 | 25 | 2 | 1933 | 1989 | 22 | 54 | 21 |
| 1899 | 1955 | 22 | 25 | 53 | 1934 | 1990 | 22 | 55 | 12 |
| 1900 | 1956 | 22 | 26 | 43 | 1935 | 1991 | 22 | 56 | 2 |
| 1901 | 1957 | 22 | 27 | 33 | 1936 | 1992 | 22 | 56 | 52 |
| 1902 | 1958 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 1937 | 1993 | 22 | 57 | 42 |
| 1903 | 1959 | 22 | 29 | 14 | 1938 | 1994 | 22 | 58 | 33 |
| 1904 | 1960 | 22 | 30 | 4 | 1939 | 1995 | 22 | 59 | 23 |
| 1905 | 1961 | 22 | 30 | 54 | 1940 | 1996 | 23 | 0 | 13 |
| 1906 | 1962 | 22 | 31 | 44 | 1941 | 1997 | 23 | 1 | 4 |
| 1907 | 1963 | 22 | 32 | 35 | 1942 | 1998 | 23 | 1 | 54 |
| 1908 | 1964 | 22 | 33 | 25 | 1943 | 1999 | 23 | 2 | 44 |

(6)

| Year | | Ayanamsa | | | Year | | Ayanamsa | | |
|------|---------|----------|------|------|-------|---------|----------|------|------|
| A. D | Vikrama | Deg | Min. | Sec. | A. D. | Vikrama | Deg. | Min. | Sec. |
| 1944 | 2000 | 23 | 3 | 34 | 1956 | 2012 | 23 | 13 | 38 |
| 1945 | 2001 | 23 | 4 | 25 | 1957 | 2013 | 23 | 14 | 28 |
| 1946 | 2002 | 23 | 5 | 15 | 1958 | 2014 | 23 | 15 | 18 |
| 1947 | 2003 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 1959 | 2015 | 23 | 16 | 8 |
| 1948 | 2004 | 23 | 6 | 55 | 1960 | 2016 | 23 | 16 | 59 |
| 1949 | 2005 | 23 | 7 | 46 | 1961 | 2017 | 23 | 17 | 49 |
| 1950 | 2006 | 23 | 8 | 36 | 1962 | 2018 | 23 | 18 | 39 |
| 1951 | 2007 | 23 | 9 | 26 | 1963 | 2019 | 23 | 19 | 30 |
| 1952 | 2008 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 1964 | 2020 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| 1953 | 2009 | 23 | 11 | 7 | 1965 | 2021 | 23 | 21 | 10 |
| 1954 | 2010 | 23 | 11 | 57 | 1966 | 2022 | 23 | 22 | 0 |
| 1955 | 2011 | 23 | 12 | 47 | 1967 | 2023 | 23 | 22 | 51 |

The average change per year $50''.2622$, i.e., about $1''$ per week. Subtract the amount of precession for the year in question from the longitudes of the planets, and the cusps of the Lagna, 10th house, etc., of the Sayana horoscope to convert them to the Nirayana form. Add this to the Nirayana Horoscope figures to get the Sayana Horoscope.*

III. Names of the Rasis of the Zodiac and the Planets and their symbols (Indian and Western).

| Rasis | | | Planets | | |
|--------------|-------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mesha | Aries | ♈ | 1. Ravi } (र) | Surya } (स) | The Sun ☉ |
| 2. Vrishabha | Taurus | ♉ | 2. Chandra (च) | | The Moon ☽ |
| 3. Mithuna | Gemini | ♊ | 3. Mangal } (म) | Kuja } (क) | Mars ♂ |
| 4. Kataka | Cancer | ♋ | 4. Budha (बृ) | | Mercury ♫ |
| 5. Simha | Leo | ♌ | 5. Guru (गु) | | Jupiter ♕ |
| 6. Kanya | Virgo | ♍ | 6. Sukra (शु) | | Venus ♀ |
| 7. Tula | Libra | ♎ | 7. Sani (श) | | Saturn ♪ |
| 8. Viischika | Scorpio | ♏ | 8. Rahu (रा) | Caput { | Dragon's head ☽ |
| 9. Dhanus | Sagittarius | ♐ | 9. Ketu (के) | Dragon's head { | |
| 10. Makara | Capricorn | ♑ | | Cauda { | Dragon's tail ☽ |
| 11. Kumbha | Aquarius | ♒ | | Cauda { | |
| 12. Meena | Pisces | ♓ | | Dragon's tail { | |

* Copied from the Janmabhumi Panchang with their kind permission.

IV A. About the Rasis and Planets

| <i>Rasis</i> | Odd or even | Male or female | Nature | ord. house Swa. | Orig. Moola | Exalt. Uccha | Debil. Neecha |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Mesha | odd | male | Chara | Mars 12-30 | Mars 0-12 | Sun 10° | Sat. 20° |
| Vrish. | even | fem. | Stthira | Venus | Moon 3-30 | Moon 3° | — |
| Mithuna | odd | male | Ubhaya | Merc. | — | — | — |
| Kataka | even | fem. | Chara | Moon | — | Jup. 5° | Mars. 28° |
| Simha | odd | male | Stthira | Sun. 20-30 | Sun. 0-20 | — | — |
| Kanya | even | fem. | Ubhaya | Merc. 20-30 | Merc. 15-20 | Merc. 15° | Venus 27° |
| Tula | odd | male | Chara | Venus 15-30 | Venus 0-15 | Sat. 20° | Sun 10°. |
| Vrisch. | even | fem. | Stthira | Mars | — | — | Moon 3° |
| Dhanus | odd | male | Ubhaya | Jup. 10-30 | Jup. 0-10 | — | — |
| Makara | even | fem. | Chara | Sat. | — | Mars. 28° | Jup. 5° |
| Kumbha | odd | male | Stthira | Sat. 20-30 | Sat. 0-20 | — | — |
| Meena | even | fem. | Ubhaya | Jup. | — | Venus 27° | Merc. 15° |

Chara = moveable, Stthira = fixed. Ubhaya == Common.

Rahu : Vrishabha (Uccha), Vrischika (Neecha), Mithuna and Kataka (Moolatrikona) and Kanya (Swakshetra).

Ketu : Vrischika (Uccha), Vrishabha (Neecha), Dhanus and Makara (Moolatrikona) and Meena (Swakshetra).

B. Showing Mitra (Friend), Satru (Enemy), and Sama (Neutral) of Planets.

| Planets | Mitra (Friend) | Satru (Enemy) | Sama (Neutral) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Sun Moon | Moon, Mars, Jupiter Sun, Mercury | Saturn, Venus None | Mercury Mars, Jupiter, Venus Saturn |
| Mars Mercury | Sun, Moon, Jupiter Sun, Venus | Mercury Moon | Saturn, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn Saturn |
| Jupiter Venus | Sun, Moon, Mars Mercury, Saturn | Mercury, Venus Sun, Moon | Saturn Mars, Jupiter |
| Saturn | Mercury, Venus | Sun, Moon, Mars | Jupiter |

When the planets occupy the 2nd and the 12th, the 3rd and the 11th, or the 4th and 10th houses from one another, they are temporary friends to each other. In other positions, they are temporary enemies. By combining the natural and the temporary friendships, etc., they become intimate friends (nat. friend + temp. friend), ordinary friends, neutrals, ordinary enemies and bitter enemies.

V. Saptavarga divisions of the Rasis

A. Lords of Horas

| Rasis | 1st 0°-15° | 2nd 15°-30° | 1st 0°-10° | 2nd 10°-20° | 3rd 20°-30° |
|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mesha | Sun | Moon | 1. Mars | 5. Sun | 9. Jup. |
| Vrish. | Moon | Sun | 2. Venus | 6. Merc. | 10. Sat. |
| Mithuna | Sun | Moon | 3. Merc. | 7. Venus | 11. Sat. |
| Kataka | Moon | Sun | 4. Moon | 8. Mars | 12. Jup. |
| Simha | Sun | Moon | 5. Sun. | 9. Jup. | 1. Mars |
| Kanya | Moon | Sun | 6. Merc. | 10. Sat. | 2. Venus |
| Tula | Sun | Moon | 7. Venus | 11. Sat. | 3. Merc. |
| Vrisch. | Moon | Sun | 8. Mars | 12. Jup. | 4. Moon |
| Dhanus | Sun | Moon | 9. Jup. | 1. Mars | 5. Sun |
| Makara | Moon | Sun | 10. Sat. | 2. Venus | 6. Merc. |
| Kumbha | Sun | Moon | 11. Sat. | 3. Merc. | 7. Venus |
| Meena | Moon | Sun | 12. Jup. | 4. Moon | 8. Mars |

B. Lords of Drekanas

C. Lords of the Saptamsas (rasi numbers)

| Rasis | 1st 4° | 2nd 8° | 3rd 12° | 4th 17° | 5th 21° | 6th 25° | 7th 30° |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 17' | 34' | 51' | 8' | 25' | 42' | 0' |
| | 9" | 17" | 26" | 34" | 43" | 51" | 0" |
| Mesha | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Vrish. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Mithuna | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Kataka | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Simha | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Kanya | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Tula | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Vrisch. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Dhanus | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Makara | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Kumbha | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Meena | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

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D. Lords of the Navamsas (rasi numbers)

| Rasis | 1st 3° 20' | 2nd 6° 40' | 3rd 10° 0' | 4th 13° 20' | 5th 16° 40' | 6th 20° 0' | 7th 23° 20' | 8th 26° 40' | 9th 30° 0' |
|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Mesha | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Vrish. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mithuna | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Kataka | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Simha | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Kanya | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Tula | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Vrisch. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Dhanus | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Makara | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Kumbha | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Meena | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

E. Lords of the Dwadasamsas (rasi numbers)

| Rasis | 1st 2° 30' | 2nd 5° 0' | 3rd 7° 30' | 4th 10° 0' | 5th 12° 30' | 6th 15° 0' | 7th 17° 30' | 8th 20° 0' | 9th 22° 30' | 10th 25° 0' | 11th 27° 30' | 12th 30° 0' |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mesha | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Vrish. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Mithuna | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Kataka | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Simha | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Kanya | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tula | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Vrisch. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Dhanus | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Makara | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Kumbha | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Meena | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

F. Lords of the Trimsamsas

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Odd rasis | 0°–5° | 5°–10° | 10°–18° | 18°–25° | 25°–30° |
| Lords | Mars | Saturn | Jupiter | Mercury | Venus |
| Even rasis | 0–5° | 5°–12° | 12°–20° | 20°–25° | 25–30° |
| Lords | Venus | Mercury | Jupiter | Saturn | Mars |

Example. In the Standard Horoscope Mercury 5°-5°-36', has completed 5 rasis and is in the 6th, i.e. Kanya. From the tables, reading against the row of Kanya and under the columns within the limits of which this position (5°-36') falls, it is seen that the Hora shows Moon, Drekana Mercury, Saptamsa 1, Navamsa 11, Dwadasamsa 8 and Trimsamsa Mercury i.e., the lords of the Rasi, Hora, Drekana, etc., are Mercury, the Moon, Mercury, Mars, Saturn, Mars and Mercury.

VI A. The 27 Nakshatras (constellation), the rulers of the Dasas with their periods in the Vimshottari system.

| No. | Nak. | No. | Nak. | No. | Nak. | Dasa Lord. | Period. |
|-----|------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | Aswini | 10 | Magha | 19 | Moola | Ketu | 7 yrs |
| 2 | Bharani | 11 | P. Phalguni | 20 | P. Ashadha | Sukra | 20 ,, |
| 3 | Krittika | 12 | U. Phalguni | 21 | U. Ashadha | Ravi | 6 ,, |
| 4 | Rohini | 13 | Hasta | 22 | Sravana | Chandra | 10 ,, |
| 5 | Mrigasiras | 14 | Chitra | 23 | Dhanishta | Mangal | 7 ,; |
| 6 | Ardra | 15 | Swati | 24 | Satatara | Rahu | 18 ,, |
| 7 | Punarvasu | 16 | Vishakha | 25 | P.Bhadrapad | Guru | 16 ,, |
| 8 | Pushya | 17 | Anuradha | 26 | U.Bhadrapad | Sani | 19 ,, |
| 9 | Aslesha | 18 | Jyeshta | 27 | Revati | Budha | 17 ,, |

In the Standard Horoscope the Moon is in the Nakshatra Swati on that day and the ending period of Swati is at 17 Ghs. 40 pal. on the next day. The time still remaining to elapse at birth is 32 Ghs. 46 pal. and the duration of the Moon in Swati is 67 Ghs. 54 pal. The ruling Dasa lord is Rahu and his period for the whole of Ardra, Swati or Satatara is 18 years. Therefore the balance of Rahu Dasa at the time of birth is

$$\frac{32 \text{ Ghs } 46 \text{ pal}}{67 \text{ Ghs } 54 \text{ pal}} \times 18 \text{ yrs.} = 8 \text{ yrs. } 8 \text{ mths. } 7 \text{ dys.}$$

This can be calculated from the longitudinal position of the Moon also. The Moon's position is $6^{\circ}13'34''$ and Swati extends from $6^{\circ}6'40''$ to $6^{\circ}20'0''$. The distance yet to be covered by the Moon is $6^{\circ}20'0''$ minus $6^{\circ}13'34'' = 6'26''$.

Balance of Rahu Dasa = $\frac{6'26''}{13'20''} \times 18 \text{ years, i.e., } 8 \text{ yrs. } 8 \text{ mths.}$

7 dys. There may be a slight difference between the two methods. This happens because the Moon's movement is not uniform throughout the entire transit over Swati. The other Dasas follow in the order given in the tables. The sub-period (Antara) in Rahu Dasa is that of Mercury. At present these Dasa periods are reckoned in Solar years.

(11)

B. THE ANTARDASA PERIODS OF THE VARIOUS NAKSHATRA DASAS

| ANTARDASAS | | | | | | ANTARDASAS | | | | | | ANTARDASAS | | | | | | ANTARDASAS | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-----|----|----|---------------|---|----|-----|----|--|----------------|---|---|-----|----|--|------------------|----|----|-----|----|---|--|
| Yrs. | | | Ms. | | | Yrs. | | | Ms. | | | Yrs. | | | Ms. | | | Yrs. | | | Ms. | | | |
| Sun | 0 | 0 | Ds. | 18 | | Moon | 0 | 10 | Ds. | 0 | | Mars | 0 | 0 | Ds. | 27 | | | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Moon | 0 | 0 | | 6 | 3 | Rahu | 0 | 7 | | 0 | | Jupiter | 0 | 1 | | 18 | | | 1 | 0 | | 11 | 0 | |
| Mars | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 6 | Saturn | 0 | 6 | | 0 | | Saturn | 0 | 0 | | 6 | | | 0 | 11 | | 11 | 1 | |
| Rahu | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 24 | Mercury | 0 | 4 | | 0 | | Mercury | 0 | 0 | | 9 | | | 0 | 11 | | 27 | 1 | |
| Jupiter | 0 | 0 | | 9 | 18 | Ketu | 0 | 7 | | 0 | | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 27 | | | 0 | 4 | | 0 | 4 | |
| Saturn | 0 | 0 | | 11 | 12 | Venus | 0 | 5 | | 0 | | Venus | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Mercury | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 6 | Sun | 0 | 7 | | 0 | | Sun | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 6 | | 0 | 8 | | 0 | | Moon | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Venus | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 6 | | 0 | | Mars | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | 12 | 0 | |
| Sun 6 years | | | | | | Moon 10 years | | | | | | Rahu 18 years | | | | | | Venus 20 years | | | | | | |
| Rahu | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 12 | Jupiter | 0 | 2 | | 1 | | Saturn | 0 | 3 | | 3 | | | 2 | 8 | | 9 | 9 | |
| Jupiter | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 24 | Saturn | 0 | 2 | | 6 | | Mercury | 0 | 1 | | 9 | | | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 9 | |
| Saturn | 2 | 2 | | 10 | 6 | Mercury | 0 | 2 | | 3 | | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 3 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Mercury | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 18 | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 6 | | Venus | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 11 | 0 | | 11 | 0 | |
| Ketu | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | Venus | 0 | 2 | | 8 | | Sun | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Venus | 3 | 3 | | 0 | 0 | Sun | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | Moon | 0 | 1 | | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sun | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 24 | Moon | 0 | 1 | | 4 | | Mars | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 9 | |
| Moon | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 0 | Mars | 0 | 0 | | 11 | | Rahu | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 2 | 10 | | 6 | 6 | |
| Mars | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | Rahu | 0 | 2 | | 4 | | Jupiter | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 2 | 6 | | 12 | 0 | |
| Rahu 18 years | | | | | | Ketu 7 years | | | | | | Venus 20 years | | | | | | Mercury 17 years | | | | | | |
| Mercury | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 27 | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 4 | | Saturn | 0 | 3 | | 3 | | | 4 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 11 | 27 | Venus | 0 | 1 | | 2 | | Sun | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | | 8 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Venus | 2 | 2 | | 10 | 0 | Sun | 0 | 0 | | 4 | | Moon | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sun | 0 | 0 | | 10 | 6 | Moon | 0 | 0 | | 7 | | Mars | 0 | 0 | | 3 | | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Moon | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 0 | Rahu | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | Jupiter | 0 | 0 | | 2 | | | 8 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Mars | 0 | 0 | | 11 | 27 | Jupiter | 0 | 1 | | 4 | | Saturn | 0 | 0 | | 3 | | | 2 | 8 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Rahu | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 18 | Saturn | 0 | 0 | | 11 | | Mercury | 0 | 0 | | 2 | | | 2 | 10 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Jupiter | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 6 | Mercury | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Saturn | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 9 | Ketu | 0 | 0 | | 11 | | Venus | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | |

श्लोकानुक्रमणिका

The Roman and Arabic numerals against each Sloka refer respectively to the chapter to which it belongs and its number therein. Reference Slokas are marked with the letter R.

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इन्द्रोर्भौंगविभूतिकान्ति-
इष्टस्थानगतत्वतोऽक्षपतना-
उ (4)

उच्चसंख्याधिका अंशा-
उच्चं गतस्य द्विगुणं
उत्कृत्या क्लेशमानोति
उभयोर्ग्रहसंयुक्तं

ऋ (2)

ऋतुपक्षैर्वृद्धिहीनः
ऋषिचंद्रैर्व्याधिभयं
ए (25)

एकत्र भावे वहवो यदा-

एकत्रिशन्मिते द्रव्यं

एकद्वित्रिफले यस्मिं-

एकद्वित्रिफले यस्मिन्-

एकक्षेत्रं व्यंगकं वै

एकविंशतिसंसार्यैक्ये

एकस्मिन् भवने शन्ये

एकादशे पयोभृत्य-

एकाधिपत्यं सहक्लेषभावैः

एकेन यः शुभः स्यात्

एकोनत्रिंशता चापि

एते दोषा इह खलु गुणा

एतेषु दोषेष्विलेषु सत्तु

एतैवं बुप्रकारैव

एवमादिफलं ज्ञात्वा

एवमादिफलैः सार्वे

एवमेव विजानीयात्

एवं त्रिकोणं संशोध्य

एवं द्वादशभावेषु

एवं बिन्दुप्रभावेण

एवं यदागतायुः स्यात्

एवं यदागतायुः स्यात्

एवं सूर्याष्टवर्णं

एवं हि कथितो भिन्नाष्ट-

एवं हि तत्कारकतो विचिन्त्यं

ऐ (1)

ऐद्वां मेषष्वाषावप्तिकोणे-

क (56)

कटपयवर्गभवैरिह

| | | |
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| तत्तदप्रहाधिष्ठितसर्वराशी- | | त्रयोदशमितैर्व्याघ्रान् | |

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ततः समालिरव्यभगोलकं
तत्तत्कारकामवाबिन्दुगुणितं
तत्तत्कालप्रहस्थित्या
तत्तदप्रहाधिष्ठितसर्वराशी-

त्रयोविंशन्मिते प्रोक्ता
 त्रिकस्तु संचारकुशावलंब
 त्रीकोणं तु कथं प्रोक्तं
 त्रिकोणमावेषु यदत्प्य-
 त्रिकोणगोधनं कृत्वा
 त्रिकोणंकाधिपत्यक्षं-
 त्रिद्येकाक्षयुतः शून्यो
 त्रिभ्यः शोध्यात्रिकोणेष्व-
 त्रिंशता धनधान्याति-
 त्रिंशद्वयो येऽधिकाक्षा अपि
 त्रिंशाधिकं तूनमवीर्यदाः
 त्रिंशाधिकफलं ये स्यु-
 त्रिंशाधिकाक्षसहितानि

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दक्षिणाद्युन्तरातश्च
 ददाति भौमजारे खा
 ददाति शशिरेखा च
 दशभ्यमवनरेखाभ्योऽधिकं
 दशमे राजसन्मानः
 दशा द्रादशसञ्चिन्ना
 दशानुकूलकालेन
 दशाप्रवेशसमये
 दशाफलस्य ज्ञानाय
 दशायाः शून्यभागे तु
 दारागारे मन्दभांशे कुजांशे
 दारिद्र्यं धर्मविघ्नं पितृसम-
 दिक्षस्वादायश्मदायवन्नुपु
 दिनकररुधिरां प्रवेशकाले
 दिनमेकं द्विरेखायां
 दिनेऽमुख्यग्रहवर्गेषु
 दुश्चेष्टा वा कर्मविघ्नः थ्रमः
 दुष्टस्थानस्थिता ये च
 देवान्नायेऽवाहनस्थे
 देवो धर्वो धीगवशस्तमोरमा
 देवो धर्वो धीगो विष्णुः
 देवः सुम्भः समा रम्भा
 देशात्यागोऽक्षदैः
 देहार्थहनिः सुतगे
 दैन्यं मार्गश्रमो धर्मे
 दैन्यं विवादो रोगश्च

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यावदोजर्क्षभगाश्च
यावद्विन्दुलंग्रास्तावदीय
यावन्त्यस्तुहिनरुचेः
ये चावसानरिपुरन्न-
ये उद्गराशिस्तसुहृद्
ये शुक्राश्वरवर्गके
येषु येषु फ़ यानि स्युः
येषु राशिषु सूर्यादा
योगशतो धनपारं
यो राशि: कणिनाश्रितो-

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रवित्रेश्वे फलैर्हने
रविमन्दगुलणां च
रविमुख्यनभोगदत्त
रविरुद्धिर्णां भवनं प्रविशन्तो
रवेदवार्चनास्थानं
रव्यादिखेटस्थितराशि-
रसशरेरेखा यावत्कल-
गजो भयं तिथिमित-
राज्यादिफलप्राप्तिः कथिता
रामपक्षयुते भासे
राशिचकं लिङ्गेद्गूम्हा
राशितुन्वानि वर्षाणि
राशिद्वयं सद्युचरं न
राशोः शत्यगजांशगे
राश्यस्थभागप्रथमांश-
राश्यशानान्यकाः
राहुयुक्तगुरुशिंगे
रिपुस्थानगते सौख्य-
रिः काशीशं मन्दगोहो-
रुद्वेषाश्वरप्रमा छ्वदे
रुद्धः परं गद्धर्भेरव-
रुद्धैः प्रायाभिगापं च
रेखागानो दंवगुरुः प्रसूते
रेखा जैवी जनयति सदा
रेखाबिन्दुक्रास्तु शोधितपदं
रेखादिभंशिः शश्वात्
रेखाभिनवभिः सर्पाद्
रेखाभिः सप्तभिर्युक्ते
रेखायां वत्सरो ज्ञेयः

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शून्याक्षरे शशिनि कर्म
शून्याक्षे चतुरुल्लक्षे
शून्याक्षरं तरणिशक्षिनो-
शून्येनोक्तं दशमं यात्पा
शून्यो राशिरनिष्ट एव
शेषक्षें च शनैः याते
शोषाः स्वमानशुणिता
शैलाशावसुसागरा-
शोकमार्गशर्मा दैन्यं
शोध्यपिण्डं शनेलमा-
शोध्यादिगुणनं कृत्वा
शोध्यावशिशूद्यविन्दु
शोध्यावशिष्टानि गुणी-
शोध्यावशेषं संस्थाप्य
शोध्यं राशिद्युवरगुणकैः
शौकी रेखा जनयति नरं
शौर्येयमा पुत्रस्थे
श्रियाविहीन विकृतं गतत्रपं
श्रीमतिधनिकं गौणीतारं
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श्रीमानर्थावल्मबन्धु

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षष्ठे-रिनाऽनं प्रक्रोति सौम्यो
षष्ठेऽरिनाऽनं कुरुते महीजः
षष्ठे रुक् गून आरोग्यं
षष्ठेऽर्कजः शीलधनं प्रसूते
षष्ठे शनिः पापयुतं प्रसूते
षष्ठे सितः सर्वजनार्भभूतं
षष्ठे सुरुपं सुभगं मनोङ्गं
षष्ठे सुरेज्यो कुरुतेर्धक्षरोगैः
षष्ठे स्थितः शाकुण्णैः पराजितं

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GLOSSARY

Amsa (Varga)—Any division of a *rasi*.

Antara (Bhukti)—The sub-periods in the main period (Dasa) of a planet.

Apachaya Houses—The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th houses from the rising sign.

Apoklima—The 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th houses from the rising sign. Cadent houses.

Ascendant—The zodiacal sign rising at the time of birth.

Astamgata (Moudhya)—Planets obscured by the Sun within certain areas on either side, as the result of which the planets lose their power. These critical degree-areas are : the Moon 12° ; Mars 17° ; Mercury (direct) 14°, (retrograde) 12° ; Jupiter 11° ; Venus (direct) 10°, (retrograde) 8° and Saturn 15°. cf. "Combust" in western astrology.

Ayanamsa—The arc of precession between the point of Vernal Equinox and the 1st point of Aries (Mesha) in the fixed zodiac.

Ayana (Uttara)—The northerly course of the Sun from Capricorn to Cancer in the tropical zodiac.

Ayana (Dakshina)—The southerly course of the Sun from Cancer to Capricorn in the tropical zodiac.

Ayus, Ayuspinda—The duration of life.

Bhava—One of the twelve mundane houses.

Bhavamadhya—Cusp or centre of the house.

Bindu—The small circular mark used to indicate a benefic position in the Ashtakavarga.

Chakra—The zodiac of 360°.

Chakrardbhāni—Reduction undergone by planets posited in the visible half of the horoscope, i.e., on the clockwise arc from the Ascendant to the Descendant.

Chandralagna—The zodiacal sign occupied by the Moon at birth, i.e., the Moon-sign.

Chara rasi—A movable sign.

Dasa—The division of a man's life which is under the influence of a planet.

Dasamabhabva—The 10th house.

Ekadbipatya Shodhana—Reduction of points in the two houses ruled by the same planet.

Gochara—The transit of planets through the zodiacal signs or houses of the horoscope.

Grabaguna Yoga—The aggregate of the products of the planet-multipliers and the *bindus* that remain in the *bbavas* occupied by the planets.

Janma Nakshatra—The asterism occupied by the Moon at the birth of a person.

Janma rasi—See *Chandralagna*.

Kaksh(y)a—One of the eight divisions of a *bbava* or *rasi* in the Ashtakavarga system.

Karaka—Significator.

Kendra—The 1st, 4th 7th and 10th houses ; angular houses.

Kundali—The horoscope.

Lagna—The Ascendant or rising sign.

Moolatrikona—Specific zodiacal areas assigned to planets as particularly congenial. Thus the Moolatrikona of the Sun is Leo 0° - 20° ; that of the Moon is Taurus 4° - 30° , that of Mars Aries 0° - 12° and so on.

Nakshatra—One of the 27 asterisms.

Neecha—The degree of the "fall" of a planet.

Niskeka—Impregnation.

Panaphara—Succedent houses : the 2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th houses from the rising sign.

Pitrusthana—The house representing the father, i.e., the 9th *bbava*.

Rasi (Sign)—One of the twelve divisions of the Nirayana (fixed) zodiac.

Rasiguna Yoga—The aggregate of the products of the Rasi-multipliers and the *bindus* that remain in the *bbavas*.

Santana—Offspring.

Saptavargas—The seven modes of dividing the signs, viz., Rasi, Hora, Drekana, Saptamsa, Navamsa, Dwadasamsa and Trim-samsa. ("Rasi" is, strictly speaking, not a division but the complete unit to be divided).

Shodbyapinda (Shuddhapinda)—The sum of the Rasipinda and Grahapinda.

Sthira rasi—A fixed sign.

Swakshetra—Sign ruled by a planet.

Titbi — The lunar day as determined by the Moon's distance from the Sun. Age of the Moon.

Trikona — Trinal houses (or signs). Triplicity.

Trikona Shodhana — Reduction of the *bindus* in a set of trinal houses or signs.

Ubbaya (Dvisuabhabva) rasi — A common or mutable sign.

Uccha — The degree of exaltation.

Upachaya — The 3rd, 6th, 10th and 11th houses from the rising sign.

Vargottama (Navamsa) — Dignity imparted to a planet when placed in the *rasi* and Navamsa of the same name.

Vidya — Learning or knowledge.



ERRATA

| Page | Line | Incorrect | Correct |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | 9 | यत् शास्त्रं | यस्त्रास्त्रं |
| 3 (<i>passim</i>) | 19 | longevity | duration of life |
| 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 | Heading | —वर्गं | —वर्गः |
| 14, 16 | | | |
| 7 | last line | (कक्ष्या) | (कक्ष्या). |
| 7 | last line | it | is |
| 14 | 15 | Aspectal | Aspectual |
| 17 | 26 | Vaidyanath | Vaidyanatha |
| 22 | 15 | पादिपञ्च | पादिपञ्च |
| 27 | 28 | recipients | recipients |
| 28 | Left side margin | Recipients | Recipients |
| 42 | 17 | ect. | etc. |
| 49 (<i>passim</i>) | 26 | combust | combustion |
| 50 (<i>passim</i>) | 21 | apparels | apparel |
| 50 | 23 | semen virile, | semen, |
| 52 | Heading | VI | IV |
| 52 | 8 | avocation | vocation |
| 54 (<i>passim</i>) | 26, 27 | transitting | transiting |
| 57 | 13 | Karaka | relative |
| 62 | 15 | —वशादु | —वशादुधः |
| 64 | 1 | collated | projected |
| 73 | 27 | or | or for |
| 75 | 11 | immediate | sudden |
| 75 | 17 | nett <i>bindus</i> | <i>bindus</i> nett |
| 80 (<i>passim</i>) | 2 | transitted | transited |
| 84 | 25 | even | or even the |
| 85 | 9 | cardial | cardinal |
| 92 | Heading | VI | VIII |
| 94 | Heading | VII | VIII |
| 95 | 17 | to | on |
| 96 | 5 | person, | person |
| 99 | 15 | benefits | benefit |
| 103 | 16 | Regardng | Regarding |
| 105 | 7 | —वर्ग— | —वर्ग— |
| 107 | 18 | a beneficiary | benefic |

(2)

| Page | Line | Incorrect | Correct |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 112 (<i>passim</i>) | 16 | transit over | transit through |
| 115 (<i>passim</i>) | 28, 35 | issues | children |
| 119 | 27 | गतनवांश) | (गतनवांश) |
| 120 (<i>passim</i>) | 10 | a natural | one's own |
| 123 | 2 | there itself | in the same house |
| 124 | 12 | their respective Ashtakavargas | his Ashtakavarga |
| 127 | 28 | child giving | child-giving |
| 132 | 13 | (पापकर्तृ) | (पापकर्त्री) |
| 133 | 21 | Uttarashadha when | Uttarashadha. When |
| 134 | 6 | -रुजाः | -रुजः |
| 134 | 17 | tastelessness | aversion to food |
| 135 | 7 | is | are |
| 143 | 32 | co-habitting | co-habiting |
| 144 | 14 | associated or | associated with or |
| 145 | 7 | उत्तरायण | उत्तरायण |
| 145 | 28 | संगम्ययो | संगम्य यो |
| 148 | 18-19 | happiness | children |
| 149 | 10 | अचन | अर्चन |
| 151 | 6 | मृतिं | मृति |
| 156 | 11 | जीवाका- | जीवार्का- |
| 159 | 5 | अत्यत्पविन्दु सहिता | अत्यत्पविन्दु सहिता |
| 159 | 23 | बुधाल्विद्यास्थानं | बुधाद्विद्यास्थानं |
| 159 | 24 | Self-deposit | safe |
| 159 | 26 | Zanana | zenana |
| 162 | 28 | -शुद्ध | शुद्ध |
| 162 | 32 | referred | mentioned |
| 163 | 25 | -लिसायुक्तो | -लिसात्युक्तो |
| 163 | 26 | -लिसाहता- | -लिसाहता- |
| 164 | 1 and 9 | dividend | quotient |
| 165 | 15 | नंदभागा | नंदभागाः |
| 168 | 4 | मृत्यु- | मृत्यु- |
| 168 | 4 | -निंजांश- | -निंजांश- |
| 171 | 5 | now explained | now to be explained |
| 172 | 7 | <i>rasi</i> | <i>rasis</i> |
| 176 | 12 | their own, a | in their own or |

(3)

| Page | Line | Incorrect | Correct |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 177 | 24 | the same | they |
| 179 | 21 | पञ्चभूताः | पञ्चभूतानि |
| 182 | 33 | independant | independent |
| 184 | 5 | cow-house | cow-pen |
| 187 | 31 | at | in |
| 188 | 1 | referred | mentioned |
| 192 | 2 | मेरा— | मेरी— |
| 193 | 4 | arrived at | resulting |
| 197 | 9 | arrived | resulting |
| 201 | 3 | जनपुज्यता | जनपुज्यता |
| 202 | 2 | (rolling stock) | Delete |
| 203 | 14 | —निर्मिताम् | —निर्मिताम् |
| 204 | 28 | —दोर्भिः | —दोर्भिः |
| 205 | 9 | श्रुतिर्भिः | —श्रुतिर्भिः |
| 205 | 11 | पद्म— | पद्म— |
| 207 | 39 | साडेसति | साडेसाती |
| 210 | 9 | of longevity | or duration of life |
| 221 | 5 | Mth. | Mths. |
| 232 | Heading | (Gochara) | (Gochara) ¹ |
| 233 | 29 | interpreted | interpreted |
| 236 | 3 | virtuous (elite) persons | the elite |
| 236 | 16 | disillusionment | temptation |
| 237 | 20 | —श्रृङ्गे | —श्रृङ्गे |
| 238 | 13 | live-stock | maternal relatives |
| 240 | 6 | —श्रृङ्गे | —श्रृङ्गे |
| 243 | 7 | —हृषीकाश— | —हृषीकाशु |
| 243 (<i>passim</i>) | 27 | dissention | dissensions |
| 244 | 20 | loss, | loss |
| 249 | 29 | पष्ट | पष्टे |
| 251 | 14 | ill-reputation | disrepute |
| 254 | 6 | पुत्रस्थ | पुत्रस्थे |
| 258 | 14 | work | advantages |
| 259 | 4 | —रचार्ति | —रचार्ति |
| 262 | 24 | छिद्रेऽसुखं | छिद्रे सुखं |
| 264 | 14 | loss | decrease |

(4)

| Page | Line | Incorrect | Correct |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 264 | last line | after birth sickness | painful partu- rition |
| 270 | 16 | coveteous | covetous |
| 271 | 14 | आह्वाण | आह्वाण |
| 272 (<i>passim</i>) | 2 | favourite | fond |
| 274 | 22 | of | through |
| 277 | 12 | “ | मूर्ति |
| 277 | 25 | enemies | people |
| 277 | 26 | over | of |
| 280 | 31 | endowment of children | blessed with children |
| 281 | 9 | competancy | competency |
| 282 | 3 | (beingness) | (stamina) |
| 70 | 5 to 7 | | |

For "The Sun's (soft or rough)"

read :—

The Sun-ruled things are appealing to the eye on account of their shape, and those ruled by Saturn appeal to the touch, being soft or rough.

Appendices

| | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|--|
| (5) | 2 | & | α |
| (5) | 2 | Spica 16 | Spica |
| (7) | 1 | About the Rasis and Planets | About the Rasis and Planets (Dignities, Debilities, etc.) |

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